The Herald.

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Last Quarter, 8th day, 4h. 29m., morning, S.S.E.
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First Quarter, 21st day, 6h. 19m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 29th day, 5h. 11m., evening, E.

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	Sunday	5 41	6 24	1 19	8 2	12 43
2	Monday	40	25	1 57	8 57	45
3	Tuesday	38	26	2 34	9 51	48
4	Wednesday	36	27	3 12	10 45	51
5	Thursday	35	28	3 56	11 38	53
6	Friday	34	29	4 44	morn.	55
7	Saturday	32	31	5 36	0 27	59
8	Sunday	30	32	6 32	1 14	13 2
9	Monday	28	33	7 32	1 58	5
10	Tuesday	26	35	8 31	2 35	9
11	Wednesday	25	36	9 32	3 16	11
12	Thursday	23	37	10 29	3 45	14
13	Friday	21	39	11 22	4 21	18
14	Saturday	19	40	11 58	sets	21
15	Sunday	17	41	morn.	7 25	24
16	Monday	16	43	0 49	8 39	26
17	Tuesday	14	44	1 50	9 50	30
18	Wednesday	12	46	2 39	10 55	34
19	Thursday	10	47	3 31	11 54	39
20	Friday	8	49	4 30	morn.	41
21	Saturday	7	50	5 29	0 42	43
22	Sunday	5	52	6 30	1 25	47
23	Monday	3	53	7 29	2 4	50
24	Tuesday	1	55	8 26	2 36	54
25	Wednesday	0	56	9 19	3 4	56
26	Thursday	4 59	57	10 8	3 34	58
27	Friday	57	58	10 53	4 5	14 1
28	Saturday	56	59	11 33	4 30	3
29	Sunday	55	7 0	even.	rises	5
30	Monday	53	2	0 48	7 50	9

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EDWARD REILLY.
Herald Office, Kent Street,
December 6, 1865.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

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[From the Montreal True Witness.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Montreal, March 2nd, 1866.

DEAR SIR—The question has often been asked—'Of what have the Irish to complain, and why are they so dissatisfied?' Many well informed Protestants, and many Catholics, would be puzzled to answer this question. You, Sir, who are so well informed on Irish questions should give a programme of Irish grievances, and keep it before the public, in order to show to the world that there is just cause for the discontent which prevails in Ireland. By doing this you will satisfy a great majority of your readers, among whom, Sir, is,

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

"*Infandum renovare jubes dolorem*;" you ask us to go over ground always painful to travel, and which we have already often traversed. Yet at a "*A Subscriber's*" request we will again do our best to state the grievances of Ireland, as they present themselves to us. We do this with diffidence, however, for we remember the proverb that he only who wears the shoes, can tell where it pinches; and it may therefore well happen that, in enumerating the grievances of Ireland, we may, in the opinion of Irishmen better qualified to judge of these things than we can pretend to be, omit, or pass lightly over, matters of gravest import. Still in the interests of Irishmen we think that it is better to understate their case, than to aggravate it; and we believe that of the two, he who altogether denies the reasonableness of Irish complaints, does less injustice and injury to Ireland, than does he who by an indiscriminate abuse of all British institutions, and by imputing to the British Government faults for which it is not responsible, brings into suspicion the truth of those often well-founded complaints which he urges against those institutions, and that Government. We would if we must err be better pleased to err on the side of moderation, than of exaggeration; and therefore we premise that, though we can see many things to condemn in the manner in which England still treats Ireland, we cannot make common cause with those who denounce everything English, and revile the government of Great Britain as the most cruel and tyrannical in the world. That Government we admit has many faults; as towards Ireland it has been guilty of many and grievous sins; but for all that, it may safely challenge comparison with any secular Government that ever existed, since there is not one which has not been guily of sins fully as great; since there are few, if any, that have so many good and redeeming qualities.

This premised, we would distribute the wrongs of Ireland in two divisions—Organic and Functional; the first, comprising those which proceed from a vicious organization; the other those proceeding from a vicious or defective working of laws or institutions good in themselves, and still capable of being restored to a healthy action.

We would again subdivide the organic wrongs or grievances of Ireland into three classes—"National, Religious, and Social"—and under these heads we will endeavor to the best of our abilities, to reply to the question addressed to us by "*A Subscriber.*"

The great "National" grievance of Ireland is its Legislative Union with Great Britain—a Union imposed on the people of Ireland by very bad means, and contrary to the wishes of the great majority of the Irish people. To this grievance it is no answer to reply that the Union is really beneficial to Ireland, so long as the people of Ireland, the party mainly interested, are of a contrary opinion. So too, no doubt, it was argued with reference to the enforced union of Belgium and Holland; so too, no doubt, many an Austrain will argue in favor of a Union incorporating Hungary with the rest of the Empire. But if the Belgians, if the Hungarians do not like such a Union, it is bad policy, inexpedient, as well as unjust to enforce it. This has been recognized in the case of Belgium; the Emperor of Austria seems to be about to recognize it in the case of Hungary; perhaps, some day, British statesmen may recognize it in the case of Ireland. Whilst therefore we think that it is much to be regretted that the people of the last named country are generally averse to a legislative union with England, we cannot deny the justice of their claims to an independent government; and the same motives which enforced our sympathies with the Southern States in their great and heroic struggle for national independence; for Naples protesting against incorporation with Piedmont; and for Lower Canada asserting her right to self-government as against Upper Canada—compel us to admit that the Irish, in insisting upon a repeal of the existing legislative union, have right and justice on their side; and that therefore the refusal to grant that demand is a wrong, a "National" wrong inflicted upon Ireland.

The "Religious" grievances are so glaring, that it is scarce necessary to insist upon them. Only let us ask ourselves, what would be the state of feeling in Scotland towards England, if Charles the First and Laud had succeeded in permanently imposing Episcopacy upon the latter, its people still remaining intensely Presbyterian! And yet there is no such vital difference betwixt Protestant Episcopalianism and Protestant Presbyterianism, as there is betwixt Catholicity, and Protestantism in any guise. We will admit, that the wrong done to the Catholic people of Ireland by the Established Church, if expressed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, may not be so great as some pretend; but the said Establishment is more, far more, than an injury; it is an insult; and to a high-minded sensitive people like the Irish, the sense of insult is more galling than the sense of pecuniary injury, however heavy the latter. It is also no slight wrong to the majority of the people of Ireland that an education system is imposed upon them to which they are averse, and that their earnest and oft reiterated complaints for redress have hitherto been left unanswered. But upon these, the "Religious" grievances of Ireland, we will not insist, for fear of falling into commonplace. Every body feels that, in demanding to be relieved from the incubus of a Protestant Church Establishment, and a system of Education which their Church and their conscience condemn, the Catholic majority of Ireland are but insisting upon that which under analogous circumstances, the Protestant people of Scotland would long ago have insisted with arms in their hands; every body who can discriminate between right and wrong, must, without reference to his opinions as to the expedience of an Established Church in the abstract, admit that the Irish have right and justice on their side; and that therefore to persist in imposing on them religious and educational organizations which as Catholics they repudiate, is to inflict wrong, gross "Religious wrong upon Ireland.

The "Social" wrongs or grievances of Ireland are summed up in the two words of dire import, the "Land Question;" and this grievance has this peculiarity about it:—That, whilst the "National" and "Religious" wrongs of Ireland, are directly amenable to Parliamentary treatment, and may be eradicated by legislative applications, the Land Question has its roots deeper down, and at best can only be indirectly reached by the political scalpel. Here lies the difficulty: That whilst every body admits that "property has its duties, as well as its rights," the latter can be pleaded, and enforced, in and by the ordinary tribunals, or Courts of Law; whereas the "duties" of property are consigned almost exclusively to the domain or tribunal of conscience. The Land Question therefore resolves itself into this grave and difficult question: How to transfer cognisance of cases involving the "duties of property," from the tribunal of the landlord's conscience, where they can but too rarely obtain a fair hearing, to the ordinary or external tribunals, which also take cognisance of, and enforce the "right of property."

In England, and in Scotland, there is a tribunal, the tribunal of public opinion, which for the most part accomplishes the object we have in view—that of enforcing the "duties of property;" and no English or Scotch landlord would dare, in the presence of such a tribunal, to treat his tenants as but too often Irish landlords deal with Irish tenants. The Irishman therefore, who is unquestionably often the victim of landlord tyranny, to which he is the more obnoxious, because his creed is often an object of abhorrence to his landlord—invokes the aid of the legislature, to secure him against arbitrary evictions, often accompanied with something little better than robbery; as for instance, when an industrious, intelligent and improving tenant is packed off the land, without a penny of compensation for the labor and capital he may have expended on his farm, and whereby he has increased its value. Here the wrong is papable, even if the remedy be not so obvious; yet we believe that a Tenant Right Bill might be so framed, as indirectly to enforce the "duties of property," without encroaching on the "rights of property."

Under the old Feudal system this might have been easily accomplished; for Feudalism was as powerful to enforce upon landholders the observance of their "duties," as to maintain their "rights." But the Feudal system has passed away, and has been succeeded by the Commercial system, under which land is held upon the same tenure as cotton, or dry goods, of which the owner is at liberty to make the most he can. The principle which underlies this system is this: That the State cannot interfere to dictate the terms or conditions of any contract; but that its sole function is to enforce their observance upon both parties thereunto. This is the essence of the entire landlord legislation of Ireland, as it is of that of England, and of Scotland, and of the United States—where the laws respecting the relative obligations of landlord and tenant differ in no essential particular from the landlord laws of Ireland. If a tenant at will in New York or Boston offend his landlord, he is as much in the latter's power as is the Irish tenant in Donegal, or Connemara; he is liable to be, and often is, evicted bag and baggage, without ceremony; and if they be not grossly belied, Yankee landlords when they desire to raise their rents, "put the screw on," just as tightly and remorselessly as do the worst of Irish landlords. Still this does not affect the facts:—That the Irish tenant is often subjected to harsh—(to use the mildest phrase)—treatment by his landlord; that he is often pitilessly robbed of the fruits of many years' labor and industry; and that this harsh and often dishonest treatment have made him disaffected towards the Government under which such things are done. "A Subscriber" will bear in mind that he asks us to state the grievances of which Irishmen complain, and not to suggest a remedy for them.

So much for what we term the Organic wrongs of Ireland; we will say but one word on what we would call her Functional wrongs.

These proceed from the vicious manner in which good laws are often administered, and a good organ, or good political institution is perverted to a bad purpose. Chief amongst these we would signal the defective administration of justice, as betwixt Her Majesty's Catholic, and Protestant subjects in Ireland; and defective or vicious, because too often entrusted to partisan or Orange magistrates. We mean not to imply that the latter are all rogues and scoundrels; for much as we detest Orangeism, we can readily believe that amongst Orangemen there are many good, kind-hearted men, who would not willingly commit injustice. But they are, and must be, when they may come before them in their magisterial capacity, involving matters betwixt Catholic and Protestant, cannot but have a strong bias in favor of the latter; and even the natural suspicion that they have such a bias tends, and most naturally, to generate suspicion amongst those whom such a bias would injuriously affect, and therefore tends to bring the administration of justice by the legal tribunals into disrepute. Justice, therefore, and sound policy, indicate the propriety of withdrawing the administration of the laws from the hands of known partizans; from the hands of all members of secret politico-religious societies without distinction.

