Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. NO. 5.

beamed with their wonted brilliancy. The ghost seer was gone, and the careless boy stood once more [illegible] before me. I rejoiced in the happy change, as a [illegible] mother might in the returning smiles of her ailing [illegible], and at dusk we returned to the city, as happy a pair as you would wish to see.

'Now, Bob,' I said, when we had dined, 'we will [illegible] finish the evening at the theatre, and banish those [illegible] gloomy [illegible] even more effectually among the [illegible] lights and music.'

'Give my thoughts!' laughed my friend. 'I am in [illegible] spirits tonight, and feel utterly ashamed of my [illegible]. Come, if you are ready, I am.'

We [illegible] into the hall as he spoke, and my [illegible] upon the door, when Robert suddenly ex-

[illegible] forgotten my gloves and handker-[illegible] and he beckoned to the little black [illegible] 'Dinah, run up and bring them to me. [illegible] are upon the table, and you will find a [illegible] in one of the bureau drawers, which is [illegible]

[illegible] started with alacrity; but while [illegible] returns, a terrible scream sound-[illegible], and she came running down [illegible] articles for which she had been

[illegible] ghost!" she screamed; 'dar's a [illegible] Redlaw's room!'

[illegible] mean?' ejaculated Robert, and [illegible] was reiterated by the landlady [illegible] flocked to the scene of

[illegible] to Massa Redlaw's [illegible] I tell yer de blessed truth, [illegible] middle of de room [illegible] there was a hand, and [illegible] herself, for I seen her [illegible] I'm a live, it was [illegible]

[illegible] trembling [illegible] argument was [illegible] I [illegible] There [illegible]

the form and face which he believed was of another world.

Here it was powerless in my hands, and I would exorcise it or die. While I stood irresolute the light of a taper gleamed from out the darkness, and I saw a man standing by the open sash. He looked upon the bed, and the still thing beneath its snowy covering, upon me as the being I grappled with and then whispered:

'For God sake don't hurt her, sir! She does not know what she is doing; she has lost her senses?'

'Who and what is this being?' I asked; 'and why does she come to the chamber of death at this silent hour? You must tell me, for she is already a murderess!'

'She is my wife,' said the man; 'we have lived in the same house for ten years, and all the time she has been mad. She has not had her senses since her only child was burned to death in the same fire in which she lost her hand. She was always fond of peeping through this window, and I had not the heart to hinder her. But one night she saw the doctor, poor fellow, doing something with a hand, which, I suppose, he had brought from his dissecting room, and has been wild ever since. I have not been able to keep her from the window, or even from this room; for, you see, she thought the hand was her own, and wanted it back. Three times I have brought her back—once when she had the jar in her arms and was bringing it away. God help her! she would not harm any one; give her to me and let me take her away.'

I let the wretched creature go, and he took her about the waist very tenderly.

'Do you know what she has done?' I asked.

'No,' replied the man. 'To my knowledge she has done nothing.'

'Nothing! Is that nothing?' I asked, pointing to the white couch. 'That is her handiwork. She killed him. Her presence frightened him to death.'

'I hope not, sir,' said the man.

'I speak the truth,' I muttered bitterly. 'Take her out of my sight. Oh! why did I not learn this in time?'

'Why did I tarry on the roadside while my dwelling was in flames, and my wife and child enveloped in their midst? Why was this woman, once so good and beautiful, a senseless maniac?' said the strange [illegible]. 'It was God's will, sir, and we cannot [illegible] May he comfort you.'

[illegible] he led the wretched woman [illegible] away over a sloping roof, [illegible] kindness of a lover; while [illegible] was to a wild and

[illegible] lovely graveyard, [illegible] marks the [illegible] of the [illegible] broken-hearted

[illegible] spurious coins [illegible] London. The coiner [illegible] by means of delicate [illegible] first to take off the milled edge, [illegible] surface of the coin so as to separate [illegible] reverse impressions from the body [illegible] to fit the parts so separated into [illegible] filling up the interval with a disc [illegible] soldering the parts together with [illegible] gold and silver. By this method [illegible] gold piece is reduced to about [illegible] nominal amount. So perfectly is [illegible] that there is no means of [illegible] except by heating the coin [illegible] melting the solder which [illegible]

[illegible] coin recently, by action at [illegible] from a neighbor [illegible] supporting to be from a [illegible] services, but who [illegible] pay in this case.

[illegible] the impression [illegible] Indian Govern-[illegible] into Bhootan, [illegible] offered to [illegible] when he went to [illegible]. We hear also [illegible] from Koland, in [illegible] Cashmere, on its way [illegible] of which is to [illegible] Government to [illegible] make a high-[illegible] Sir Charles [illegible] popular with the

[illegible] from Suez [illegible] have ac-[illegible] Hassein, and [illegible] their sta

Among the latest arrivals in Paris is that of Nicim, the fugitive minister of the Bey of Tunis. He is said to have with him an immense quantity of treasure. He lodged at first in a very inferior "maison meubles," but has since removed to a sumptuous suite of apartments in the Faubourg St. Honore.

The following is the number of persons which the largest churches in Europe will contain: St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Cathedral at Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, at London, 25,000; Ste. Sophia, at Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame de Paris, 21,000; Cathedral of Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark of Venice, 7,000.

At the recent State dinner at Copenhagen, a certain quantity of Queen Margaret's vintage, four centuries old, was produced, according to custom on State occasion. It is stated that plenty of sugar is required to make it palatable; "even then," adds a person who tasted the ancient drink, "we desire no more of it."

Mr. King, of Avignon, says a Southern French paper, lately lost a portfolio containing 100,000fr. A poor man, father of a large family, picked it up and returned it to him. Mr. King offered him, as a reward, a life annuity of 300fr. or 3000fr. down. The man chose the latter, and invested it in a small estate, sufficient for his and his family's support.

The Germans, like other nations, have their own peculiarities in the choice and treatment of domestic animals, whether of the useful or ornamental class. Rabbits are never eaten by them. A German has as great a horror of a rabbit-pie as an Englishman would of a steak or sausage of horse flesh. The rabbit, like the guinea-pig, is in Germany only a child's plaything.

The "Independance Belge" of the 29th September says that the Union frigate Niagara entered the port of Anvers on the 26th ult., where she hoisted and saluted the Belgian flag. The salute was promptly returned by the fort. The Niagara is expected to remain in port three weeks taking in provisions. The public were about to visit this magnificent vessel.

THE PRISONER MULLER.—Since the prisoner has been in Newgate he has exhibited his usual composed demeanor, and has made no allusion to the crime with which he is charged. He is kept apart from the rest of the prisoners, and is always watched by two warders at night and one by day. A number of applications have been lately made by influential persons for admittance to Newgate with the expectation of seeing him, but he is not visible to those who go out of mere curiosity. It is expected that fresh evidence of importance will be adduced at the trial. —*Globe.*

ABOUT RUSSIA.—The "Times" gives a curious piece of information, "which comes to us," it says, "in a very authentic shape," concerning the Russian plan of war, had France and England declared war on the Polish question, as Russia, it is said, expected. Taking a lesson from the Alabama, the Russian admirals on the Californian and American coasts had been ordered to leave their stations and rendezvous in the mid-ocean in a place only defined by latitude and longitude, and then hold themselves in readiness to bear down in case of war, first on Melbourn, then Hobart Town, then Adelaide, then Sydney, and then New Zealand. The ships, it is added, that were to be detached from the New York station would have numbered 156 guns, and those from Japan and California 45, and the naval force was 2971 seamen and 127 officers; but those on the New York station were to buy whatever rifled guns they might want.

Not a bad story is going the rounds of Paris. A small German baron had occasion, as it seems, to see Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort. The great financier was writing away for very life when Baron X. was announced. He did not even lift his eyes, but said, "Take a chair, Sir." The Baron with true German touchiness about titles, said, "Sir, indeed! I think M. le Baron did not hear my name. I am a Baron also—the Baron X." "Ah, a thousand pardons!" and the banker, still writing; "you are a baron—take two chairs, then, if you will be so kind, and wait till I have finished this letter."

The Turin papers publish the text of the Convention between Italy and France. A protocol to the Convention provides that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian Capital, as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by French troops, shall commence from the day of the royal decree sanctioning the bill, which will be presented to the Italian Parliament. The change of the Italian Ministry causing the reopening of the Italian Parliament to be postponed to the 24th inst. has rendered this protocol necessary.

THE SITUATION BELOW RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 17, says: "Saturday and Sunday were quite devoid of interest on the lines, for saving the charming features of real autumnal days, there was nothing in them to provoke attention and, beyond the marked quiet which prevades the front, nothing to elicit comment. The days were spent by our gallant troops in enjoying the genial sunshine and watching the enemy, the latter occupation having the preference, as business must be consulted before pleasure. The most interesting *point d'appui* was that alluded to on Saturday—a belt of wood below Chaffin's particularly under the eye of the enemy's sharpshooters, and therefore a point of fearful interest. Beyond this point the engaging spectacle of a horde of Yankees digging and battering the earth, and arranging platforms for the working of heavy mortar pieces, to effect, if possible, our mortars at Chaffin's and in the river, presented itself on Saturday, as prominently as ever. The industry and care expended by the enemy upon this enterprise indicate that it is to be not the least in importance of their works for the reduction of this provokingly stout old city. They may yet, however, be persuaded by our army to relinquish the design. They will, probably, enjoy the benefit of a test of its merits, as [illegible] some doubt being entertained as to its feasibility. Should it prove harmless, why the enemy can stay and waste as much powder as they think proper."