We cannot, from want of space, do more than indicate what we mean by the Functional grievances of Ireland, or wrongs having their origin in the morbid working of good institutions. We leave these remarks to the perusal of "A Subscriber," as an answer, or partial answer to his question, for we pretend not to have exhausted the subject. We humbly hope that in treating it, we have done so in a loyal, and at the same time truthful spirit, nothing exaggerating, naught setting down in malice. We do not believe, in short, that to be a good Catholic it is necessary to hate Great Britain and its Government, or to see nothing but evil therein; and neither do we believe, on the other hand, that loyalty to our Queen and country enjoins upon us the duty of closing our eyes to the fact, that, in Ireland, the British Government has done many and grossly wicked things, of which some subsist to the present day: whereby the Catholics of Ireland have been cruelly oppressed; the industrial energies of Ireland have been impolitically repressed; and the loyalty and affection which all good Catholics desire to bear towards their legal rulers have been wantonly suppressed. As a remedy for these things, we look not to revolution, not to means which our religion as Catholics, and our position as British subjects alike condemn; but to legal constitutional action, but to the power of the rays of the sun of truth to dissipate the fogs engendered by national prejudice, and religious antipathies; but to the natural intelligence and love of fair play of which Englishmen boast, and for which they have on many an occasion distinguished themselves. Would to God that now, even now, they would do so in the case of Ireland; and though we are not so sanguine as to believe that any mode of dealing with that country would at once restore it to the condition in which we would desire to see it, yet we believe that, if the people of Great Britain would but manifest the intention to examine seriously into the wrongs of Ireland, with a view to their redress, the trade of the revolutionist and political agitator would be destroyed; and that Ireland might yet become the glory of the British Crown, and its strength, instead of being, as that country is to-day, its reproach, and a constant source of weakness.

☞ The Spaniards have got on hand what the Americans call a "big thing." A war with the united forces of Chili and Peru will test the temper and try the resources of the haughty Don, who has become more of the Cossack than the conqueror in these latter days. We doubt if our mediation and that of France will induce the Spanish-American republics to refrain from a contest in which they will enter with great advantages, and with the ultimate prospect of destroying any pretence of Spain to interfere in their concerns in future. The people of Chili and Peru are not one whit more friendly to Spain than the inhabitants of the States are to England, and the conduct of Peru in rushing into a quarrel without any provocation, indicates sufficiently the temper and the confidence of the inhabitants of that State. It remains to be seen if there remains in Spain any of the enterprise and vigor which enabled the ancestors of Chilians and Peruvians to found these States, or if the race has degraded *vitio parentum* in the Old World and improved in the New.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

☞ Quilp requests the young fellow who passes his house long after midnight, singing, "What would Home be without a Mother?" to change his tune. What can a chap care for either home or mother who stops out so late o' nights?

☞ They make nice French brandy in New York by boiling printer's rollers.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in referring to the Fenian movement, says:—

Nothing can be more unjust in itself, and therefore nothing more to be deplored than any attempt to fasten upon the Irish Roman Catholics as a body the whole and sole responsibility of Fenianism. Four sets of facts will suffice to establish the total groundlessness of this gratuitous assumption. *First*, the chief Irish Roman Catholic Prelates, such as Archbishops CULLEN, of Dublin, CONNOLLY of Halifax, McCLOSKEY of New York, KENRICK of St. Louis, and Bishops DUGGAN of Chicago, TIMON of Buffalo, FARRELL of Hamilton, &c., &c., have unreservedly and continuously condemned the Fenian movement. *Second*, not *one* Irish Roman Catholic layman's name of respectability, in Ireland or America, has yet been identified with Fenianism. *Third*, Head Centre Stephens, and his friend Mr. Clarke Luby, are neither of them Catholics; Mr. John Mitchell, the Paris agent of the Brotherhood, is the son of an Unitarian Minister; General Sweeney is, what they call in the United States, "an Episcopalian;" and President Roberts belongs to a dissenting denomination. *Fourth*, the officers engaged in organizing the Roberts-Sweeney expedition, at least, like "Colonel Tresham," and "Jennison, the Jayhawker," will be found to consist of a miscellaneous muster of European infidels and Yankee sympathisers. The rank and file may be degenerate and excommunicated Irish Catholics, but "the wire pullers and the men who profit by the credulity of their dupes, do not even nominally belong to the Church of Rome.

These remarks are made in simple justice to a numerous portion of our own population, whom it would be cruelly unjust to hold responsible as a body, for the acts of their abused and misled co-religionists in the United States.

Governor Gordon forwarded the following message to the House of Assembly, of New Brunswick, the other day:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thinks it necessary to inform the House of House of Assembly that until the reinforcement of Her Majesty's Naval force on this station, which will probably soon be effected, it is indispensable for the full security of the Province that cruisers should be at the disposal of the Provincial Government, and placed under the orders of the senior naval officer on the station.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House a copy of the Imperial Act, 28 Victoria, Chap. XIV., entitled "An Act to make better provision for the naval defence of the Colonies," under the authority of which measures to effect this object may be adopted by the Legislature, and should the House of Assembly, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, see fit to pass such an Act as by the provisions of the statute in question, they are empowered so to do, it will at once receive His Excellency's immediate and ready assent.

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. Gillmore introduced a Bill, in accordance therewith. It empowers the Government to procure vessels, and receive the service of 200 men for naval defence of the Province, if necessary. The Bill was agreed to in Committee.

THE FENIANS.

MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY—CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN CA- PRECAUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—SWEENEY'S PLANS.

The subject that engrosses universal attention in Canada is Fenianism and the designs of the Fenian leaders. Everybody feels there are possibly "breakers ahead," and everybody is preparing to meet the trial that may be in store for them. The note of preparation is heard far and wide, and the utmost confidence is felt that if the Fenians in the United States are so foolhardy as to contemplate an invasion of the country, they will meet with such a reception at the hands of our brave volunteers as will make them long rue the day they engaged in so rash an undertaking. If at all, the attack must soon be made, and nobody in this country doubts what the result will be. The Fenians will have enough of fighting to last them for a life-time.

The rumor of a Fenian marauding expedition has sent through the length and breadth of the Province, a patriotic thrill kindred to that which was sent through every heart in the Scotish Highlands, when, in feudal days, the "bale-fire" flashed in the depth of midnight, from hill to hill and crag to crag, calling the clans to muster under their hereditary chiefs, for the protection of their wives and bairns, and for the protection and honor of "Brown Albyn."

DESERTION OF ARTILLERYMEN.

The Kingston *News* of Wednesday evening says:—It is reported that five men of the royal artillery stationed here deserted last night. This desertion is to be regretted as it indicates that the army in Canada has been tampered with by Fenian emissaries, some of whom possibly may have assisted the men to desert. The deserters are, it is stated natives of Ireland, and were suspected of Fenian proclivities No guns were fired, and military men observe their usual reticence with regard to these matters, but their is no reason for hoping that the report is unfounded.

FENIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fenian meetings continue to be held all over the Northern States, and the leaders with all their force urge the deluded brethren and sisters to subscribe for the "Irish Bonds," which they offer in exchange for "greenbacks." They are but too successful in their swindling operations.

COMFORT FOR THE FENIANS.

The following telegram from Buffalo is published in the Hamilton Evening "Times":

"Four companies of the 18th U. S. regulars arrived this morning, and have gone into barracks at Fort Porter. One battalion of the 4th regulars is on the way from Baltimore. A regiment of U. S. colored troops has arrived at Erie. It is believed that a general movement of troops to all points of the frontier is progressing. The Fenian element here is somewhat despondent in consequence." Satisfactory as far as it goes. But can they not proceed further, and nip the bud before it has blown over the frontier. They will find that "prevention is better than cure.

RESOURCES OF THE FENIANS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," writing under the date of the 11th inst., says:

"Mr. Seward was informed, a few days ago, by persons who profess to be accurately informed, that the Fenians had a military force of 50,000 men enrolled, organised and armed, and commanded by experienced officers, that they had fifteen millions of dollars on hand, and a large fleet of vessels now lying on the lake ports; and that all these are only a part of their resources. It is possible that a proclamation may be issued, warning the people not to be engaged in these movements; but from all I can learn, I think it extremely doubtful that the government will take any notice of it. Mr. Seward will probably point to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone in the British Parliament, as abundant reason for non-interference; and the expeditions to Canada will be allowed to proceed.

OTHER FENIAN PREPARATIONS.

The Hamilton "Spectator" is informed, upon what it considers good authority, that many of the boats recently sold by the American Government have been bought by the Fenian agents with a view to their being used in their raids during the coming summer.

A New York paper says:—"It is well known that meetings of the Fenians are being held every evening here, to which only the initiated can gain admittance, and that at some of them men are exercised and drilled by officers of experience.

CANADA THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

A respected citizen hands us the following, which has been sent him by a correspondent in a large town of Indiana:—"There is a great number of Fenians here—some Irish, some Dutch, some English, Scotch and American. I feel sure that before this summer runs over Canada will be attacked by those ruffians. It is all their talk that the Green Flag will soon be hoisted over Canada, and that they will make that their place of action, and go for glorious, although enslaved Ireland. General Sweeney is to be their active man. He is collecting money in large amounts, and buying arms. Some have given him as high as $50,000; some $20,000; and one man gave him a gunboat the other day. There is a certainty they will soon try what can be done. The members of the Society here don't like O'Mahony.

Sweeney is, no doubt, the man who counsels an attack upon Canada, and it cannot be questioned that he is receiving large assistance in all parts of the West.

SWEENEY'S PLANS.

The New York *World* of Saturday says that the publication in that paper of Sweeney's plan of campaign against Canada caused the Senate faction to be looked upon with more favor by the "brotherhood," as having something tangible in view, while there was a corresponding depression in the O'Mahony quarters.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WAR.