THE RAID INTO VERMONT.—The St. Alban's raiders have come to grief. Having secured their plunder from the banks, they stole horses enough to mount the whole party, and beat a precipitate retreat across the Canada line, followed by a party of armed citizens. The Vermont authorities immediately communicated with the Canadian officials, and instead of finding an asylum in the Provinces, the raiders were promptly pursued by the officers of the law. The leader and several of his men were arrested, and a large portion of their ill-gotten booty was recovered from them. While making the arrest, a Canadian bailiff was killed. The Vermont State authorities have taken measures to prevent a repetition of this raid. It appears that the raiders entered St. Alban's in the guise of travellers, and planned the attack on the town with great care and deliberation.

The largest single payment ever made on an author was the check for £20,000 paid by the Longmans to Macaulay for the third and fourth volumes of his history.

The Louisville Journal states that since the first of January last, 2,918 deserters from the rebel army have been recived at the military prison in that city, nearly all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and given parole to remain North of the Ohio River during the war.

A man recently sat down at the supper table of the Windell House at Cleveland, and, without any ado, ate, in addition to the usual dishes, twenty-seven hard boiled eggs. He arose and walked unconcernedly away, as if he had done nothing wonderful.

A gentleman, who left Sheridan's army on the 17th, reports that the rebels reoccupy Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position heretofore carried by Gen. Crook, and are erecting fortifications there. Our troops are in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

Major-Gen. Dix has issued an order, pursuant to instructions from the War Department, extending the furloughs of all disabled from hospitals in be Department of the East until the 12th of November.

By order of the War Department, a private of the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, a deserter from the French Navy, has been surrendered to the French legation.

A raid into Western Kentucky, by rebels, under Forrest, is in progress. Great excitement exists in consequence of it.

Gen. Sheridan and staff paid a flying visit to Washington on 17th inst. They arrived in the morning early, and left again in the afternoon.

The Washington Republican of 15th inst. says: We announced by authority, some days since, that Rear Admiral Farragut was relieved of his command in the Gulf and ordered to assume command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. We regret to announce that the condition of Admiral Farragut's health was such, at the time of receiving the order, as to preclude the possibility of his complying with it at once. The order was then withdrawn, and Rear Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron, and Rear Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, were ordered to exchange commands."

A Bachelor's Ball came off in Quebec on the evening of the 21st, at which many of the Conference Delegates were present. The Quebec *Daily News* says of it:—

"An intensely snobbish affair took place last evening in the hall of the Legislative Council. The affair was as private as it was select, the only notable thing about it being the presence of Capt. Bowen's and Capt. Grant's splendid batteries of artillery in front of the building as a guard of honor to receive His Excellency. We heard that the tickets were placed at the fabulous price of $20 each, we suppose with the view of excluding all but the "creme de la creme" of our little pedlingtonian aristocracy. We hope some of the court journals will gratify the public by printing the names of those present. Not a few of our tailors and grocers will be glad to know where some of those present get the money. The whole affair altogether smelt strongly of whiskey and cod oil."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The Union of the Colonies appears to be the chief topic of discussion, both in the public press and in secret conclave. To devise a scheme by which the condition of the Colonies may be bettered, the attention of politicians, second to none in the world, save England's own, is altogether directed. Some are, I understand, suggesting a Union on the Legislative principle; others are advising one on a Federal basis; while a third party, among whom I notice yourself, Mr. Editor, are wisely endeavoring to show their strong disapprobation of a Union of any description. How to account for the sudden revolution of sentiment which has taken place with regard to this important matter during the past year, I am greatly at a loss. Six months ago our leading legislators thundered forth in some specimens of pathetic and argumentative eloquence on the impracticability of a Union of any kind; now, to a man, they are ready to receive and adopt any plan that may be proposed for the accomplishment of that object; then, all the papers published in Charlottetown denounced anything that savoured of Unionism; now, the majority of them advocate, with the most polished and artificial logic, the necessity of a Union. I will leave some abler hand to account for this strange inconsistency, if it really can be accounted for.

With very few exceptions, all our Colonial press disapprove of a Legislative Union. This is not surprising, as any one of mediocre penetration can at once see that by taking such a step, many evils of a serious nature would be entailed upon the Colonies. But on none of them would it inflict more grave injuries than on this Island. Like Ireland, which is reduced to the most impoverished state in consequence of having to contribute to the support of the national debt of England, the Island would be such another *drag* to the Confederation, would have to sustain, in common with the other lower Colonies, its portion of the debt which the Canadian politician would not scruple to contract, and would have such a feeble representation in the General Assembly that it would be altogether at the mercy of the whims of the majority.

The time for uniting the Colonies by a Federal Confederation has, in my opinion, not yet arrived. Their resources must be more largely developed; commerce must be carried on to a greater extent than it now is; emigration must be encouraged in a greater degree before the Colonies will be able to sever their connection with the Mother Country, as they must virtually do if the Union scheme succeeds. It is all moonshine for any one to argue that, in the event of a Confederation being formed, England will supply us with an army and navy to defend us against the powerful legions which the American government may at any moment pour in upon us. From the tone of the English press, any person can easily infer that, as soon as the Union will be effected, the Mother Country will withdraw her troops and leave the Colonies to defend themselves. The new Federal Government would then have to raise and support a standing army, [illegible] fifty ships, and fortify several towns which have at present no defences. I would like to know, Sir, are the four millions of people scattered over the wilds of British America sufficiently wealthy to support a military and naval organization of this character. The poor tenant of P. E. Island, who now thinks it hard to pay his landlord, who hesitates to pay the trifling tax levied on him to defray the public expenses, and who grumbles when the duties on staple articles are increased, would then, indeed, have reason to groan beneath the burden of the taxation that would be imposed upon him.

Even with an army of fifty thousand men and a navy of one hundred ships—a force which would require the utmost of the Colonies to support—we would not be able to defend ourselves against an invasion that might be undertaken by the neighboring Republic, which does not, as every person must be aware, possess any great predilection for the Colonies. Should the South gain her independence, the bright idea might strike Abe Lincoln, or any other President that might have sway over Yankeedom, of seizing British America, which would in some degree compensate for the losses sustained down South. It is quite certain that two hundred thousand of those well-disciplined troops now enrolled in the service of the United States, would, under such a determined leader as Grant, require very little time to effect the total subjugation of British America. If our politicians want to keep away Yankee rule—if they do not wish to increase taxation and retard the prosperity of the Colonies—let them postpone the Union scheme till the Colonies become more densely inhabited and their resources more fully developed.

Hoping that you will continue to impress on the minds of your readers the unpracticability of a Union, I remain

Yours, &c.,

Lot 67, Oct. 23, 1864. GEORGICUM.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 9, 1864.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The simple annals of the poor."—GRAY.

MACAULAY, in one of his Essays, has given us his idea of what should constitute history in its true sense. He says most people seem to imagine that a detail of public occurrences—the operation of sieges—the changes of administration—the treaties—the conspiracies—the rebellions—is a complete history. Differences of definition are logically unimportant; but practically they sometimes produce the most momentous effects: thus has it been in the present case; historians have, almost without exception, confined themselves to the public transactions of states, and have left to the negligent administration of writers of fiction a province at least equally extensive and valuable.

All wise statesmen (he goes on to say) have agreed to consider the adversity or prosperity of nations as made up of the happiness or misery of individuals, and to reject as chimerical all notions of a public interest of the community, distinct from the interest of the component parts. It is therefore strange that those whose office it is to supply statesmen with examples and warnings, should omit, as too mean for the dignity of history, circumstances which exert the most extensive influence on the state of society. In general, the under current of human life flows steadily on, unruffled by the storms which agitate the surface. The happiness of the many commonly depends on causes independent of victories or defeats, of revolutions or restorations—causes which can be regulated by no laws, and which are recorded in no archives. These causes are the things which it is of main importance to us to know, not how the Lacedæmonian phalanx was broken at Leuctra—not whether Alexander died of poison or by disease. History, without these, is a shell without a kernel; and such is almost all the history which is extant in the world. Paltry skirmishes and plots are reported with absurd and useless minuteness; but improvements the most essential to the comforts of human life extend themselves over the world, and introduce themselves into every cottage, before any annalist can descend from the dignity of writing about generals and ambassadors, to take the least notice of them. Thus the progress of the most salutary inventions and discoveries is buried in impenetrable mystery, mankind are deprived of a most useful species of knowledge, and their benefactors of their honest fame.

It is to be hoped that there may yet appear a writer who may despise the present narrow limits, and assert the rights of history over every part of her natural domain. Should such a writer engage in that enterprise, he will record, indeed, all that is interesting and important in military and political transactions; but he will not think anything too trivial for the gravity of history which is not too trivial to promote or diminish the happiness of man. He will portray in vivid colors, the domestic society, the manners, the amusements and the conversation of the people. He will not disdain to discuss the state of agriculture, of the mechanical arts, and of the conveniences of life; and the progress of painting, of sculpture, and of architecture, will form an important part of his plan.

Now, if the remarks of this distinguished writer are true in reference to history—and we at all events, endorse them to the fullest extent—we, as well as those of our contemporaries who record the development and progress of home manufactures, local improvements, the multiplication of the conveniences of life, &c., may pride ourselves upon being historians of the true *type*, from choice as well as from necessity. We have no battles or sieges, skirmishes or plots, to report with absurd and useless minuteness: but it is our fortunate privilege to detail the triumphs of peace and industry, the progress of industrial arts, and the diffusion of the means of social and domestic comfort. And we hope that it may long be our privilege to *herald* forth the victories of skill and industry accomplished by the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the schoolmaster, and the clergyman, as it may be theirs to continue long in their present peaceful path, undisturbed either by war or the schemes of demagogues and wily politicians.

To show the progress we are making, as evidenced in the multiplication and the diffusion of the conveniences of life, we would ask our readers if they ever saw a "Miscouche carriage?" Some fifteen or twenty years ago, such vehicles were common enough; and the farmer who, at that time, possessed any means of conveying his produce to market and his family to town or to church, superior to a cumbrous cart whose wheels were substantial enough for a grist or saw mill, was deemed wealthy and looked upon with envy by his neighbors. The "Miscouche carriage,"—consisting of two wheels, an axle and two horizontal poles with a few boards nailed on top—has passed away: as has also the old-fashioned carry-all; and the cart and truck are now used for the sole and more legitimate purpose of conveying grain and other produce to market. Nearly every farmer has now, in addition to his cart, truck and wood-sleigh, one or two handsome, comfortable carriages and sleighs—bespeaking at once his own comfortable circumstances and the flourishing condition of one branch of Home Manufactures—Carriage-Building—upon which we now purpose offering a few remarks, leaving for another article other branches of business which have sprung into existence or have been greatly developed within the last ten years.

Scarcely ten years ago, Charlottetown possessed but one carriage factory, we believe, and the amount of patronage which it received was comparatively limited. Most of the citizens of Charlottetown who could afford to keep equipages, imported their carriages and sleighs from the United States; and these vehicles, although very neat in design and gaudy with paint and varnish, yet after a little wear and tear, they fell to pieces. Our farmers not having at that time the means to procure fancy vehicles, it is not surprising that carriage-factories did not multiply; but now the increasing wealth, intelligence and taste of our people have called into existence in Charlottetown, four carriage-factories in addition to the one previously alluded to. The consequence is that the importation of carriages and sleighs has almost ceased, and our local mechanics manufacture the same articles not only as cheap and neat as the imported ones, but also far more substantial and durable. The business is a remunerative one, and keeps a large number of workmen constantly employed. Its development also keeps a large amount of money on the Island which otherwise would be sent abroad; and it enables many farmers who otherwise would be compelled to jolt through life on a dray cart or a "Miscouche carriage," to obtain comfortable vehicles on terms mutually advantageous. To give our readers an idea of how this branch of business has progressed in Charlottetown alone during the past decade, we may state that the five factories at present in operation, turn out work amounting in an aggregate average to between £9,000 and £10,000 per annum, and keep constantly employed some fifty mechanics. The names of the proprietors of these five carriage-factories are:—

Messrs. McKinnon & Fraser, Prince Street.
" McPhail & Hunter, Kent Street.
" Large & Halloran, Great George Street.
Mr. Paul McPhail, Prince Street; and
Messrs. John & Robert Scott, Kent Street.

In a previous No. of this paper, we gave statistics of the Trade of this Colony, which was shown to be in a flourishing condition; and the foregoing facts in reference to one branch of Home Manufactures, indicate a degree of material and social progress in the Island which is very gratifying,—the more so from the fact that some of the carriages manufactured by the Messrs. Scott during the present and preceding years, have been exported to the neighboring colonies and even to England. With increased capital and facilities, there is no knowing to what extent this branch of trade may be developed, and the exportation of carriages may yet prove a fruitful source of wealth to this Island.

THE CONFEDERATION QUESTION.

THE Inter-Colonial Conference at Quebec concluded their deliberations on the 27th ultimo, and agreed to a report which is to be submitted to the different Colonial Legislatures for their several ratifications. Since the close of their labors in the Conference, the Delegates representing the Lower Colonies have been visiting the principal towns of Canada, as well as seeing everything of interest which that Province contains. By the time this article shall have passed through the hands of the compositor, we suppose our Delegates will be once more comfortably settled in the bosoms of their families, where, we think, their several constituencies will allow them to remain during the remaining part of their lives free from the cares of state—that is, if they endeavor to pass the Union scheme through our Legislature without making a direct appeal to the people in order to obtain their consent thereto. The dinners, suppers, balls, and other social parties which have been given by the Canadian government, and by public and private bodies, Bachelors and other Union advocates at Quebec, must have had a powerful influence upon the minds of some of our Delegates, otherwise, we think, they could not have been induced to give their votes in favor of such a scheme of Confederation as that whose outline has reached us through our exchange papers. We do not wish, however, to bear down upon them too heavily until we shall have been put in possession of all the details of the Constitution to which they have agreed, when there will be a fair opportunity afforded for bestowing praise or passing censure, as either may be deserved by them. We may remark *en passant* that we entertain too high an opinion of the honesty and independence of Messrs. Gray, Palmer, Havilaud and McDonald to believe for one moment that they have allowed themselves or will hereafter allow themselves to be induced into voting for the consummation of an Union which cannot fail to prove highly disastrous in its consequences upon this Island. Whilst treating on this part of our subject we cannot help remarking that the press and people of this Island, and indeed of all the Lower Colonies, are under special obligation to Hon. Mr. Whelan for the information which he has furnished from time to time concerning the deliberations of the Conference. With some of the particulars which have reached us through our exchanges and from Mr. Whelan respecting the constitution which has been formed for these Colonies in the event of their Union, we shall now deal.

The two features of the Constitution agreed to by the Delegates at the Quebec Convention which demand the especial consideration of our people, are those relating to the representation of this Island in the Federal Parliament, or, as the Delegates would say, the House of Commons, and to its finances. According to the scale of representation which has been agreed upon by the Conference, Canada is to have 147 members in the Federal Parliament; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15; Newfoundland, 8; and P. E. Island, 5. In the Federal Legislative Council—or rather House of Lords, as we suppose the members, when it shall have any, will wish it to be called—the scale of representation agreed upon is 48 members for Canada, 11 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Newfoundland, and 3 for P. E. Island. The majority which Canada will have under this scale is, as we stated last week, one hundred members over all the Lower Colonies in the Lower House, and twenty in the Upper House. Any measure which the Canadians may desire to pass through the Federal Legislature, no matter how injurious that measure may operate upon the people of the Maritime Colonies, yet no successful opposition can be brought to bear against its becoming a law. The members representing the Maritime Colonies will in such a Parliament be perfectly useless: they may go there, to be sure, and relate the wants and grievances of their respective constituencies, but their power to supply those wants and to redress those grievances will be nugatory. Why, there will be some towns in the Confederated Colonies that will have a larger representation than the whole of P. E. Island. Montreal has a population of 103,000 souls, and according to the plan of representation adopted by the Quebec Conference, of having a representative for every seventeen thousand of the population, it will have six members, being one more than this Island is to have. Every person can see that such a scheme of representation is unfair, because it gives to towns which, generally speaking, do not require many members to represent the inhabitants, a larger representation than widely extended country districts having various interests to be provided for and protected. If such a scheme of representation were to be adopted in Great Britain, London, Dublin and Edinburgh would command nearly half the votes in the Imperial Parliament. In one of Mr. Whelan's letters from Quebec, he says that "the Island Delegates wanted to get six representatives, but as a concession to this would disturb the whole principle upon which representation was to be based, the Conference did not feel at liberty to agree to it." Our Delegates had, of course, to succumb to the majority, just in the same way that our representatives, as well as all those from the Lower Colonies, shall have to submit to the Canadian majority in the Federal Parliament in the event of a Colonial Union. In the next sentence of the same communication, Mr. Whelan remarks: "Indeed, I do not see that six would be any more service to them than five in so large a Parliament." Well, then, according to Mr. Whelan's logic, five will be of no more service than four, or three, or two, or, in fact, one would be to them. It can be seen from the foregoing facts that our interests, in so far as representation is concerned, were not too well attended to by our Delegates.

Our time will permit us to make but a very few remarks respecting the condition in which our financial affairs will be under the Federal Government, if we ever have such a thing. In his letter, written at the seat of the Conference, and published in the *Examiner* of the 31st ultimo, remarking on this branch of the question, Mr. Whelan says:—

"It is proposed to consolidate the debts of the several Provinces, the Confederation assuming their liability in consideration of the transfer of all Provincial property of a public character—such as canals, public harbors, light-houses, steamboats, dredges and public vessels, river and lake improvements, railways, military roads, public buildings, custom houses, and post offices, except such as may be set aside for the use of the local Legislatures; ordnance property, munitions of war, armories, and lands set apart for public purposes. The Confederation then proposes to place to the credit of each Province, to meet its debt, $25 per head of the population. If the debt of any one does not amount to that sum, that particular one can draw for the interest semi-annually. The debt of Canada is such that she will have nothing to draw—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick not much each—Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island will have a large balance in their favor. The debt of the Island represents about three dollars per head—that leaves twenty dollars per head to its credit, the interest of which can be drawn semi-annually for local improvements. By this arrangement, the debt of P. E. Island will be guaranteed to the extent of $2,025,000.00—the interest on which, at 5 per cent., will be $101,250.00. Add to this the proportion which the Confederation proposes to give to each Province for the support of its local administration, at the rate of 80 cents per head, making for the population of P. E. Island (say 81,000) $64,800.00—and we have a total of $166,050.00, which P. E. Island will annually receive. Deduct from the latter sum $12,000, interest at five per cent. on our debt of £75,000 currency, or $240,000, and the balance in our favor will be $154,050.00, or £48,140 12s 6d, P. E. I. currency, which will be, under the Confederation, nearly forty-eight thousand dollars more than we now spend for local affairs, the Federal Government assuming the cost of certain general affairs, to which I shall hereafter refer. And this, besides having the guarantee of the Federal Government for more than two millions of dollars, equal to about £400,000, by which we could, at any time, effect the purchase of our Township lands."