The *World*, which we cannot help thinking is poking fun at the order, says its reporter has learned that at recent secret meetings immense contributions have been made for carrying war into Canada before the 1st of May next. It says that all the men and material offered will be ready for use and acceptance by the 25th of the present month, and that with them a blow will be struck at once without waiting for O'Mahony to conquer Ireland. The *World* says:—

"Chicago offers three regiments of infantry, two battalions of artillery, and 8,000 stand of arms, and a naval brigade of 1,000 men for service on the Lakes. St. Louis gives twenty-five hundred volunteers and a battery of artillery, with fifteen thousand pair of army brogans. Cincinnati promises five thousand volunteers and two battalions of artillery, one Irish merchant giving his whole hog crop of the year toward the cause. Philadelphia has two Fenian regiments organized, and proffers two more with six thousand overcoats of the United States army regulation pattern. Boston will furnish twelve hundred men for sixty days' service, completely armed and equipped. The factory girls and rich artisans of Lowell will put a battalion of infantry in the field, also completely equipped, and each girl of Irish descent contributes one month's wages toward arming the battalion. Indianapolis is to give two hundred and fifty men the means to reach Montreal, and the weapons to defend themselves from the attacks of the British soldiers on the frontiers. Cleveland is not behind, and the old officers of the Seventh Ohio volunteers have organised a regiment of eight hundred men, all of the officers having seen service. Newark twelve hundred men. Patterson two hundred, and Trenton two hundred and fifty soldiers. The Fenians of Baltimore will place one regiment of infantry and a battery of six guns at the service of General Sweeney. Columbus, Ohio, offers four 12-pound Parrot guns, and Pittsburg, not to be behind, is in the field with two light-draft gunboats, five hundred men, one thousand pair horse-blankets, and a silk flag. Rochester, N. Y., is ready with 200 men and two artillery forges, and the empire city itself outstrips all competitors in patriotism with six thousand men, fifteen thousand stand of arms, and thirty thousand pair of army shoes; in addition to four gunboats and eight hundred cavalry sabres. Richmond, Va., one hundred and fifty men and six new gun carriages. Detroit five hundred men and one hundred barrels of gunpowder. Milwaukee two hundred men and two hundred muskets, and Memphis, Tennessee, one hundred Enfield rifles and three pieces of cannon, with three hundred men of stalwart build to transport them safely to Canada. New Orleans offers a battery of artillery, and Savannah and Charleston will furnish conjointly one thousand men and their equipments. This is but a brief resume of the contributions in kind from the more prompt wanting; each locality pledging itself to furnish in good faith the sums opposite their names:

"Chicago, $600,000; St. Louis, $300,000; Albany, $150,000; Philadelphia, $200,000; Pittsburg, $75,000; New York, $500,000; Baltimore, $200,000; Richmond, Va., $60,000; Lowell, Mass, $60,000; Boston, $300,000; Portland, $75,000; Harrisburg, $40,000; Syracuse, N. Y., $25,000; Buffalo, $100,000; Troy, 80 000; Milwaukee, $42,000; Detroit, $36,000; Racine, $10,000; Hartford, $50,000; New Haven, $30,000; Cincinnati, $250,000; Wilmington, Del., $10,000; New Orleans, $400,000; Savannah, $120,000; Charleston, $100,000; Washington, D. C., $250,000; Indianapolis, Ind., 80,000; Springfield, Ill., $250,000; Brooklyn, N. Y., $300,000; Louisville, Ky., $80,000; Toledo, Ohio, $40,000; Cleveland, Ohio, $100,000; Burlington, $200; Bridgeport, Conn., $26,000; Jefferson, Mo., $15,000; Keokuk, $5,000; Patterson, N. J., $26,000. This is but a brief exhibit of the contributions for the crusade, as it is impossible for us to make room for the one-fiftieth part of the contributions which are to carry on this modern crusade."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR;—

Permit me, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to offer a few observations on Education. This, in a free, enlightend, and Christian country, is confessedly a subject of the highest moment. How can mankind be intelligent, happy, or useful without the culture and discipline of Education?

"It is education," in the words of Dr. Humphrey, "that smoothes and polishes the roughness of his nature. It is this that unlocks the prison-house of his mind, and brings out the captive. It is the transforming hand of Education which is now, in so many heathen lands, moulding savageness and ignorance, pagan fanaticism, and brutal stupidity, revenge, treachery and lust,—and, in short, all the warring elements of our lapsed nature, into the various forms of exterior decency, of mental symmetry, and of Christian loveliness. It is Education that pours light into the understanding, lays up its golden treasures in the memory, softens the asperities of temper, checks the waywardness of passion and appetite, and trains to habits of industry, temperance and benevolence. It is this which qualifies men for the pulpit, the senate, the bar, the art of healing, and the bench of justice. In a word, Education, regarding man as a rational, accountable, and immortal being, elevates, expands and enriches his mind, cultivates the best affections of his heart, pours a thousand sweet and gladdening streams around the dwelling of the poor, as well as the mansions of the rich; and while it greatly multiplies and enhances the enjoyments of time, helps to train up the soul for the bliss of eternity." In perusing the above quotation, I was so struck with its beauty and elegance that I could not forbear giving it in full.

With such a picture of education before us, it is natural that we should examine minutely into the condition of our common or District Schools, which are undoubtedly the groundwork of our public education, and, therefore, has high claims on our attention. Its grand design is to foster and direct the unfolding of our youthful mind, and to fit it for its two-fold duty—rational manhood and an enlightened citizenship. It may with truth be said, that on the instructions our youths receive in our District Schools, depend their future career. "Youth is the time for forming habits," yet, it may be said with propriety, that in every period of life, the acquisition of knowledge is one of the most pleasing employments of the human mind. But in youth, there are circumstances which make it productive of higher enjoyment. It is then that everything has the charm of novelty; that curiosity and fancy are awake, and that the heart swells with the anticipation of future eminence and utility.

Whether we view it in its physical, intellectual, or moral aspects, it has the one grand aim. In its physical aspect, it should have the same care for the body as the laws of our being render necessary. In its intellectual aspect, its aim should be to make a well-informed and intelligent community. In order to secure the former, it must disseminate knowledge, and this it strives to do by means of instruction. To create the latter, it must exercise the various powers of the pupil's mind on the knowledge presented; and this is Education. In its moral aspect, its aim should be to direct the mental power into proper channels, and to collect the pupil's energies into one fit and substantial whole—*character*.

After saying so much about education—discussing its one grand and ulterior aim—I will now turn my attention to our District School-houses, which I, as a P. E. Islander, blush to own are a disgrace to our educational system. "If there is any house in the district more pleasantly located, more comfortably situated, better warmed, more inviting in its general appearance, and more elevating in its influences than another, that house should be the school-house."—*Cousin*. Is this the case with our school-houses? On the contrary, the shabbiest and meanest looking hovel in the district is, unfortunately, the school-house. There are, undoubtedly, exceptions to this rule. I would ask, How can a teacher impart instruction to thirty or forty pupils, huddled together round a stove (with innumerable cracks in it), scarcely large enough to heat a room ten feet square—old, rickety benches, off which, if the scholars happen to rise without communicating their intentions to the bench, tumble down—three legged stools—broken windows, etc. Moreover, in many of those houses of public instruction (!) during the winter season, the first work for the teacher is to shovel out the snow before proceeding with his usual routine. To this it may be answered that the people in many of the districts are poor, and, therefore, cannot build suitable school-houses. This, I own, is the case in many districts; yet, in many more comparatively poor, we find large and commodious school-houses, well furnished, etc.; whereas, in richer and more prosperous ones, the school-houses are in a dilapidated condition. The school-houses in general are not in keeping with the advanced condition of education; in many districts they are only tenantable in summer, and are much too small for the number of children requiring accommodation.

In making those statements I am not ranging on fairy ground. Any person who doubts their correctness can refer to the School Visitors' Reports. Now, the question naturally suggests itself, is there any remedy for these evils? In my way of thinking, were the Visitors more strict in the performance of their duties, the school-houses would be in a much more creditable condition than they are at present; but the Superintendents do not wish to deprive the people of the blessings of education, which, undoubtedly, would be the case for a time, were the schools closed; yet, I think were all the shanties which now disgrace the name of school-houses closed, the result would be beneficial. How can we expect persons who, in common parlance, do not know "B. from a bull's foot," to take any interest in the cause of education? No! the only means to bring them to their senses is COMPULSION. Again, the majority of Trustees in those school Districts are illiterate—men who can neither read nor write. They take no interest in education, they will not attend quarterly meetings; some of them do not go near the school-houses for the whole year, and very often the teacher will have to go to their houses before he can get his "papers" certified, &c. Cannot the Board of Education devise some means to remedy those evils? If not, let them resign and give place to men who will. These gentlemen may say, it is none of our business; look to the Government. What promoters of education! what guardians of the youthful mind!

I will now offer a few observations on the many difficulties the ill-paid, ill-treated teacher has to contend with. In the first place, let us see how the alteration in the Education Act, in reference to the £15 which the teacher is bound by law to receive from the inhabitants before he can get the Government allowance, works. Now, in many settlements the idea is that the cheapest article is the best. Well, the good and successful teacher thinks that the £55 is little enough for him: consequently, he demands it. Then comes another Government man (!)—dubbed teacher, to be sure, probably "drummed" away by his former masters for neglect, incapacity, &c. This "bird of passage," only that you must mention the extra £15 in your agreement, and to secure you, I will give you a receipt for the amount,"—consequently, he is engaged; whilst the conscientious teacher, who wishes not to throw away his services for nothing, nor to defraud the Government, is told by the people "we can get a teacher cheaper than you offer, so you can go about your business." In this respect many of our best teachers are treated.

Again, the average daily attendance of 20 is met with merited disapprobation on every side. In the rural districts in which there are upwards of 40 scholars, it is impossible for the people to keep up the average during summer and autumn. In these seasons of the year, the attendance is very irregular. This obstacle is unavoidable and irremediable in this country, where labor is scarce and expensive, and the seasons are short. Another evil which follows from the average being so high is, that in many districts it leads to dishonesty. The scholars are sent to school in the morning—say one lesson—the teacher then calls the "roll." This done, the scholars start off home. If the *honest* teacher happens to be deficient—say even in one quarter out of four—the "immaculate Board," Council, &c., &c., reduce his *salary* accordingly,—consequently, the teacher has to bear with this without a murmur. It is supposed that he can make his subscribers pay this deficiency. But this is a fallacious idea. How is it to be insured? In many districts the teacher has to do without it; and, if he chose not to do this, he must appeal to the law. Sooner than do this many teachers "let it slide." Is it purposely to defraud the teacher out of his lawful hire that his reduction is made? I cannot see any other reason for so doing. The teacher may average 25 for one quarter, and the next only 18. He gets *nothing* for the overplus of 5 in the first quarter; whereas, his salary is reduced for the deficiency of 2 in the next. If the framers of the Education Law were actuated by a spirit of fair play, they would permit the teacher to use the overplus in one quarter to make up for the deficiency in the other. In my opinion, and, I think, I can safely say it is the opinion of the multitude, the average should be reduced to 18.

I must bring this long letter to a close. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for giving me so much of your space, and trusting that you will permit me, through your columns, to return to the subject next week,

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

Lot 47, March 27th, 1866. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The members of the Prince of Wales Institute, Lot 11, convened a meeting on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., for the purpose of electing their office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

John Callaghan, President, (re-elected); Archibald Ramsay, Vice-President; Joseph Murphy, Secretary; Robert Ramsay, Treasurer. Managing Committee—Patrick Murphy, Thomas Boyle, David Smith and George Palmer.

During the winter, several very excellent lectures have been delivered in the Prince of Wales Institute. The first was a lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Swabey,—subject, "The Russian War." He being previously invited by the members of the Institute to deliver a lecture, he very kindly complied with their request by doing so, together with placing in the hands of the Treasurer a handsome donation for the benefit of the Institute. No man could, I think, give a more explicit view of the cause and origin of the Russian war—reviewing and commenting as he proceeded on the valor and indefatigable exertions of the British and French forces through the whole campaign—to the satisfaction of all present. On resuming his seat, the Rev. gentleman was highly complimented by those who addressed the audience, when a discussion took place relative to the prowess and successes of Great Britain, in all her warfare with any foreign foe who has been unwise enough to attempt to triumph over British arms. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. gentleman for the very instructive lecture he had delivered, when the audience dispersed, highly pleased, and expressed a wish that the Rev. gentleman would condescend, on a future occasion, to deliver another lecture before the "Prince of Wales Institute."