In the above extract, the honorable gentleman has given us the brightest side of the Union picture; but even in it, nicely drawn as it is, there are some dark views which it is not difficult to discern larking in the back ground. It may be inferred from Mr. Whelan's own showing that, so soon as the Union shall be consummated, all our local revenue is to be given up to the Federal Government, from whom we will receive only £48,140 12s 6d, P. E. Island currency, a sum which the Editor of the *Examiner* says is "forty-eight thousand dollars more than we now spend for local affairs." In his statement of our expenditure for local affairs, Mr. Whelan is slightly in error, as we spend on an average nearly £60,000 per annum for local purposes; so that under the arrangement agreed to by the Conference, we will, in the first instance, lose about £12,000 per annum—a sum nearly double that which we now spend every year on the repairs of roads and bridges. Besides, the giving up of our impost and excise duties to the General Government, and having the different Colonial Tariffs assimilated, will cause us to lose annually a large sum which, under such a Government as we have at present, could be appropriated to the use of the Colony. On this point we will give our readers the benefit of a calculation which we take the liberty to copy from Hon. Mr. Beer's letter published in the *Protestant* of last Saturday. It runs thus:

Present impost and excise duties to be given up to the Federal Government,	£55,000 0 0
Additional 10 per cent on assimilation of Tariff, do. do. estimated to yield	43,140 12 6
Total amount given up	£98,140 12 6
Amount to be received	48,140 12 6
Yearly loss to the Colony	£50,000 0 0

If we add to this sum our estimate of £150,000, published in our issue of the 12th ultimo, as the annual expense of supporting a ship of war and a regiment of soldiers, we have £200,000 P. E. Island currency per annum as a portion of the loss which we will sustain if the projected Union be consummated. But besides this, we would have to pay, as we have shown in a former issue of this paper, about £295,225 as the cost of the ship of war and the regiment of soldiers for the first year. If the Union be perfected, the people of this Island may rest satisfied that taxation, such as that which the foregoing figures indicate, will be only a moderate share of the blessings which they will enjoy under the Federal Government. With reference to the £400,000 which Mr. Whelan says we shall be permitted to draw from the Federal Exchequer, we think there is not the slightest prospect that it will ever be paid, particularly as the Federal Government will not be bound by any promise that the Delegates may have made. Moreover, past experience tells the Colonists that the Canadian politicians are not the most faithful men in the world in the fulfilment of their promises.

We think the electors of this Island cannot be brought to see with Mr. Whelan that it will be a "golden prospect" for us to give up all our revenue to the Federal Government, and receive in return therefor only the sum of £48,140 12s. 6d. In fact, such a course of procedure would be somewhat like that of a man depositing £1,000 annually in one of our banks, and being permitted to withdraw therefrom only £600 per annum, the banking company retaining the balance as payment to themselves for their custody of the annual deposit. From the foregoing remarks, we think our readers will perceive that the benefits which Confederation can confer are somewhat like a faint but widely diffused light which has more brilliancy than heat, more power to dazzle than to vivify.

INFORMATION FOR THE ELECTORS OF P. E. ISLAND.

SINCE writing our article on the Confederation Question a few hours ago, we have learned some important information concerning the doings at the Quebec Convention; as also concerning the sayings of some of the gentlemen who represented this Island therein. From what we have learned, we understand that the Delegates to the Conference will endeavor to pass the Union Scheme through the several Provincial Legislatures without giving the people any opportunity of determining for themselves whether the Union shall now take place. The Toronto *Leader*, a paper which is supposed to be the organ of Hon. J. A. McDonald, says that:

"Injunctions of secresy are still imposed on members, and the scheme will *not* be promulgated till the several Legislatures meet.

"The result gives great satisfaction to the leading members of all the Provinces, and *they are confident of being able to carry the scheme in the several Legislatures.*"

The Montreal *Gazette*, the organ of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, gives the following particulars respecting the Union Scheme which has been agreed upon by the Delegates:

"Governors of various Provinces to be appointed by Confederate Government, by whom their salaries are to be paid.

"Reported that laws of local Legislatures to be subject to approval of Confederate Government.

"The property qualification of members of Assembly to remain as now, and franchise not altered for the present."

The Toronto *Leader* confirms this. It says:

"Local Governors to be appointed by the Confederate Government during the pleasure of the Confederate Government to pay their salaries. The laws passed by the Local Legislatures to be subjected to the approval of the Confederate Government, and liable to be vetoed."

Our readers can see from this that the Local Legislatures will be only expensive shams.

With reference to the sayings of our Delegates, our space compels us to be very brief. We perceive by the Canadian papers that a wonderful change has come over the spirit of the *dreams* of more than one of our Delegates. At the dinner given by the Quebec Board of Trade, Hon. Col. Gray said: "The dream of his youth and his manhood had been, that he might one day be a citizen of a great nationality stretching from Vancouver to Halifax. (Cheers.) This dream he firmly believed would soon become a reality." (Cheers.)

At the *dejeuner* in Montreal, Hon. Mr. Whelan said: "Whatever might be the public opinion in Prince Edward Island—and public opinion run adversely to the question—he would return with this conviction, and labor strenuously to inculcate and advance this great object, *which had been his dream for a long time*, and without which these Colonies could never attain to that proud position to which they were entitled." We think it was only the night after he was appointed one of the Delegates that the honorable gentleman was favored with his mighty dream.

At the same feast Hon. Mr. Haviland, in speaking of Prince Edward Island, remarked: "In that small Province they had, last year, a surplus revenue of £3,400. Small as they were, *they were prepared to take their share of the burden on their shoulders*."

"Prepared to take their share of the burden on their shoulders" (?) Very fine, Mr. Haviland; or, in the more poetic language of Shakspeare, we may say, "Most excellent, i faith!" All powerful people some of our Delegates! We wonder from whom they received all their powers. To the electors of P. E. Island we say, Gentlemen, look out, your Delegates will not scruple to sell your liberties—that is if we may judge from the speeches which are attributed to them, and from the facts which are being divulged from day to day in the Canadian papers.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ISLAND DELEGATES AT QUEBEC.

Our Delegates appear to have very favorably impressed the Canadians. The Montreal *Gazette* pays them a very high compliment, and particularly to Mr. Whelan, whose talents would, without doubt, command influence and respect in any community. The following is the *Gazette's* sketch:

"The group which sat to the right and left of Colonel Gray, the gallant chief of the Prince Edward deputation, fairly represented every class in that tight little Island. Col. Gray himself, a colonist by birth, and one proud and jealous of his birthright, connected by family and regimental ties, with some of the first military reputations in the Empire, was, for his fine personal qualities, and especially by all those who remembered what an admirable presiding officer he made at Charlottetown and Halifax, looked up to with a feeling almost of veneration. Mr. Palmer in all subjects connected with his own profession; Mr. Pope in point of general and varied information; Mr. McDonald and Mr. Haviland; Mr. Coles and Mr. Whelan, compared favorably with the general composition of the Conference. The latter gentleman, Mr. Whelan, is said to be one of the best public speakers in the Lower Provinces; he certainly is one of the best writers, as the pages of the Charlottetown *Examiner* sufficiently testify."

D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., (President of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society) lectured in St. Andrew's Hall, Pownal Street, Monday evening, before a moderately large audience, on the the evils of intemperance. After the lecture, which was short and to the point, a number of gentlemen present offered some remarks in favor of temperance principles, which filled up the time until ten o'clock, when the meeting was dismissed.

We are indebted to a friend in Montreal for a late copy of the *Montreal Gazette*, which contains the speeches delivered by Hons. Messrs. Whelan Gray and Haviland at the Ball given to the Delegates in that city on 28th ult. The names of the guests are also given, and among others familiar to us is that of Mrs. Wentworth Stevenson. In connection with this we are requested to state that the cause of this lady's delay in returning to the Island, has been occasioned by her having been a guest of the Delegation Party, while in Montreal. We believe she will most probably return with some of the party in the course of a week or so.

Mr. Thomas Reilly is at present on a collecting and canvassing tour in Prince County in connection with this office. On his return, in the course of a fortnight or so, he will visit portions of Queen's and King's Counties on the same business. We trust our friends will not forget our honest claims at the present time.

The Rev. D. W. Cahill, D. D., the celebrated controversialist, lecturer, and preacher, died at Carney Hospital, Boston, on the 28th ult. He arrived in the United States in December, 1859, and it is estimated that over one hundred thousand dollars were realized since that time from his Sermons for charitable and religious purposes. He was seventy-one years old at the time of his death.

We have received from the office of the Queen's Printer a copy of the Report of the Visitors of Schools for the Western and Eastern sections of the Island for the year 1863-4. We may have some remarks to offer on this document—which is voluminous enough for all useful purposes—when we shall have a little leasure time on hand.

The new Wesleyan Methodist Church in this city is to be opened on Sunday next, 13th inst., as will be seen by referring to our advertizing columns today.

To Correspondents.—"Reviewer" will appear next week.