Again, in compliance with an invitation, Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Fort Hill, delivered an instructive and well-written lecture, in the above-named Institute. Subject, "Historical Sketches of Popular Delusions." The subject was handled very ably and lucidly by the lecturer, having evidently evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject on which he lectured. After resuming his seat, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present, when a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the lecturer.

On the 20th inst., in compliance with an invitation, the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Lot 14, delivered a lecture before the Prince of Wales Institute. Subject, "The Tombs of the Patriarchs." The Rev. gentleman gave a very graphic description of the subject on which he lectured, and all present were highly pleased with the information imparted by the Rev. gentleman. After resuming his seat, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer.

I feel pleased to inform you that the Prince of Wales Literary and Debating Institute is in a progressive state, and has done much to improve all those who attended regularly since its organization.

Subject of debate for the next meeting is—"Whether did Ancient or Modern times produce the most illustrious men." Subject to be opened by Mr. A. Callaghan.

By giving the above publicity in your next issue, you will much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH MURPHY, Sec'y.

March 28, 1856.

(Papers favorable will please copy.)

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

COLONIAL UNION.

THERE is something in the present condition of Ireland peculiarly instructive to the people of this Colony. Sixty years ago, Ireland was, by means of an Act of Union, incorporated with England. It was the wish of the King and Ministers of the day that this Union should take place. The people of Ireland did not desire it; but the wishes of the people were ignored in the presence of an imperial policy, which, it was declared, was going to give strength to the Empire. Hence, the Union between the two countries was, in the language of Mr. Bright, brought about by proceedings "disgraceful and corrupt to the last degree." But now, after an experience of sixty years, has Pitt's idea of union and strength been verified? The periodical famines which have visited Ireland, within that time, the number of emigrant ships that surround her coasts, the wide-spread Fenian disaffection that exists, attest the contrary. Had Ireland possessed a free Parliament of her own, to legislate for her local wants and interests, but subject in all things else to the Crown of Great Britain, she would, in reality, be a source of strength to the Empire instead of a weakness, as she now is. Here, then, is a case in point, of a country, in defiance of the wishes of its people, having lost its Parliament in obedience to the wishes of Pitt and his colleagues, whose policy of Union and strength has been successful only in producing poverty, suffering and misfortune. On this side of the Atlantic we have been told, time and again, that we ought, in furtherance of a similar policy, and in obedience to the wishes of the Imperial Cabinet of the day, similarly surrender our legislative independence. In fact, it has been branded by the champions of the Quebec Scheme as rank disloyalty to refuse to submit to this policy of Colonial Union. No impartial person will contend that loyalty, on the part of provincials, consists in yielding implicit obedience to an imperial policy which is more than likely to prove disastrous to the parties immediately interested. History abundantly proves, that Union, and especially that Union which has not the cordial approval of the people, which requires force and fraud to accomplish it, does not always signify strength, and that Imperial ministers, in their desire to carry a particular policy, sometimes do commit grave mistakes. We have too much confidence in the intelligence and independence of the people of British America to suppose that they will, merely to meet the necessities of Canada, or even to carry out an imperial policy, accept a scheme of union which must of necessity prove oppressive and burdensome. Time may prove, too, that in first attending to their own interests, the people of the Provinces may be more effectually serving the interests of the Empire than by adopting any expensive scheme of political union, however much desired by inordinately ambitious men in the Provinces, or by statesmen at Home. The best guarantee of the permanence and safety of any empire is the voluntary support of a free constitution by a free people, and we may rest assured that if the Irish policy of the British Cabinet of former days is to be enforced upon British America, the same results will be made manifest, although perhaps not to the same deplorable extent. With reference to the so-called consolidation of British America, the independent opposition of the Maritime Provinces to the Quebec Scheme of Union, has already had one beneficial effect. It has compelled the concoctors of that scheme to admit the injustice of its terms, and to acknowledge themselves willing to modify them, so as, if possible, to obtain the consent of the people to the abstract question of Union. The organs of Confederation have no right, therefore, to assume to themselves any credit in this matter. At first, not so much of an alteration in the Quebec Report, as the dotting of an i, or the crossing of a t, would be permitted. We were to accept the Report, Constitution and all, as a whole or not at all. The "treaty," as it was termed, would be fatally affected were the slightest alteration made in it; but what a change has been wrought in the views of the "treaty" manufacturers and supporters generally, by the unbroken opposition of the free people of the Maritime Provinces. Even the *Islander*, which a few months ago would scarcely accept, if they were offered, better terms than those contained in the Quebec Treaty, so "just and equitable" were they, does not now insist upon those terms, but, on the contrary, admits that they should be modified in accordance with the spirit of ordinary fair play. Despite the Fenian scare, the opposition which effected this change for the better in the *Islander*, and its fellow-workers in the cause of Confederation, will, we have no doubt, continue to be exercised in receiving any new proposition for Colonial Union, and promptly rejecting the same if calculated to circumscribe political freedom. Ireland's history can not be blotted out, nor can we close our eyes to its obvious lessons under existing circumstances. Neither prudence nor loyalty demands implicit obedience from British colonists to the behests of the Imperial Cabinet, and the cry of disloyalty, which is sometimes hurled against the opponents of Confederation, is a misapplication of language which can deceive no intelligent mind. The designs of Her Majesty's Government, with regard to Ireland at the commencement of the present century, may have been conceived in the best possible spirit, but we cannot avoid thinking that if the Irish Parliament had loyally and independently rejected the imperial policy of centralisation, as the British Provinces do now, that country would be happy and prosperous, and a source of strength to the Empire. Her example would alone be sufficient to warrant us in our opposition to Confederation from a principle of loyalty as well as of prudence; and from such principles we have no doubt the opposition of the Maritime Provinces emanated, and will, we trust, continue *ad multos annos*.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. S. *China* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. A portion of the Mail for this Island was received in town on Sunday, and the balance on Monday evening. The Hon. J. C. Pope, Leader of the Government, was a passenger by the *China*, and succeeded in reaching town on Sunday morning. The *China* brings European dates to the 18th March, but the news generally is unimportant. The Reform Bill in England, and the Irish Question, were the principal topics of discussion both in Parliament and the press. The Parliamentary test oath was, after a sharp discussion, abolished, and a modified form of oath substituted. The cattle disease is abating. In Ireland, Fenians continued to be arrested all over the country, and hundreds of American agents had taken their departure therefrom. On the Continent, affairs between Prussia and Austria are indicative of war. Spain is preparing to prosecute the war vigorously against Chili and Peru. The infamous Mazzini has raised a strange issue in the Italian Parliament. Having been elected to a seat therein, both the King and Parliament refuse to admit the legality of his election. The estimation in which this apostle of the dagger is held by Napoleon, whose influence is predominant at Turin, will easily account for the opposition of Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers; but what the issue of the question raised will be, we have no means of knowing.

HOW FENIAN SCARES ORIGINATE.—Last week, a half-*daft* knight of the birchen rod, known to the ragamuffins of Charlottetown as *Rufus*, aware of the excitement which existed throughout the country in reference to Fenian designs, sought to immortalize himself by communicating to Mr. Atkinson, the Governor's Private Secretary, a regular "gun-powder plot," which he had discovered. One thousand Fenians, according to *Rufus*, were organized in some back-settlement, and were preparing to march on Charlottetown for the purpose of sacking and burning it. As Mr. Atkinson was a stranger to *Rufus*' reputation, he deemed the matter of sufficient importance to bring it to the notice of the Solicitor-General, the Hon. T. H. Haviland. Mr. Atkinson having pointed out his authority, *Rufus*,—who awaited at some little distance with all the consciousness of possessing important information, while the conference was taking place between the Private Secretary and the Solicitor-General—the latter could not help laughing outright. When the Private Secretary was informed that *Rufus* "was as mad as a March hare," and an object of sport for the boys of the town, his face, by its visible elongation, showed how cheap he felt at being sold by a simpleton. Such is the way in which Fenian scares originate in Prince Edward Island, and we cannot help remarking that if *Rufus* and all other originators of false alarms were rolled in the mud or placed in the stocks—which mode of punishment ought to be extemporised for the purpose—it would serve them well right, and be conferring a public benefit upon the community.

DROWNED.—A man named Patrick Treanor, belonging to Johnston's River, left this city about 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, to return home; and when a short distance from the head of Queen's Wharf, on the Southport track, fell through an opening in the ice. His piercing cries for assistance soon attracted a crowd of persons, who endeavored all they possibly could, by means of planks and ropes, to save him, but in vain. As the ice was bad, the rescuing parties were compelled to shove planks ahead of them as they proceeded, which necessarily consumed a good deal of time, so that on nearing Treanor sufficiently to throw him a rope, he appeared to be too much exhausted to take hold of it. One of the rescuing party then endeavored and succeeded in grasping Treanor's wrist just as he was sinking; but, in consequence of his bad foothold, the rescuing party was forced to let go his grip to save himself. The unfortunate Treanor was about an hour struggling in the water before he finally sank, and during all the time he continued to make the most harrowing appeals to be saved, and gave his name and place of residence to the horror-struck spectators, who endeavored to cheer him up whilst the above means were being adopted to save him. Treanor was a quiet, industrious and inoffensive farmer, and, we believe, leaves a wife and family to mourn his tragic death. His body has not been recovered.

SANITARY.—We publish in to-day's paper a report of the proceedings of a convention of the medical gentlemen of this city, with regard to the precautions that ought to be taken to avert a visit of the cholera. We very much approve of the suggestions of appointing a City Scavenger, and we trust the plan proposed to keep the city clean, will be adopted and carried out without delay. The matter is now principally in the hands of the City Council, and the citizens will hold that Body responsible for the health of the city.

THE Mechanics' Fishing Company, organized in this city during the past year, is in a flourishing condition. They intend to despatch two vessels to the fisheries this coming Spring. They have already secured one vessel for this purpose. We wish the Company every success in their enterprise. From present indications, we have every reason to hope that this long-neglected source of wealth—the Fisheries—will be vigorously and successfully prosecuted for the future.

THE Easter meat on Saturday last was, as we anticipated, a creditable display. Messrs. Blake and Bridges' stalls were the chief centres of attraction, and, as a matter of course, received the most patronage—Mr. Blake alone having disposed of five carcasses of beef, amounting in value in the aggregate to £250. The meat at both stalls is pronounced to have been the best ever exhibited in Charlottetown, and such as would do no discredit to the best market in the world.

THE ice in Charlottetown harbor is now completely broken up, and in one or two days more will have altogether disappeared.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"W. P. Sherkin" would be too severe at present. We will keep your "shot" in the "locker" to be used as occasion may require.

THE Legislature will be opened by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday next, the 9th inst.