A colonial contemporary—the Halifax *Acadian Recorder*—gives the following biographical sketch of the late Duke of Newcastle, whose death was briefly announced in a telegram coutained in our issue of the 2nd inst:—

"Our telegram this morning announces the death of the eminent statesman—Henery Felham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, and late Secretary of State for the Colonies. The deceased nobleman was in his 54th year and in statesmanship has left a reputation interior to a few in the British Empire. At the age of 22 he was elected a member of the House of Commons for Nottingham, and subsequently held office in the first and second Peel Ministries, at one time as Chief Secretary of Ireland. In 1851, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the title of Duke of Newcastle, entered the House of Lords, and became a member of Earl Aberdeen's ministry, from which he retired in 1854. In 1859, he entered Lord Palmerston's ministry, and was appointed Colonial Secretary, which position he retained to a late period, and from which he was obliged to retire in consequence of the disease which has stricken him down.

In all these positions the deceased nobleman distinguished himself for his ability, sagacity, and prudence; and the entire population of the British realm held him in venerated estimation.

Those who remember the Duke on his visit to America with the Royal Prince, remember him as being rather tall and of commanding personal appearance. The expression of his contenance denoted great intelligence and firmness, mingled with much courteousness and affability. Generally speaking his manners, public and private, were marked with a great degree of honesty and boldness.

News by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 2.

A party of raiders attempted to surprise batteries at Castine, Maine. Sentinel gave the alarm, and party escaped in boats.—Confederates made an attack on Warren's position in front of Petersburg, on Saturday, and were repulsed.—A Federal expedition destroyed Confederate ram Albemarle on Albemarle Sound.—Developments of alleged frauds in regard to New York soldiers' votes have assumed a grave character. Two of the parties convicted; others on trial.—Gold opened 246, closed 228.—Persia arrived to-day. Commercial depression unabated, but funds firmer. Consols 89. Breadstuffs inactive.

New York, Nov. 3.

The "Tallahassee" captured and sunk schooner "Good Speed," in Long Island Sound on Tuesday, said to be fifth vessel destroyed by her. Two cotton laden blockade runners recently captured off Galveston.

Seward gives information to Mayor of Buffalo, of a plot to burn Northern cities on day of Presidential election. Mayors of cities near Canada and exposed localities have been notified to look out for raids.

It is said that information from Canadian authorities has saved Buffalo and Detroit from conflagration.

Governor Seymour, of New York, has issued proclamation urging peace and quiet on election day, and instructing civil officers not to allow armed soldiers near the polls. Gold 230.

New York, Nov. 5.

Two new Confederate cruisers are destroying American shipping near the coast—one called the *Rhicamango* ran out of Wilmington on the 27th ult and destroyed ship *Shooting Star*, and two Barks. The other cruiser, called the *Olustee*, from Wilmington on the 30th, destroyed Bark *Empress* on Thursday, and two schooners. Crews landed at New York. *Tallahassee* reported on Thursday, destroying vessels, at Deleware Breakwater. Price again defeated, and retreating into Arkansas—Heavy rains in the vicinity of Richmond, prevent any movement. Great excitement at Ogdensburg. A raid from Canada feared. Steamers leaving New York to-day, take out over two million dollars in specie. Blockade runner *Lady Sterling* captured off Wilmington on the 28th, has 980 bales cotton. Reported that Butler will assume military command at NewYork during the Election. Gold 245.

New York, Nov. 7.

Steamships American from Southampton—dates 26th arrived—Muller's trial had commenced. Several additional failures are announced, but tone of money market was gradually strengthing. Consols 88 3-4 to 8-9 1-4. Breadstuffs quiet, steady—wheat 6d. higher per quarter.

Richmond papers of 2nd announces the capture of Plymouth, N. C. by Federals. A Nashville Tennessee despatch reports Sheridan has defeated Hood while latter was attempting to cross Tennessee River. Rebels have captured Federal Gunboat *Undine* on Tennessee River.

New York, 7th p. m.

Three regiments of regulars have arrived in this city—information of an intended raid from Toronto and Hamilton upon Buffalo, has caused great excitement along the Niagara River. Gold 235.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

(By Telegraph to "Herald.")

New York, Nov. 8.

Confederate cruiser "Florida" captured Oct. 7th in Bay of St. Salvador, by gunboat Wachusett—no lives lost, capture being a complete surprise.

Forrest captured three gunboats and eight transports on Tennessee River. Large government property also captured.

Elections to-day proceeded quietly. a large vote polled—no returns received yet.

Gold board not in session to-day.

The St Cecilia Choral Society meets for the practice of music, under the direction of the President, Rev. A. Trudelle, twice each week, viz: Thursday evening, at 4 to 8 o'clock, and Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. The Hall which the Society occupies being a spacious one, a larger number than usually attend can be accomodated.

General Doyle has returned from an extended tour in the Canadas and the United States. The General, as senior officer in the garrison, took the oaths as Administrator of the Government, during the absence of Sir Richard Graves Macdonald, C. B.

The "Humorist" is the name of an amusing and interesting little paper published at St. John, by Mr. W. Halloek. It is full of wit and humor, and sold at 2 cents per copy.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—The most popular medicine for the cure of female complaints.—After many years' experience, it is incontestably proved that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for the cure of diseases incidental to females—their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable. They may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause—thus restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unequalled, and may be taken by old and young, restoring health and energy after every other means has proved unsuccessful.

During the Process of Teething, every mother should give her child *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup*. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

One Bottle did it.—That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used these preparations speak loud in their praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth and retain it through life, without delay procure these preparations. All druggists keep them.

DIED.

On Monday, the 24th ultimo, at Hope River, after 10 days illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude to the Divine Will, James, the youngest son of the deceased Mr. Peter McNally, of the same place, aged 17 years and 9 months. He was a young man who will be much and deservedly lamented by all who knew him. *Requiescat in pace.*

At New London, on Saturday, 29th October, the infant son of E. L. Lydiard, Esq., aged 5 weeks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Nov. 4.—Sch. E. Y. O., Lang, Richibucto, deal ends.

5.—Brigt. Bridget, Lelliana, Sydney, coal. Sch. Perseverance, McNaught, Pictou, do. Alma, Proctor, Sydney, do. Trial, Purdy, Pictou, do. Mayflower, Gerrior, Arichat, herrings, &c. Experiment, Bollong, Bathurst, bal.

7.—Hero, Landrie, Sydney, coal. Lark, Bear, Canso, herrings Ellen, Shelnut, Miramichi, lumber. Mary, Leary, Port Hood, bal. Thetis, Poole, Nfld., fish, &c. Collinder, Betts, Pictou, coal. Str. Commerce, Snow, Halifax, merchd. Sch. Mary McKenzie, Kenny, Barrington, herrings.

CLEARED.

Nov. 4.—Sch. Herald, Griffin, Halifax, produce. Ploughboy, Smith, New Glasgow, bal. Lord Bury, Rood, Halifax, produce. Shooting Star, Coggins, Yarmouth, do. Annie McKie, McLeod, Lingan, bal.

5.—Brigt. William, McDonald, Harbor Grace, produce. Sch. Susannah K., Clark, St. John's, do. Brigt. Helen Davies, Campbell, Barbadoes, horses, produce.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Butter (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d	Turkeys, each.		2s9d to 3s6d	
Do. by the tub	1s a 1s 2d	Carrots per bunch		1½d a 2d	
Lamb per lb.,	3d a 5d	Fowls		1s 6d to 2s 3d	
Pork	4d to 5d	Partridges			
Do. (small)	6d to 7d	Chickens pair,		1s 3d to 2s 3d	
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 5d	Codfish, per qtl.,		15s to 18s	
Beef (small) per lb	3d to 6d	Herrings, per bri.		25s to 30s	
Do. by qr.,	3d to 4d	Mackerel, p. doz.		1s 6d to 2s	
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Boards (Hemlock)		3s 6d to 4s	
Tallow	9d to 10d	Do (Spruce)		4s to 5s	
Lard	9d to 10d	Do (Pine)		7s to 9s	
Hams, per lb.		Shingles, per M.		10s to 15s	
Pearl Barley	2d to 2¼	Wool, per lb.		1s 3d to 1s 9d	
Flour, per barrel,	30s to 45s	Hay, per ton,		60 to 70s	
Do. per lb.	2d to 2¼	Straw, per cwt.,		1s to 1s 6d	
Oatmeal	1½d to 2d	Homespun, per yd.		3s 6d to 6s	
Eggs, per doz.	9d	Peas p. qt.		8d to 9d	
Potatoes, p bus.	1s 2d a 1s 4d	Plums, per qt.			
Barley	4s to 4s6d	Calfskins, per lb.		8d to 9d	
Oats	2s to 2s 1d	Hides do		4½d	
Timothy seed bush.		Sheepskins,		4s to 4s 6d	
Clover seed,		Rabbits each,			

GEORGE LEWIS Market Clerk.

EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION!

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Wednesday, the 16th instant.

at 11 o'clock, a.m., the whole of the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

—OF—

Robert P. Haythorne, Esq.,

on his Estate at MARSHFIELD, Hillsborough River, 6 miles from Charlottetown.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:

Valuable Farming STOCK, improved breeds, Farming Utensils of all kinds; and the present CROP, consisting of Wheat, Oats and Barley (thrashed) Potatoes, pitted in the field, and Turnips, Hay and Straw.

—ALSO, ALL THE—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, Stable and Garden Implements.

☞ Catalogues to be had at the Offices of the Auctioneer at any time previous to the sale.

Particulars made known on reference to Charles Palmer, Esq., Charlottetown.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, 9th Nov., 1864.

BOSTON AND COLONIAL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FINE SEA-GOING STEAMERS

'Commerce' and 'Franconia'

UNTIL further notice, will leave BOSTON and CHARLOTTETOWN

Every Monday,

(Weather permitting) touching at HALIFAX and CANSO.

For Freight or Passage apply to Franklin Snow & Co., 4 Commercial Street, Boston; J. F. Phelan, Halifax, or to

I. C. HALL, Agent,
Peake's Building, Water Street.

Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1864. tf

DEDICATION

OF THE NEW

Wesleyan Methodist CHURCH.

THE spacious Church erected by the Wesleyans of this City will be solemnly set apart to the service of Almighty God, on SUNDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER, the Dedicatory Services to be continued on the Monday and Tuesday evenings following, and on the subsequent Sunday.

THE ORDER OF THE SERVICES:

SUNDAY, 13th, morning, half-past ten o'clock, sermon by Rev. Dr. Richey.
" afternoon, 3 o'clock, Rev. Henry Pope.
" evening, half-past 6 o'clock, Rev. Charles Stewart.

MONDAY, 14th, at 7 o'clock, p.m., Rev. W. Ryan.
TUESDAY, 15th, do., Rev. Edwin Evans.
SUNDAY, 20th, sermon at half-past 10 o'clock, a.m., by Rev. Thomas Duncan, (Church of Scotland.)
" afternoon, sermon to S. S. Scholars, by Rev. Howard Sprague.
" evening, sermon by Rev. Richard Smith.

☞ Collections in aid of the Trustee Fund will be made at each of the Services.

November 2, 1864.

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—One Hundred Acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the Estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of Henry Palmer, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber, Prince Street,

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1864. tf

NOTICE!

THE subscriber begs to announce that he has this day admitted Mr. EDMUND F. BYRNE into Co-Partnership. The Business will be carrried on under the style and firm of DELANY & BYRNE.

He also begs to tender his thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to the late firm of Delany & Wilson, and respectfully solicits a renewal of the same for the new firm,

T. DELANY.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

IN connection with the above, we desire to acquaint our friends and the public that we HAVE RECEIVED, per 'Commodore' and 'Lotus' from ENGLAND, and 'Franconia' from BOSTON and HALIFAX, and are

NOW OPENING

at the Old Stand,—

Renfrew House,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

General Merchandize,

Comprising:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

in all the new styles.

Wincies, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.,
Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Shirtings, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims, &c., &c.
Red, White, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS, Serges, &c.
Black Cloths, Colored and Black Does, Fancy Tweeds, Heavy Coatings, Fine Melton do., Clothing, Under do., White Cotton Shirts, Fancy Flannel do., Collars, Ties, Fur Caps, (some very choice), Felt and Tweed Hats, Mens' and Boys' Cloth Caps, &c.
A large stock of Ladies' Fashionable FURS, Sontags, Hoods, Skeletons, Skirts and Skirtings &c.
Men's, Mrs.' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

and a variety of other Goods.

GROCERIES — Tea, (warranted good,) Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c.
HARDWARE—Nails, Plough-mounting, Glass, Paint, Putty, &c.

We respectfully request a call from Town and Country buyers, feeling satisfied of our ability to give them satisfaction. We may observe that, with a view to obtain that patronage so necessary to success, we shall offer our customers such goods only as we can warrant, and at the lowest possible prices.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1864.

The Cheapest House IN THE TRADE!

NEW GOODS.

FALL 1864.

DAVIES & WEEKS

Beg respectfully to announce

THE ARRIVAL

of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Which are now open for Sale—embracing a large and carefully selected Stock of

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH

GOODS,

Bought by an experienced hand, and offered Wholesale and Retail at the usual low prices for CASH.

☞ DUNCAN'S BRICK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.

Oct. 26, 1864. 4i

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

—OF—

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of FURNITURE, to call at his new and spacious WAREROOMS on the Corner of Kent Street and King Square, and examine his

Stock of Furniture,

of the very latest designs, consisting of—DRAWING-ROOM SETS, in green rep, shady and hair cloth; and DINING-ROOM, in mahogany and walnut; CHAMBER FURNITURE, in oak, maple, walnut and rosewood.

1,000 wood and cane-seat *CHAIRS*, Office Stools, Office and Rocking Chairs; Window Poles and Cornices, Shades and Tassels; walnut and gilt Mouldings for picture frames, Looking Glasses and plates; cheap LOUNGES, 35s. each.

1 superior PIANO, 2 SERAPHINES.

Also—Every Article in the Trade required for HOUSE-KEEPING, supplied at the

Cheapest Rate

—AND—

SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,
Corner of Kent Street and King Square,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Oct. 26, 1864. 4i

Mantles,
Shawls,
Dresses,
Dress Material,
Gala Plaids.
Plain Wincies,
Fancy Wincies,
Woollen Scarfs,
Fur Boas, &c.

OUR NEW STOCK

FOR THE SEASON

NOW READY!

To which we invite the attention of Purchasers.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Oct. 26, 1864. 4i

No More Credit.

LOCKE & KINGDOM beg to acquaint their numerous customers that they intend CLOSING UP their present Business on the 10th day of OCTOBER next; and in order thereto, will decline giving ANY MORE CREDIT on any terms after that date.

The remaining Stock of GOODS will be offered for sale until the end of the year, at extremely low prices for CASH ONLY, at which time the balance will be SOLD BY AUCTION. They would also request all persons in anywise indebted to them, to settle their respective accounts before 10th day of DECEMBER next, as all amounts at that time lying unpaid, will be handed over to their Attorney for immediate collection.

Cropaud, Oct. 5, 1864. 6w

NOTICE TO TENANTS!

TENANTS on the several Properties of SIR SAMUEL CUNARD, Bart., the Right Hon. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Mr. EDWARD CUNARD and the Reverend GEORGE TOWNSEND, will please take notice that unless the annual Rent due by them on their respective Farms, which became due or owing in the months of March or May last, October instant, or which will become due in November ensuing, be paid, together with a fair portion of any back rent that may be due, at the Office of the Subscriber in Charlottetown, or the payment provided for, by the taking of GRAIN, or other Farm Produce, *as usual*, to his Agents in the Country, before the 15th day of NOVEMBER next, they will be sued without further notice.

GEORGE W. DeBLOIS,
Agent for the above named Proprietors.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

N. B.—THE above notice does not, of course, concern any of those Tenants who have already called at the Subscriber's Office, and made arrangements for the payment of their full annual rent; nor yet any of the large numbers who have promised to pay in Oats, or other grain, during the present month.

21 G. W. D.

DENTIST.

DR. LOUIS DECHEVRY

SURGEON DENTIST, (FROM PARIS,)

Office, - - - Great George Street, Charlottetown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye can not discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All work warranted as represented. Prices moderate. *Advice given daily free of charge.*

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,

For purifying the mouth and preserving the teeth, prepared by Dr. Louis de Chevry, Dentist, (from Paris.)

This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth.

Directions.—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the teeth as usual.

Superior Tooth Powder.—Infallible remedy for Toothache.

Dr. de Chevry will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1864. 6m

WILLIAM H. BREMNER,

PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,

KENT STREET,

(Two doors west of Stewart's Hotel.)

Charlottetown, - - - - - - - P. E. Island

Books can be left for Binding at Mr. Joseph Bearisto's, Summerside.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1864. 6m

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having for the last four months, been engaged in making large and important additions to his Factory, the CITY TANNERY, and which are now on the eve of completion, he deems the occasion to be one on which it most certainly behoves him to make some manifestation of the very grateful estimation in which he holds the liberal patronage which, for a period of six years—the time which has elapsed since he established his Factory—has been extended to him by his numerous friends in Town and Country; and which has not only incited him to the extension and improvement of his premises for manufacturing purposes, but also enabled him to meet the very heavy outlay thereby incurred.

To those friends, therefore, he now begs leave to tender his sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very large amount of patronage for which he is already indebted to them; not doubting that his future endeavors, on a more extended scale, to supply them on the most reasonable terms, with the very best articles in his line, will, on their part, be met by a corresponding appreciation and encouragement of his enterprise.

The additions which he has made to his Factory, and the improvements which he has effected therein, are such as will enable him in future to manufacture about

8,000 Sides of SOLE LEATHER,

a Year, besides his former usual quantity of UPPER LEATHER: and having, besides, succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced

First Class Sole Leather Tanner,

from the United States, he confidently trusts that he shall have it in his power to offer to an appreciative public an article of SOLE LEATHER superior to any previously manufactured in the country, and fully equal to any imported.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1864. 3in

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarhoea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, camomile, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive Circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

Oct 31, 1864.

IN SEASON!

Winter is coming!

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a Supply of strong and substantial

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

suitable for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of—

OVER COATS, in Pilot and Seal Cloths,
PANTS, in Black and Fancy Doeskins;
VESTS, in Homespun, Black Cloth and Fancy Doeskins.

The above having been manufactured under the subscriber's own superintendence, he can with confidence recommend them to the public for their durability and cheapness. The inspection of Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, is particularly invited before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, on hand, Beaver, Pilot and Seal CLOTHS, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves. ☜

P. REILLY.

Ch. Town, Oct. 12, 1864. 2m ex. & r. w.

Agriculture.

FROM FIRST LESSONS IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, BY J. W. DAWSON, L. L. D., F. R. S., PRINCIPAL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY: JOHN LOVELL, Montreal.