THE ARGOSY.—We have received from Messrs. Strahan & Co., 50 St. Peter Street, Montreal, the January and February Nos. of this really excellent magazine. Both Nos. are filled with choice reading matter. The *Standard*, a first-class English newspaper, speaking of the ARGOSY, says:—

"If the publishers expect their 'Argosy' to bring them gold, it will not be in the way of a Fleece, while they traffic with such good wares as they bring the public in exchange for sixpences. The only doubt is, whether a traffic so extremely profitable to the producers of the sixpences be not too one-sided to be indefinitely continued by the shipowners who have invited it. But it will be time enough to croak when we see worse goods in their cargo. Enough for the present to say emphatically what is the plain truth, that Number One of 'The Argosy' is the BEST FIRST NUMBER OF A SIXPENNY MAGAZINE THAT EVER HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY. We take the new magazine at its word, and shall expect from it the fulfilment of its best promise. Meanwhile, it needs the cordial support that alone can make such a magazine permanent at such a price, and enable it to hold to a high purpose with which it seems to have been started."

Our readers will observe from an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Strahan, the publishers, offer to send a specimen copy free to any person who wishes to get up a club. The address is 50 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

THE Halifax "Reporter" of the 27th ult. says "there is just now very good sleighing in this city and throughout the country."

THE Legislature of Newfoundland has burked the question of Confederation; so say the latest papers from that Colony. Confederation is thus "marching on" to its Lethean home.

CITY COUNCIL.

MARCH 8th, 1866.

Councillor Theophilus DesBrisay, in the absence of His Worship the Mayor, was called to the Chair. Present—Councillors Yates, Gates, Brown, Beer, Morris, Reddin, Heartz, and His Honor the Recorder. The Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The City Clerk read an application from W. Murphy, Esq., the Manager of the Gas Company, for City Debentures to the amount of £300. On motion it was ordered that said Debentures be issued. The Chairman submitted to the Board the Account of the City for the past year; ordered that said Account be published for general information. The accounts of the Gas Company for lighting the street lamps for the past year, amounting to £147 10s., were submitted and ordered to be paid—subject to certain reduction for nights when lamps were not lighted. On motion, it was ordered that a Committee of three members of Council be appointed, in connexion with his Honor the Recorder, for the purpose of preparing a Draft Bill in Amendment of the Incorporation Act and the different Amendments thereto, and to submit the same at an early day to the Council Board; ordered that the following Councillors compose said Committee, viz: Messrs. Yates, DesBrisay, Beer and his Honor the Recorder. On motion of Councillor Yates, it was ordered that the Medical gentlemen resident in this City be respectfully requested to meet together in the City Hall on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, for the purpose of consulting upon the sanitary condition of the City, and to report to the City Council, as the result of such consultation, the best sanitary measures to be adopted for the prevention of contagious diseases. After the transaction of ordinary routine business, the Council adjourned.

THE SANITARY CONDITON OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CITY HALL, March 14, 1866.

Meeting of the Medical Faculty of Charlottetown, held this day at the City Hall. Present—W. H. Hobkirk, John Mackieson, H. A. Johnson, J. T. Jenkins, Hammond Johnson, W. G. Sutherland, F. Beer, T. Dawson. On motion of Dr. Johnson, Senr., Dr. W. H. Hobkirk was called to the Chair. The Chairman then stated to the meeting that the object of their being called together at the request of the City Council, was for the purpose of consulting upon the sanitary condition of the City, and the best and most practicable measures to be adopted for the prevention of contagious disease. The neccessity of such consultation, he was sure was apparent to them all. The present filthy state of many portions of the City was very disgraceful; and he hoped active means would soon be used to remove nuisances wherever they existed. Pure air and clean water, he said, were indispensible to health, and, in order to enjoy those blessings, it was essentially necessary to attend to the sewerage of the City. Feeling confident the subject would receive their best consideratian, he would not offer any further remarks for the present.

DR. JOHNSON, Senr., then addressed the meeting. The public health, he said, was of such paramount importance as to demand the utmost vigilance in order to its preservation, and he thought that the Mayor and Corporation, constituting the "Board of Health" in the City of Charlottetown, had evinced their care by a timely attention to the voice of the surrounding pestilences (which threatened us with their awful scourging during the coming spring and summer) by calling to their aid the collective wisdom of the Medical Staff of the Town to assist them in discussing such measures as shall seem best adapted to ward off the pestilential visitation, at all events, to mitigate its fatality. It was not, he said, their present purpose to dwell upon the construction and arrangement of towns, in reference to the conservation of the health of their inhabitants, or to speak of the propriety of bringing a flowing stream of pure water through every house, in order to promote the cleanliness, and, therefore, the health of the occupants; nor was it their present duty to recommend the immediate construction of a perfect system of subterranean sewers, in order to the effectual drainage of the Town. These, he said, were all ultimate and desirable objects for future consideration, but they had now to deal with things as they were, and to advise the adoption of such measures as were within their present reach, and were best calculated to preserve the purity of the air and water by which we are sustained. These were the primary elements of life and health, and must be supplied freely, whatever the cost, if we would have a healthy people. We know, Mr. Chairman, that the aggregations of ever increasing populations brieg, in their train, an ever increasing amount of putrid and decaying organic matter, which saturating the surrounding soil, promotes the evolution of gases that poison the air, and, by percolating through the subsoil, pollute the cellars beneath our houses, and the water of the wells from which we drink; and the soil upon which the Town was built was of that open and porous character as most readily to promote such results. The leading object should be to remove all such substances from the surface very carefully, and to construct water-tight tanks or cesspools, in which all such matter, whether solids or liquids, should be carefully thrown and removed frequently by the occupier of the house, or by any appointed scavenger; and then, further to promote this object, the drainage of the yards should be very carefully attened to by raising them with clay, filling up old holes, and forming a descent to the out-fall gutters of the streets, which gutters should be lowered to relieve and discharge these waters. By the adoption of such measures, he believed the sanitary state of the City would be greatly improved. Of course, he would add the visitation from house to house of inspectors, to recommend and provide for the internal purification of every house, and to report their condition, if cleanliness is not attended to.

DR. JENKINS next spoke, and said, that there existed an absolute necessity for taking some steps towards improving the sanitary condition of the City, was undisputable; he would, therefore, pass at once to the object of meeting, viz: "To consult upon the best sanitary measures to be adopted for the prevention of contagious disease in the City." It has been suggested that an attempt should be made to carry out a system of under-ground sewerage; he was opposed to any such attempt. In the first place, he looked upon the system itself, under the

most favorable circumstances, as a defective one; it had the effect, at an enormous cost, of polluting the water of the river with a substance which, by the aid of science, may be not only rendered innoxious, but converted into a valuable manure. In the next place, our river is not well adapted for such a system; the rise and fall of the tide connected with the very extensive flats, would present great difficulties to its efficient working, and if the contents of the sewers were exposed on the flats, the houses bordering on the river would be uninhabitable, as can be proved by the effluvia arising from one or two private Sewers at present emptying into it; and lastly, the very great outlay of capital required puts the matter out of the question. He considered that the formation of water-tight cesspools for the reception of all excrementitious matters, the contents to be removed either by the City authorities or by a private company (the latter he would recommend, as it would be to their interest pecuniarily to carry off the refuse promptly) under control of the authorities, and the rigorous enforcing of the existing sanitary regulations, which are well conceived and comprehensive, would be sufficient to remedy, to a great extent, the present undesirable state of affairs. He also alluded to the pernicious effect on the water in the wells of the City, of the vaults for the reception of refuse, excavated to a great depth. These, he thought, should be inspected, cleansed and closed up. He then animadverted in strong terms on the condition of the Governor's Pond, which is the receptacle of considerable sewerage, and being left partially dry by the receding of the tide and exposed to the sun's rays, gave rise to the most noxious exhalations, and, in his opinion, was the original source of the low form of fever which has been so prevalent the last few years.

Dr. Hammond Johnson observed, that the request of the City Council for a meeting of that description, evidently implied that there existed cause of alarm, and stated that in his experience the cases of Gastric and Typhoid fevers, during the last few months, very far exceeded both in number and severity, those of any previous period. The country also had suffered very severely; many of the cases in different settlements were traceable to town. The fall rain is generally considered a great cause of these affections, yet we find that the past summer and fall have been unusually dry. He also observed that the eastern section had suffered more severely than any other portion of the city. He believed that but very few cases had occurred west of Great George Street. Dr. Jenkins having already remarked that some years ago those diseases originated in the bog or the western section of the City, proves the necessity of drainage. He (Dr. Johnson) believed that the improvements necessary for the preservation of health in the City would be but gradual, because of our limited resources, yet he felt confident that if proper attention was paid to cleanliness, and the enforcing of the laws relating to the removal of nuisances from the streets and backyards, the necessity for a heavy expenditure would be materially lessened. The yards, in many instances, were not cleansed until June, and consequently the rubbish collected during winter was left exposed to the heat of the sun, and was constantly washed by the rain into the soil, finding its way into our wells, and mixing with the water we drink. He said he would not detain the meeting by further remarks, but would submit the following Resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That this meeting is confident that the continued increase of epedemic fevers, is the result of absence of drainage, and the increase of accumulated organic matter, left exposed on the surface of the soil.

Dr. Beer then spoke of the neglected state of the back yards in many parts of the City, and concurred with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers relative to the propriety of urging upon the inhabitants of the town generally the necessity of adopting every precautionary measures in their power.

Dr. Sutherland strongly supported the propriety of forming a Scavenger Company; such companies in many of the large towns of other countries were found to work advantageously. The formation of a company of that descripiton empowered with proper authority to act, would be productive of much good; and much of the filth and excrescences which engendered diseases, would then, by proper management, be converted into use by helping to enrich the impoverished soil in the vicinity of Charlottetown. He observed that owing to the extent of our shore flats, sewerage in that direction would be impracticable, and only tend to create stagnant pools around our shores. He said that he regretted to see the neglect and apathy which appeared to prevail relative to the spread of disease, and hoped that meeting would have the desired effect of awakening public interest on a subject of vital importance to all.

Dr. Mackieson followed, and observed that for the prevention of Cholera and other epidemic diseases, cleanliness, ventilation, pure air and water were essential requisites. He remarked that as long as tanneries, pigeries, slaughter-houses, and such like filthy places, were allowed to prevail throughout the Town, it was impossible to expect exemption from disease. He alluded to several localities in the City which to his own personal knowledge, were in a state of filth perfectly horrible. Prompt and vigorous measures, he said, were indeed loudly called for, and he hoped the authorities would see that the laws relating to health would be rigidly enforced.

After some further remarks from the Chairman and others, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

On motion of Dr. Jenkins—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly necessary that measures should be taken for the efficient carrying out of the existing sanitary regulations, and that such additions should be made to them as the perfect cleaning of the refuse of the City may be needful.

On motion of Dr. Johnson, senr.—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that it is very desirable that the yards or enclosures be so raised above the level of the streets as to drain them, and that the gutters be so adapted as to convey off the water.

On motion of Dr. Sutherland—

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Corporation the encouraging the formation of a Scavenger Company to be under the direction of proper officers, carrying out the sanitary measures as regards the cleanliness of the City.

On motion of Dr. Jenkins—

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that water-tight cesspools be formed in places convenient for the removal of their contents, for the reception of all manures and refuse matters, and that each householder be compelled to deposit all such matter in such cesspools under a penalty; and that all old privies be inspected and disposed of as the authorities shall think proper; and that during the months of July, August and September some disinfecting or deoderizing material, such as lime, ground charcoal, or chloride of lime, be made use of in such cesspools.

After which, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman, Dr. Hobkirk, for his able conduct in the Chair, which he suitably acknowledged.

City Council, March 14, 1866.

His Worship the Mayor presiding. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The Clerk read to the Board the following letter from Dr. Hobkirk, Chairman of a meeting of the Medical Faculty, touching the sanitary state of the City:

To His Worship the Mayor and City Council:—

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to enclose to you a minute of the proceedings of a meeting of the Medical gentlemen resident in the city of Charlottetown, held this day, in pursuance of a requisition of the City Council, for the purpose of consulting on the best sanitary measures for the prevention of contagious diseases.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. H. Hobkirk, Chairman.

Ordered, that the Report alluded to lie on the table for further consideration.

Councillor Brecken moved that a meeting of the Board of Health be called at an early day. After some discussion relative to the necessity of enforcing with the utmost rigor the laws and regulations existing touching the removal of nuisances from the streets, squares and yards within the jurisdiction of the Corporation. Councillor Gates moved that Sec. 9th, 10th and 12th of the City Laws be printed in Handbills and that some two or three hundred copies thereof be distributed and posted up in conspicuous places around the City for general information.

After disposing of the usual business of the Council, it adjourned *sine die*.

A. McNeill, Reporter.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

In the absence of a lecture on Wednesday evening the following question was debated at the above Institute: "Should Greet Britain be held responsible for losses sustained during the late war by American commerce, through the depredations of Confederate cruisers, alleged to have been built in British ports?" T. Kelly, Esq., opened the debate in an able and eloquent manner, taking the affirmative side—contending that Great Britain was and is responsible for the damages so inflicted on U. S. commerce. He had, however, very few supporters in this view of the case—Mr. A. McNeill was the principal one, but he was "a host in himself." The majority of the debators were, however, on the other side; and they undoubtedly, had the weight of the arguments with them. The debate was, on the whole, a very creditable exhibition of skill and eloquence, and was characterised by good temper and good humor.

Melancholy Forebodings.—The "Telegraph" of this morning has the following has the following pitiful paragraph:

"Some members of the House seem to have made up their minds to support the Government, regardless of their acts. Such persons must make up their minds also to stomach some rather indigestible morsels. We can assure them that the Opposition have scarcely commenced to expose the Government, as yet."

Really now, it is almost time that the Opposition had begun to expose the treason, wicked stratagems, and manifold misdeeds of the Government. As yet, Mr. Fisher and his "tame followers" have only succeeded in exposing their own rancour, selfishness, want of principle, and miserable weakness. The Opposition party are evidently in a very bad way, and the Telegraph plainly sees approaching their utter and ignominious defeat. They are afflicted just at present with nervous tremors and other symptoms of general laxity and debility. Some of them have been persuaded to take rather insidious pills, and some of them have been forced to swallow rather nauseous doses.—We don't pity them much.—St. John *Globe*.

The latest Confederation yarn in the Canadian papers is, that Messrs. Smith and Tilley have formed an alliance, and that, by this means, Confederation is to be carried at once.

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK IN HALIFAX.

St. Patrick's Day, 1866, was celebrated in this city by the Charitable Irish Society with more than usual eclat. Although the morning was not very propitious, yet at nine o'clock the members assembled in large numbers at Masonic Hall, and being marshalled by Mr. Thomas Spelman, and led off by the Volunteer band, proceeded to St. Patrick's Church. High mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop, the Rev. Messrs. Power and Allen acting as Deacon and sub-Deacon, the Very Rev. the Vicar General being the Master of Ceremonies. After the Gospel was sung, the Rev. Peter Danaher ascended the Altar, and delivered the panegyric. He gave a rapid sketch of the life and labors of St. Patrick, dwelt upon the history of the Irish people—their glories, sufferings and trials; and concluded by invoking the angel of peace to hover over that unhappy country at the present time, and subdue the storm that threatened to burst upon it. After the conclusion of High Mass the society re-formed and marched through Water, Granville, Hollis, Morris, and Pleasant Streets, halting at Government House, to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor an address of Congratulation upon his appointment to the Governorship of this his native province.

After the Address and Reply were read, and interchanged cheers were given for the Queen, the Governor and General Doyle, the Society then proceeded to the Masonic Hall and dispersed, but not forgetting on the way to pay the usual respect to His Grace the Archbishop, for whom three cheers were also given. It is generally admitted that the Society never made a finer appearance, whether as regards the members themselves or their appointments.

THE DINNER.

In the evening at seven o'clock, Members of the Society and their guests to the number of about 130—as many as the room could conveniently accommodate—sat down to dinner. Among the guests were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and suite, General Doyle and suite, His Grace the Archbishop and suite, the Chief Justice, the Hon. Prov. Secretary, Speaker of the House of Assembly, His Worship the Mayor, Very Rev. Dr. Hannan, V. G., the Rev. Canon Shephard., R. C. Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. Messrs. Power, McIsaac, Danaher and Allen, C. C., the Rev. Geo. M. Grant, Pastor of St. Matthew's Church, the Hon. A. Keith, Hon. R. B. Dickey, A. G. Archibald, Esq., M. P. P., John Bourinot, Esq., M. P. P., S. MacDonnell, Esq., M. P. P., Col. Langley, 2d and 16th, Major Ausell, Capt. Clerke, Capt. DeWinton, R. N., Commissary McKinistry, Ternen, R. N., Lieut. Busfield, 2d 16th, Sir James L. Foulis, Bart., 16th, James H. Thorne, Esq., Wm. Duffus, Esq., and many other gentlemen whose names we cannot call to mind.—Hx. *Express*

St. Patrick's Day in Canada.—The Irish citizens of Canada generally observed only the religious celebration of St. Patrick's Day. In Montreal, however, they turned out *en masse*, and marched to St. Lawrence Hall to pay their respects to the Governor General, who was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. He said he accepted the demonstration as an evidence, on their part, of loyalty to their Sovereign, of attachment to the institutions of their country, and as a protest against the principles of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Irishmen by desecrating the day of Ireland's Patron Saint by a wanton attack on a peaceful, prosperous and happy country. He felt assured that should the necessity arise, which God forbid, they would back their principles of loyalty with their arms.

"The procession then marched to the Hay Market, where speeches were made by Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Maj. Starnes, and the Presidents of several Irish Societies, all of a loyal and national character, which were enthusiastically applauded."

The Kingston (U. C.) St Patrick's Society, held a meeting. After the election of new members and other business, James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., seconded by D. Macarow, Esq., proposed a resolution expressive of regret at the threatened invasion of Canada, setting forth the tried loyalty of Irishmen in this province, and pledging the members of the Society in the event of this country being attacked, to stand by the Queen's Government to the utmost of their power, in repelling the foreign foe—no matter who they may be, or from whatever quarter they come. Mr. Recorder O'Reilly spoke eloquently and ably in support of the motion. He was followed by Mr. Macarow in a fine speech. The resolution was carried amid enthusiastic applause, the members of the Society standing up and the band playing "God Save the Quee."

St. Patrick's Day in Newfoundland.—Was celebrated with much eclat, and with the usual religious observances in the fore-part of the day. In the evening the Benevolent Irish Society, with a numerous party of guests, sat down to dinner, at 6 o'clock. The Governor, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock, were present, as also many members of the Legislature, officers of the Garrison, &c.—The Governor and Bishop made speeches. Everything passed off in admirable style.

Several suspicious looking strangers have been objects of solicitous interest to our hospitable police force the last two days. Two lank, ill favored ones, especially, were seen moving round the Ordnance Gate trying to make some wonderful discovery. If they pursue their explorations, as to the number of shells, guns, &c., on hand, they may soon find themselves safely lodged in the County Jail, with ample leisure to add up their sum total. The Mayor and City Marshal have been in conference with the Executive authorities on the subject, and the police detectives are keeping their eyes open.—Hx. *Cit.*

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

We are informed that several men in one or two of the militia regiments on Monday refused to take the oath of allegiance, and were in consequence dismissed by their officers. This looks very much like giving the rascals a premium on their disloyalty, and is hardly fair to the loyal men who have taken the oath and are giving their time willingly at the call of duty in the country's service. If there is to be no other penalty for refusing to take the oath than merely being absolved from militia service, the authorities may expect to find a good many disloyal subjects among the men in various regiments in the outlying districts who have yet to be sworn in.—*Hx. Cit.*

The citizens of Bangor have, by an almost unanimous vote, agreed to give the credit of their city for $1,000,000 to aid the European and North American Railway. So says the St. John *Globe*.

A negro jostled a young man in Ottawa the other evening; and on being rebuked drew a knife and stabbed his victim in the stomach, making a horrible and apparently fatal wound.

The New York *Herald* published a letter from Mr. D'Arcy McGee to Mr. Killian, O'Mahony's Fenian Treasurer, advising the Fenians not to attack Canada, but to win supremacy for the Irish race by colonizing America extensively. The letter made a great sensation in Canada till Mr. McGee pronounced it a forgery in a long and sharp letter reflecting on the Irish Americans.

There is at the present time in St. Mary's workhouse in Reading, England, an old woman nearly 80 years of age, who is able to repeat the whole of the second book of Milton's "Paradise Lost," consisting of about 1500 lines. The woman learned these when she was a child of 6 years and has never forgotten them.

A Legislative Blunder in New Brunswick.—By a curious oversight of the Government and legislature of New Brunswick, the Act imposing an export duty on lumber was allowed to expire, and there has been no law for collecting such duty since May, 1865. A rather exciting discussion took place on the subject in the House at Fredricton last week, when the Attorney General introduced a Bill to revive the law, and to legalise the action of the excise officers in collecting the duties since the law expired. The amount of duties so collected is said to be about £15,000. Mr. Fisher, who seemed very anxious to make capital against the Government out of the mistake tried hard to lead up an opposition; but finally concluded to think better of it when he found himself unsupported, and the Bill passed without a division.

The Liverpool, N. S., *Transcript* reports that the first salmon of the season was caught at St. Margaret's Bay about a fortnight ago, and seven were taken at Mill Village last week and sent to the Halifax market. The Boston market, we notice, is glutted with fresh salmon, packed in ice, from Europe.

☞ Over 11,000 bbls. of flour, from the United States, were entered at the Custom House to day. After the 17th, flour will be subjected to a duty of 1s. 3d. per bbl.—Hx. *Express*.

J. V. Troop, Esq, M. P. P. for St. John, has succeeded Mr. Wilmot in the Executive Council of New Brunswick, the latter having resigned.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Worn out sufferers may have for relief from these purifying and strengthening Pills after physic and physicians have failed to effect a cure. In all disorders of the liver and diseases of the kidneys these Pills will be found especially useful in re-instituting order and restoring health. Holloway's Pills clear away obstructions, remove poisonous particles from the blood, give tone and power to the stomach, energy and vividness to the brain. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as restoratives of constitutions scattered and broken up by excessive mental labor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test for thirty years. Never known to fail.