CHAPTER IV.

SIMPLE SUBSTANCES OF WHICH PLANTS CONSIST.

All the forms of matter which we observe on the globe may be divided into two great classes, organised and unorganised matter. To the latter belong all those rocks, waters, metals, and other substances, which neither are nor have been the seat of life, and which constitute the mass of our earth. To the former belong the bodies of animals and plants, and the various substances composing them, such as flesh, blood, starch, wood, &c. These compounds, being produced by organised bodies or those possessing life and organs for its maintenance, are hence properly named organic substances.

Organic substances are all compound, and when exposed to air and moisture, they decay, and gradually disappear. When burned or exposed to heat, they are decomposed, and some, such as fat, gum, and sugar, are entirely dissipated in a gaseous state, while others, such as wood and lean beef, leave a small quantity of ash. This ash, as will be afterwards seen, is an essential and necessary part of vegetable structures. It consists, however, of substances which the plant have taken from the soil unchanged, and which are therefore inorganic. By the mere application of heat in presence of air, or by burning, we can thus separate the mass of any organised body, a plant for instance, into two groups of substances,—the organic, which usually constitutes the greater part of the mass, and which burns entirely away, and the inorganic, or earthy part, which remains as the ashes. The inorganic matter contained in the ashes of plants, though by no means of secondary importance in agriculture, may be left for the present unnoticed, while we attend more particularly to their strictly organic part, reserving the ashes for a subsequent chapter.

Organic Part of the Plant.

It was before stated that all the known varieties of matter consist but of 60 simple substances; but it is a still more remarkable fact that plants of every description, with all their endless variety of appearance and properties, consist (with the exception of their inorganic matter) of but four of these elements, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. The same remarks apply with equal truth, to animal substances. The following table shows the proportions of these elements contained in some of the most common objects of cultivation:

	Carbon	Oxygen	Hydrogen	Nitrogen	Ash
Wheat	455	430	57	35	23
Oats	507	397	54	22	40
Hay	458	387	50	15	90
Turnips	429	423	56	17	76
Potatoes	441	459	58	12	60

The numbers above refer to 1000 pounds of each seed or plant, thoroughly dried.

To the agriculturalist, therefore, an acquaintance with these four constituent parts of all that lives and grows on the face of the globe, is indispensable. It is impossible for him to comprehend the laws by which the operations of nature in the vegetable kingdom are conducted, or the reason of the processes he himself adopts in order to facilitate or modify these operations, without this previous knowledge of the nature of the elements of the raw materials as it were,—out of which all the products of vegetable growth are elaborated. First, then, we shall notice the properties of these four elements of organic matter, and shall then proceed to enquire whence they can be obtained by plants.

1. Oxygen—In its pure state, is a gaseous or aeriform substance, void of color, taste and smell. It may be distinguished from common air by two remarkable properties. If a vessel be filled with it, and a lighted taper introduced, the flame is greatly increased in size and brilliancy, and if an animal be introduced, its vital functions are stimulated and excited to such an extent that fever and death in a short time result. Oxygen is very abundant in nature, and enters into many mixtures and combinations. It constitutes 23 per cent. of the weight of the atmosphere, where its presence is necessary to the breathing of animals and the support of combustion. It exists in still larger proportion in water, nine pounds of which contain eight of it. If iron be exposed to air and moisture, it rusts and increases in weight. This rust is a combination of iron with the oxygen of the air, or of water; and is identical with some of the ores from which iron is obtained. Many of the ores of other metals, and the majority of rocks and earths composing the surface of our globe, are similar compounds of metals and other substances with oxygen, so that this gas, in its pure state invisible, and only a little heavier than common air, is capable, when combined with metals and other substances, of assuming the liquid and solid states, and, in these forms, constitutes nearly one half of the weight of the crust of our globe, and of the bodies of its animal and vegetable inhabitants. It will be seen from the table above, that it constitutes more than one-third of the weight of most vegetable substances.

2. Carbon—Is most familiarly known as common wood charcoal, which consists of carbon with a small mixture of potash and earthy and other matters; it also exists in large quantity in mineral coal; black-lead is almost pure carbon; and the diamond exhibits it in its purest form. The diamond differs from wood charcoal only in being more pure, and in a crystalline state. Porous charcoal, or that of wood or house, possesses the remarkable property of absorbing from the air large quantities of gases and other exhalations, hence its use in depriving putrid meat and other decaying substances of their offensive smell; it also absorbs from water any organic substances which it may contain, and free some of the inorganic saline substances. Many of these matters afford valuable nourishment to plants; and as charcoal retains them mechanically, and is always ready to give them to the roots of vegetables, it is a valuable ingredient in soils, preventing the volatile parts of manures from being dissipated in the air. If in clearing forest land, the wood, or any considerable part of it, instead of being wholly consumed, were burnt into charcoal, and this mixed with the soil, a permanent source of fertility would be secured. Black vegetable mould and peaty matter, which consist in great part of porous carbon, also possess this property in an eminent degree.

When charcoal is burned, it combines with oxygen, forming carbonic acid gas, which disappears in the atmosphere; and when animals breath, the oxygen of the air which enters their lungs, combines with carbon derived from the blood, and is returned to the atmosphere in this same form of carbonic acid. This gas thus exists in the air; and as it is soluble in water, it is found in rain and springs, hence it affords to plants a supply both of carbon and oxygen; and since carbon in its pure state, is insoluble both in air and water, this source of obtaining it is of the utmost importance to vegetation, and will afterwards be particularly considered. Carbon constitutes from 40 to 50 per cent. of the weight of *dried* plants.

3. Hydrogen—Is, like oxygen, a colorless gas, without taste or smell; it is, however, 14 times lighter than air, and will not support life or combustion, but on the other hand is itself very combustible. Combined with oxygen, it forms water; with carbon, it forms common coal gas; and with carbon it also exists as marsh gas where vegetables are decaying in swamps. It also combines with sulpher and phosphorus, and in these states is often disengaged from bogs and marshes. The latter compound (Phosphuretted Hydrogen) undergoes, when exposed to the air, a spontaneous combustion, and is the cause of the well-known "Will-o-the-wisp," or Ignis Fatuus. As hydrogen is not found in nature in the state of purity, plants must derive that which they contain from its compounds, and principally from water.

4. Nitrogen—sometimes also called Azote, is a gas without color, taste, or smell; it does not itself burn, neither will it support the combustion of other bodies; and animals and plants die when confined in it. It is less abundant in nature than any of the other organic elements, yet it is found in the bodies of all animals and plants, and is absolutely necessary to their growth. It forms 77 per cent. of the atmosphere, and serves to dilute the oxygen of the air, and to prevent it from acting on both living beings and dead matter, with too great violence and rapidity. Combined with a large proportion of oxygen, it forms Nitric Acid; and in combination with hydrogen, it forms Ammonia; both of which substances, as we shall hereafter see, perform important functions in reference to the growth of plants.

It thus appears that three of the four elements which constitute the solid structures of animals and plants, are, in their pure state, invisible gases, and the remaining one is identical with ordinary charcoal; yet into how great a variety of beautiful forms and valuable products they are transmuted by nature, and how interesting and instructive must be the study of the ways in which those wonderful processes are effected. This becomes still more remarkable when we add that by far the larger part of the mass of vegetables consists of substances composed of three of these elements only—carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. Of this nature are wood, starch, sugar, &c. The substances containing nitrogen, or the nitrogenised substances, are in comparatively small quantity in plants, though of vast importance, since they are those on which the subsistence of animals chiefly depend; for while the organic part of the plant consists chiefly of non-nitrogenised matter, that of the animal consists principally of the nitrogenised.

When we view this subject in relation to the food of plants, it is apparent that while plants may possibly obtain some supply of the organic elements in their simple state, they must take them principally from those compounds in which they exist in nature. It becomes, therefore, an object of importance to ascertain the properties of these combinations, the quantity and condition in which they are found, and the degree of their utility to vegetation. The substances most worthy of consideration in this point of view are, 1, atmospheric air; 2, water; 3, carbonic acid; 4, carburetted hydrogen; 5, ammonia; 6, nitric acid; and lastly, the vegetable and animal substances existing in the soil.

CASE OF EVICTION.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Pariot," giving an account of the recent establishment of Lutheran Sunday schools for religious instruction, which until lately have not been favourably regarded by that church, reports: "An amusing answer was given a Sunday or two agoat one of the schools. The clergyman was asking, among other things, 'Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?' Up jumped a boy, and with an eager countenance, as though he felt he knew it, answered, 'Because they could not pay their rent.' On inquiry it proved that his father and mother had been repeatedly turned out for the same cause, and that the like catastrophe was then impending atresh. Pity was awakened; the case was investigated; a small collection was made, and relief was afforded."

OXFORD, Ind., March 7, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS LAFAYETTE COURIER:—

Enclosed is an extract from the Richmond Whig, cut from your paper, "recommending the government to naturalize the cultivation of the calisaya bark for the use of its soldiers," &c. Hereby hangs a tale. Now, Mr. Editor, we all know this story by heart, but the great trouble is, we can't help reading it. When we think we have got some good news from Richmond, it turns out "calisaya bark" every time. It is getting to be a perfect eye-sore. Aren't you hunting your paper! People call you nothing but S. T.—1860+X., or Plantation Bitters. This man Drake must be a case. If you could send him out here to deliver a lecture, he would draw, certain. At first we thought he was a big humbug; but he has got everybody up here to taking his Bitters—men, women, doctors, clergymen and all. Children are said to cry for it, but I haven't heard them. The joke is, they drink it all but don't see the Calisaya. I expect they will find it in the next bottle. I d like to know where the S. T. X. comes in. Now, Mr. Editor, save us; give us something else in your paper just for a rarity, and oblige yours,

DANDELION,
CAMOMILE and
WINTERGREEN.

If we only knew the foregoing friend, we should certainly send him a case of Plantation Bitters. Evidently he was not educated in a laboratory, and does not understand the solution of roots and herbs. The Calisaya is there every time—in every bottle. That's what's the matter. Because the Plantation Bitters effect such wonderful and sudden cures the physicians are up in arms on sight and left. That's right—pitch in. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." We can stand such crushing. We challenge the world to afford the same relief in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, nervous affections, loss of appetite, weakness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, pain over the eyes, fœtid breath, desponding spirits, &c., as is effected by the Plantation Bitters. The beauty of it is, they are very agreeable to take, and produce an immediate beneficial result. They are composed of the choicest roots and herbs—dandelion, camomile, wintergreen, anise lavender, coriander, orange-peel, cascarilla bark, clove-buds, "calisaya," &c,—all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum, imported before the great advance in price. The "S. T.—1860.—X." is our own secret, but is most important to the ladies.

N. B.—The Plantation bitters are particularly recommended to merchants, clergymen, and persons of sedentary habits. They add strength to the system and brilliancy to the mind.

See that each bottle has a metal cap with our address, also, a band around the neck with the following—"All Plantation Bitters for exportation, sold out of the United States, must bear this green label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO."

Sold by all respectable dealers.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

October 19, 1864. 3m

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

(W. R. WATSON, Agent.

DR. LA'MERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.

PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s. 6D.; BY POST, 3s.

SELF-PRESERVATION: a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which by prematurely exhausting the functions of manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr. LA'MERT, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter—37 Bedford square, London, England.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secrecy, and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION"

may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 25 cents; free by post, 30 cents:—

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. Johnson, Chemist.
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.
SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr. J. P. Ward, *News* Office.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., *Courier* Office.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, *Islander* Office.

Charlottetown, Nov 4, 1863. 1y

ADVICE TO THE FARMERS OF P. E. ISLAND.

AS the Season for Harvest operations is approaching, and as the Crops promise to be unusually abundant, the undersigned begs to remind FARMERS throughout the Island that he has just received an Invoice of his Stock of

Manny's Celebrated and Wonderful MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which save immense time, labor and money to those who use them, as is proved by the well established fact that they will enable a Farmer to save his crops four or five weeks sooner, and at less than half the cost, than he could do the work by the old fashioned Hook and Scythe, now rapidly going out of use, with the older and still more useless Flail. No enterprising or temperance Farmer should be without one of those wonderful Machines; the cost is comparatively trifling, and no man who is able to bear the cost should think of hiring one, as before it came to his turn to hire one of the Machines that might be in his neighborhood, he would, perhaps, lose the chance of securing and selling his crop to advantage.

The MOWING and REAPING MACHINES were never in greater demand in the United States than at present. The scarcity of manual labor in that country, caused by the number of Farmers killed and wounded in the present War, renders such Labor-saving Machines more desirable than ever, and it will be almost impossible to secure a sufficient supply hereafter for the use of the agriculturalists of this Island. NOW is the time to secure them. The undersigned, knowing that they would be in great demand, ordered a considerable number of them for the use of the Farmers of this Island but could not get more than half the required, which he is prepared to sell for Cash or approved credit, for one or two years, if they are ordered before the 26th instant.

The following Agents will act for the Subscriber in selling those extraordinary and beautiful Machines, which are so well adapted for saving labor and money; and the Subscriber hopes that they will send their orders immediately and use their best exertions to promote their sale, and thereby advance the best interests of the Colony. These Machines having arrived on Saturday, 9th instant, in the steamer Commerce, from Boston, one of them, together with some PATENT PLOUGHS, will be on exhibition at the "North American Hotel," where an office will be opened for the sale of all such goods during the season, by

R. J. CLARKE,

Of Orwell Cheap Store, from a Needle to an Anchor.

July 12, 1864.

AGENTS:

W. E. Dawson and W. W. Irving, Esqrs., Charlottetown.
F. P. Norton and Thomas Owen, Esqrs., Georgetown.
Mr. Thomas Annear, Summer Hill, Montague.
Mr. J. McDougall, Grand River Bridge.
Mr. J. T. Truelove, Dundas, Lot 55.
Messrs. G. McKay & Son, New London.
J. A. McLean, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.
J. C. Hall, Esq., Tignish.
G. W. Howlan, Esq., & Mr. Jas. Broderick, Cascumpec.
Mr. R. J. Clarke, Spring Grove.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS —AND— ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

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

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

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbellton, 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, Finette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the name and Firm of DELANY & WILSON, having been dissolved on the 20th September last, all parties indebted to the late Firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to D. O'M. & R. REDDIN, Attorneys, at their Office in Dorchester Street.

THOMAS DELANY,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.

Charlottetown, October 5, 1864.

CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER desires to express his sincere thanks for the very extensive custom given to the late Firm of DELANY & WILSON, and begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has taken the STORE on the Corner of GREAT GEORGE and KENT STREETS, known as DAWSON'S BUILDING, near the OLD STAND, where he intends to OPEN, about the 15th OCTOBER,

A large and Fashionable STOCK OF GOODS.

purchased at some of the best Houses in GREAT BRITAIN, and trusts that by strict attention to business, he will continue to merit and receive public patronage.

W. H. WILSON.

Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1864.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS,

Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,

COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE WORKER,

QUEEN STREET, - - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

TIN and ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVE PIPES, and TIN WARE, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

*** All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 17, 1862.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISEASES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. IT RELIEVES COLIC.

July 27, 1864. 1y

GAS STOVES! GAS STOVES!!

THE above are highly recommended for Hotel Rooms, Offices, Bath Rooms, Boudoirs, Dressing Rooms, Nurseries and Conservatories. In severe cold weather, the temperature of an ordinary sized apartment can by this apparatus be raised to 70 deg. Fahrenheit in about ten minutes. The expense of keeping the room warm will be about one cent per hour.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Gas Works, Sept. 21, 1864. 4in

N. B.—Both the Range and Stove can be seen at the Gas Works.

Gas Cooking Range.

THE cost of cooking by the above has been obtained by careful experiment, and is as here stated:

12½ lbs Bread, roasted in 42 minutes, consumes 4 feet of Gas, cost 1 cent. 2 lbs Steak, broiled in 5 minutes, consumes ½ foot of Gas, cost ½ of 1 cent. 1 quart Water, boiled in 9½ minutes, consumes 1 foot Gas, cost ½ of 1 cent. 24 Breakfast Biscuit, baked in 12 minutes, consumes 1 foot Gas, cost 2½ mills. For roasting meat the cost is but 1 cent per hour. For boiling, frying or stewing, the cost is but 1 cent per hour.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Gas Works, Sept. 21, 1863.

CITY TANNERY.

Notice to the Public!

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay at the Office of the CITY TANNERY,

Four Pence Half-penny

Per pound, CASH, for any quantity of OX and COW HIDES, and market prices for Sheepskins, as quoted in *Ross's Weekly*.

Vessels Coming to the City will be notified as to price to be paid for the sheep skins by the *Weekly*, and 4½d. per pound for Hides.

AGENTS:

Messrs. William Sanderson, Georgetown,
Manoah Rowe, Montague Bridge,
James Hayden, Vernon River,
John Cornish, Wood Islands,
Edward Robertson, Newtown, Belfast,
Richard Haslit, Summerside,
Charles Compton, St. Eleanor's,
John Rear, Centreville, Bedeque,
R. Tuplin, jr., Margate,
Samuel Frowse, Murray Harbor,
James Clow, do
John Knight, Souris,
Donald Beaton, do
Robert Howlett, Grand River, Lot 35,
William Findlay, Orwell,
James Moore, Flat River,
J B Gay, Pownal,
J R McEwen, West St Peter's
John Sutherland, St Peter's Bay,
D H Dingwell, Rollo Bay,
John Carter, Tignish,
John Cahill, Campbellton Lot 4,
J Connors, Lot 14.

W B DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1864. 3m

Notice to Farmers!

MANNY'S celebrated MOWING and REAPING MACHINES, which save immense labor and money, have JUST ARRIVED in the steamer Commerce. The subscriber expects that all agents and others wanting them will send their orders forthwith, as the supply is limited. Farmers who desire to preserve the life and health of their young hands, especially their females, who are so severely worked by the old mode of cutting grain crops, and who also desire to economise their money, will do well to secure one of the above named Machines as speedily as possible.

R. J. CLARKE,

Orwell Cheap Store, from a Needle to an Anchor.

July 13, 1864.

NOTICE!

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO GEORGE McDONALD, Tailor, would oblige by settling as soon as possible.

Charlottetown, June 29, 1864. tf

GEORGE McDONALD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has removed his place of business from North side Queen's Square, to Weymouth Street, opposite the Convent, where he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage, and is prepared to receive all kinds of work, and to cut all styles of garments at the shortest notice and moderate prices.

Charlottetown, June 29, 1864. tf

ALL CURES MADE EASY!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

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

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Moschetoes &c	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Sand-flies	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the ollowing prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

N. B.—Directins for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

August 7, 1863.