Brown's Bronchial Troches or Cough Lozenges cure Cough, Cold, and influenza, or Soreness of the Throat.
"Great service in subduing hoarseness."
Rev. Danl. Wise, New York.

Died.

At Margate, Lot 19, on the 26th ult., Eliza, the beloved wife of Wm. Hamilton, aged 28 years. The deceased was greatly respected by all who were acquainted with her, and her death is much regretted by relations and friends. She has left a husband and three children to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

The hour of my departure come,
I hear the voice that calls me home;
At last, O Lord, let trouble cease,
And let thy servant die in peace.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	1s 6d to 1s 9d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d to 8s
Do; by the tub	1s.5d to 1s 7d	Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Lamb per lb.,		Carrots per bush.	
Pork	4½d to 6d	Fowls	1s 3d to 2s
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridge	1s to 1s 3d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 7d	Chickens pair,	
Beef (small) per lb	6d to 9d	Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Do. by qr.,	4d to 8d	Herrings per brl,	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, doz.	2s to 3s
Tallow	7d to 9d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s6d to 4s
Lard	10d to 1s	Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Hams, per lb.	6d to 8d	Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	40s to 50s	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Do. per lb.	2d to 2½d	Hay, per ton,	75s to 85s
Oatmeal	1¾d to 2d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s 6d to 2s
Eggs, per doz	10d to 1s	Homespun, per yd.	4s to 6s
Potatoes p bus.	1s 6d to 2s	Calfskins, per lb.	5d to 8d
Barley	3s6d to 3s9d	Hides, do	4d
Oats	2s to 2s 1d	Sheepskins,	4s 6d to 6s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Quadrille Party!

THE Members of the CITY AMATEUR BAND intend holding a QUADRILLE PARTY in the MASONIC HALL, on Monday evening, the 9th of April.

Ticket for Lady and Gentleman, 3s. 9d.; Single Ticket 3s.; to be had from any of the following Committee: Wm. Hoar, James McQuaid, Wm. E. Griffin.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.
Refreshments to be had in the Hall.
Ch'town, March 28, '66. R W 2in

PORK AND BEANS.
Prime Mess Pork,
American White Beans,
CHEAP FOR CASH at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.
(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)
Retailing low at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.
(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)
Wholesale and Retail at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.
Kent Street, March 21, 1866. 3m

Removal!

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage extended to him since his commencement in business in the City, begs to inform them that he has

REMOVED
TO HIS
New Brick Store, in Great George Street,

adjoining the residence of Richard Heartz, Esq., and near the south front of the Colonial Building, where he will continue to keep constantly on hand his usual

Stock of
LIQUORS, GROCERIES
AND
EXTRA & SUPERFINE FLOUR,

all of which will be sold at his usual
LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

MARTIN O'HALLORAN.
Ch'town, March 28, '66. 1m

SELLING OFF!!

AT THE
Kent Street Catholic
and general
BOOK STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS
SELLING OFF
THE BALANCE
OF HIS
STOCK
OF
Books, Stationery, &c.,
AT
Reduced Prices,
in order to make way for a large
and varied
STOCK
which he has ordered from
ENGLAND
AND THE
UNITED STATES
by the first Spring vessels.

E. REILLY.
Kent St., March 28, '66.

Money Found!

THE Subscriber picked up on the Georgetown Road, about a fortnight ago, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to

JOHN McMULLIN,
Apprentice at McPhail & Hunter's,
Carriage-builders, Kent-st., Ch'town.
March 21, 1866. 3i pd

CHARLOTTETOWN
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £12,675.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Brown, Esquire, President.

John Ings, Esq.	H. J. Callbeck, Esq.
Hon. George Beer.	T. W. Dodd, Esq.
Mr. Thomas Essory.	Mr. Arteemas Lord.
Hon. George Coles.	William Dodd.
Owen Connolly, Esq.	Thos. DesBrisay, Esq.
Richard Heartz, Esq.	Mark Butcher.

☞ Risks taken daily. Office hours from 10 a. m., to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Insurance Office, Kent Street, Charlottetown, 15th Feb, 1866.

BALANCE OF STOCK
AT
"Renfrew House."

WE have on hand a quantity of GOODS which we wish to clear out at once, and

Will offer at a very Low Figure,

comprising:

Dress Goods, Shawls, Flowers, Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, White, Red and Fancy Flannels, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Clothing, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Nails, Ploughmounting Linseed OIL, (boiled and raw), Tea, Tobacco, Glass, Soap, &c. &c. &c.

FUR GOODS,
in Ladies' BOAS, Mens' CAPS, &c, which we offer
Less than Cost.

☞ Country dealers and others in the Trade would do well to embrace this opportunity of getting cheap Goods.

DELANY & BYRNE.
Ch'town, March 21, 1866.

Blackwood's Magazine.

FOR SALE at the Subscribers's Bookstore, at reduced price, the September, October, November, December and January, Numbers of this MAGAZINE. They are unusually interesting, from the fact of containing the commencement and continuations of the memoirs of the Confederate war for Independence.

E. REILLY.
Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

FOR SALE!
Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains!!

FOR a small SCHOONER of about 35 tons burden. The Sails have been in use for one summer only, and are nearly as good as new. The whole will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at this office, or

ALEXANDER McDONALD.
Prince Street, Ch'town, March 14, 1866. 6in

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late James Reid, Merchant, Alberton, are requested to furnish the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay up their respective amounts on or before the first day of APRIL next. All amounts remaining unpaid, or otherwise satisfactorily secured after that time, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without further notice or respect of persons.

RICHARD B. REID, WILLIAM P. REID, } Executors.
February 21, 1866. Pat. & W. st.

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.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866:
(Payable in United States currency.)

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
ornny two of the Reviews,	6.00
For any three of the Reviews,	7.00
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ALEXANDER McDONALD.
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Miscellaneous and General News.

THE FENIANS AND THE PROVINCIALS.

We see by the Provincial papers that serious fears are entertained there of a Fenian invasion of the British Provinces. Whether these fears be well grounded or not, active preparations are going forward all along the line, and it is clear that if the Fenians are foolish enough to attempt any such thing, they will meet a reception rather warm for their liking. We have reason to know that 150,000 men in the several Provinces are ready to be called out at any time, drilled and disciplined, each man armed with an Enfield rifle, and all animated by the same spirit, resolved to resist any invasion of their territory to the very death. The men of the Provinces have no idea of allowing the Fenians to make a convenience of their country in their contemplated war against Great Britain. They have a country well worth fighting for, they have as free institutions as any people need desire—both civil and religious liberty—they have a large amount of wealth and material prosperity, and they have strong arms to protect their hearths and homes, and the property they have acquired by honest industry; therefore the Fenians have need to think twice before they cross the frontier with hostile intent. The events of the last few days have shown the truth of what we say: no sooner was the tocsin sounded along the line, than volunteers went crowding into all the towns and cities, eager to be enrolled and armed for the defence of their frontiers; the roll of the drum is heard from the shores of the Bay of Fundy to those of the Great Lakes, and the heavy tramp of armed men shakes the still frozen earth of that northern clime. Nor let the Fenians suppose that the Provincials are unskilled in the use of arms. We happened to be present some two or three years since at a rifle match in Montreal, in which Canadian militiamen and the British soldiers were alike competitors, and we can assure all whom it may concern, that some of the first prizes were taken by the former. The Prince of Wales' regiment, and other Canadian corps that we could name, were then, and are now, as fine bodies of men as any European army could boast. These facts the Fenians will find out to their cost, if they attempt to put their silly threats into execution. They will find, moreover, that the Irish in Canada—that is, the great majority of them—are as little disposed to enter into their ridiculous projects as any other section of the Provincial people. However it may be with their kinsfolk in Ireland, they, at least, have no reason to complain; they are free in every sense of the word, as far as rational people can desire; they have little or no taxation, except what is purely for local purposes. True is is that in Upper Canada they have to contend with the rabid bigotry of the Orange faction fully as much as they ever had in any part of Ireland; but, on the other hand, are they not, with their French Canadian brethren in the faith, the overwhelming majority of the people of Eastern or Lower Canada, and in all the Maritime Provinces they are fully able to hold their own, and are comparatively little annoyed by the Orangemen. And here, in the United States, have they not been time and again persecuted in the same way by the equally ruthless and ferocious Know-Nothings? Of the Imperial Government they in the Provinces have no reason, not the shadow of a reason to complain, and they know better than to embark in a wild, senseless, visionary project, fraught with danger to all concerned, merely to please the irreligious, God-forgetting Fenians who, by their ridiculous folly, are making Ireland and her cause a laughing-stock to the rest of the world!

We do not believe, however, that the Fenians, whether O'Mahonyites, Robertsites, or Sweeneyites, have any serious intention of invading the Provinces, but if they are, in good earnest, "bound for the Border," they will see through their error all too soon, like the man who thrust his head through a pane of glass. A very different march would theirs be from that to which the border clans of Scotland were summoned in the old song, when they were told

"Many a banner spread
Flutters above your head
Many a crest that is famous in story!"

The contrast is too ridiculous not to excite the risible faculties of any sane person.—[N. Y. Tablet.

FROM JAMAICA.—Our latest Kingston advices are to the 30th ult. At that date the Commission had been twenty days in session. The evidence taken before this High Court is regularly published in the Jamaica papers. It is stated that there had been any quantity of hard swearing, and several instances of downright perjury, all of which is credited to the howlers of Exeter Hall. The papers say it is impossible as yet to arrive at any conclusion as to how the enquiry will or will not affect the authorities in the matter of the recent summary proceedings in Jamaica. Governor Storks is exercising the utmost vigilance to restrain any outbreak, should such unhappily occur. It is expected that the Commission will finish up its work in time to return to England by the second mail steamer in March.

Some short time since a woman in Scotland lost a child, which is supposed to have been stolen. Her attention being drawn to a Canadian paper containing a statement regarding a boy who had been left at the Chaboilly police-station, Lower Canada, she got a letter written to the chief of police at Montreal, who forwards the following reply:—"Bureau du Chief de Police, Montreal, 6th Feb., 1866—Sir,—The paragraph you cut from an American paper and enclosed to my address was an error of misprint. It was a box which was left at the Chaboilly station, and not a boy. The sergeant, on making his report, mis-spelt the word, and the reporters of the press took advantage of the mistake to make a sensation paragraph of it—(Signed) T. M. L. PENTON, Cheif of Police.

The amount included in the Army Estimates, just submitted to Parliament by the Home Governement, for military purposes in the colonies, is altogether £3,004,714. Canada takes £608,088, Malta, £327,230; Cape of Good Hope, $267,870; Gibraltar, £378,674; Nova Scotia, £193,312; New Zealand, £177,935; Windward and Leeward Islands, £137,225, &c. The probable amount to be repaid by the several Provinces as colonial contributions in aid of military expenditure is estimated at £223,700, of which sum Ceylon is set down for £100 000; Mauritius, £45,000; New Zealand, £33,000; and Australia £20,000.

It is the intention of the Canadian Government to increase the Volunteer Force to 25,000 men. Rifles, etc., are about being distributed to enable 100,000 men to take the field fully armed, in case of the necessity for such a large force.

The *Chicago Journal* says that the Fenian invasion of Canada is postponed until May next.

THE GREAT FENIAN MEETING.

The New York papers are full of long and sensational accounts of the Fenian mass meeting in Jones' Woods, on Sunday, March 4th. In the morning, the following Circular from Archbishop McCleskey to the priests was read to their congregations:

ARCHIBISHOPRIC OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 3.

REV. DEAR SIR—I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, in Jones' Woods. As most of these, unfortunately, who are connected with this movement profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to beg of you to admonish and exhort your people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's Day, an act of public scandal to religion, and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians.

Very sincerely, yours, in faith,
JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

The "World" says that

"The reading of this circular created a great deal of excitement among the various Catholic congregations, and it was reported that in some instances it gave rise to much indignation, which was exhibited by some congregations rising almost *en masse*, and leaving the churches to attend the meeting in Jones' Wood. One clergyman was said to have prefaced the reading of the admonitory letter with some remarks which were not intended to endorse the Archbishop's views, but, on the contrary, to oppose them."

The proceedings in the afternoon were conducted at five different stands, from which a number of Fenian orators addressed some 125,000 hearers. A room had been set apart in the hotel for the reception of subscriptions, and to collect them was the work of Col. O'Mahony and his co-workers. His speech was chiefly a cry for more money. He wound up by saying:

"I shall conclude by again calling upon you to buy the bonds of the Irish Republic, now for sale in yonder hall; to subscribe the funds to supply the immediate necessities of the Irish army, now in sore peril at the other side of the Atlantic, and to enable me to send by the next mail a sum of money sufficient to supply the immediate necessities of James Stephens and his brave companions. Will you do that. (Cries of 'Yes,' 'We will,' 'Every cent of it,' etc.) Will you supply me with enough money to supply the immediate necessities of James Stephens and his brave companions—those devoted veterans of the American army that are now organizing in Ireland under the shadow of the gibbet, and in defiance of the utmost power of our hereditary foe? Will you supply me, as the agent of the Irish Republic, and as chief of the Fenian organization in America, with sufficient money to enable myself and my brother Fenians to leave this country forever and fight for our native land. If you do so, Ireland shall be free before six weeks expire."

Mr. Killian, O'Mahony's treasurer, reflected severely on the Archbishop's circular, declaring that patriotism was a Christian virtue to be exercised on every day of the week, and commenting on the Sunday pic-nics under ecclesiastical sanction as no better than this one "held on Sunday for the benefit of Ireland." He spoke in an impassioned strain against Britain, but repudiated raids on Canada as follows:

"Canada never could be the home of the Irish people. (Applause, and cries of 'never.') Canada must be left alone. (A voice 'We don't want Canada.') Irishmen wanted their own land—their dear, their beloved Ireland. (Applause.) If Canada could be taken now, it would benefit neither the heart nor the pocket. A small potatoe patch in Ireland was worth more to an Irishman than the whole of Canada. (Applause.)"

Fenian songs were sung from the platforms, and chorussed by the vast multitude, while processions of Father Matthew Societies marched round with their bands playing.

Subscriptions were carefully collected in the hotel. "Every individual," says the World, "who reached the inner precincts of the room, was immediately seized hold of by the vigilant committeemen, and had to disgorge at once for the patriotic motive for which the meeting had assembled." By the evening one hundred and twenty thousand dollars were raised.

[From the New York World, March 5.]

The prodigious and unparalleled gathering in Jones' Woods, in spite of Archbishop McCloskey's dissuasive, attests the deep feeling excited among our Irish population by the stirring news from the old country. This spontaneous uprising of the Irish masses, regardless of the counsels of their religious instructors, may be misguided, but it is no doubt honest and sincere.

While we concede the honesty of the Fenian masses, we should be unwilling to vouch for the good faith of their leaders. Immense sums of money flow into the Fenian exchequer at every new gust of excitement. Let the movement result as it may, this money will never find its way back into the pockets of the givers. The Fenian funds are disproportioned to any pacific end; they mean war, or they mean nothing. The honest contributors suppose they are furnishing the sinews of war. If the receivers of the money do not intend to apply it to this object, they are a set of sharpers, practising on the credulity of their followers to levy a revenue for their own use.

If they really mean war—if, as is given out, they contemplate the invasion of Canada—this is a serious business, which challenges the thoughtful attention of all Irishmen, and all American citizens. If the Fenian chiefs want an army, they have only to stamp their feet on the ground, and, in the present furor of enthusiasm and indignation, a host of a hundred thousand will start up in a night. No wonder that the venerated authorities of the Catholic Church feel anxiety and alarm, and attempt to abate this new frenzy. If the Church should prove powerless, the Government may think it needful to interpose; and matters have now reached a stage where it concerns the whole Irish population to be correctly informed respecting the line of action the Government will be likely to adopt.

We reason on the hypothesis that the leaders mean war, and that they intend to make the recent strong measure of the British Government the signal for precipitating hostilities. If they do not mean war, the movement, as they are conducting it, is ridiculous. If they do not take advantage of this conjuncture, the tide of feeling will probably never again run so high. But if they are preparing for war, they are violating the laws of this country; and the Government, if it follows the precedents set by former administrations, in similar cases, will attempt to hold the movement in check.

FENIAN DESIGNS ON NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

We direct attention to the following from the Canadian correspondent of the Cincinnati "Weekly Enquirer" of March 14th:—

"ONLY TRUE SOLUTION OF INVASION.

"While, as I have before said, the the general idea is that Canada is the point upon which Sweeney is directing his energies, there are many here who believe that his plans are merely to demonstrate against Canada, with a few raiders, at different points, while with his solid columns, he strikes a decisive blow at New Brunswick. Indeed, such has been asserted by detectives who were at the recent Congress at Pittsburg. This plan of attack is very reasonable, and looks feasible. At the present time there are but little over 2,000 troops in New Brunswick, and about 5,000 in Nova Scotia. Let Sweeney collect 15,000 or 20,000 men on the main border, and order a forward movement simultaneous with demonstrations on the Canadian frontier to hold the troops in Canada here, and no one for a moment can doubt but what New Brunswick would fall an easy prey to the one-armed conqueror. Once in possession of St. John and Halifax, and the line of the seaboard, he could import any number of his fellow-countrymen from the United States, establish the Irish Republic on this continent, and, with the lumber of the "Blue Noses" construct a navy that would strike terror into England's heart of oak.' St. John and Halifax are the keys to the colonies, and England could never spare enough troops from the defence of Ireland to drive out the Irish invader.

"Sweeney is a man who thinks twice before he acts; a man of deeds and few words. When he fought under Sherman, he had the reputation of doing everything he promised to accomplish. He has sacredly declared he will conquer a "certain territory," and he will do it, whether that territory be Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Columbia."

THE RUN ON THE SAVING'S BANK.—As early as 8. 30 this morning, people began to crowd about the Savings' Bank Building, and, by the time the Bank opened, the crowd anxious to obtain admittance, and the crowd drawn together to see this other crowd, made a very large assemblage. We conversed with a number of those who were going to withdraw their deposits. In every case, the men and women we spoke to, were afraid the Fenians were coming. One man said it would be bad enough to lose the little house he had over his head, but he was not going to leave his money in the way of "those villyans." A woman said that a gentleman in England has written out word to the Hon. John Robertson that the Fenians were going to take Campo Bello. Several that we spoke to— who were going to give notice of their intention to withdraw—professed to have no faith in the reports that were going until the absurd Campo Bello story was started. There is little doubt that story has had a most injurious effect. It ought never to have been made public. Probably about $15,000 were drawn out to day.—*St. John News.*

AMERICAN TROOPS SENT TO THE FRONTIER.

The Hamilon Times of last evening has the following despatch from Buffalo:—

"Four companies of the 18th U. S. regulars arrived this morning, and have gone into barrack at Fort Porter. One Battalion of the 4th regulars is on the way from Baltimore.

"A regiment of U. S. colored troops has arrived at Erie.

"The troops are understood to have been sent specially for the purpose to prevent an invasion of Canadian soil by the Fenians. "It is believed that a general movement of troops to all points of the frontier is progressing. The Fenian element here is somewhat despondent in consequence."

An affecting incident was related to us the other day. A family in a settlement in Prince William was visited by diptheria and the youngest child fell the first victim. While the little corpse was yet unburied the two other children, little boys, one day were engaged in bringing in chips and wood for the fire, when one of them said to the father, what will you do when we are gone? who will bring in chips for you then? The father replied that they would not leave him, but God would spare them to him. Oh no, replied the little fellow, we will go, too; next week, you won't have us. Strangely correct presentiment! the following week the child's words were verified, and the afflicted parents had to mourn over, and with sorrowing hearts commit their bodies to the mother earth. Whence came that impression to the child's mind? Was it a dream or an angel's whispering?—[Carleto. Sentinel.

The suspicious looking boxes that created such an excitement the other day at Ottawa turned out to be only boxes of clothing belonging to a lady who had for years been matron of the Kingston penitentiary, and who, by reason of ill health, had gone to reside temporarily with the ladies of the Convent at Ottawa. The penitentiary made boxes had rather a rough and substantial look about them, and hence the suspicion among Ottawa officials that they contained Fenian hardware.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser*, of a recent date, says:—Eight more of the Newfoundland fleet arrived in port on Wednesday, bringing but partial cargoes. There is now but one more vessel to arrive. The business has proved rather disastrous the present season. Five lives and three first class vessels have been lost, and the scarcity of herring has rendered this branch of our fisheries far less remunerative than former seasons.

A Montreal despatch, of the 16th inst., says:—"Sir Fredrick Bruce has ordered the West India squadron to sail immediately for Halifax with all the disposable troops in the West Indies."

A correspondent of a Canada paper states that if Canada goes on exporting its lumber, at the rate it is now doing, in fifty years she will require to import. He also says, that labor employed in the lumber trade if employed in agriculture and manufactures would produce more wealth to the country than all the proceeds of the lumber sold.

The Hon. Joseph Howe will probably return to Halifax by the next R. M. Steamer from Boston Mr. Howe's vocation as Imperial Fishery Commissioner of course ceased on and after the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, between the British Provinces and the United States, on Saturday last, 17th inst. It is not unlikely that Mr. Howe will again seek employment in his native land. The services of such a man cannot be other than advantageous to British North America generally and to this Province in particular.—HX. *Reporter.*

The authorities propose putting chain gates at both ends of the Victoria bridge at Montreal to keep the Fenians out of Canada.

It has been resolved by the Fenians in New York that no patronage shall be given by members of the Order to any tradesman or other person who omits to purchase the bonds of the Irish Republic.

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 otherparts of the Island, in good cultiva,not well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid ti tles, and immediate possession can e 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 "SUMMERHILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or 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.

rwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPNY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

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

Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

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

Oct. 11, 1865. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Oct. 11, 1865.

STELLA COLAS.

Immel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to the talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

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

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

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

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 settles into a dangerous illness It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disorders of Children.

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

Disorders of the Stomach

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsy.

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 that organ.

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

Ague	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Biliousness	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	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	
	ead-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

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