FOR SPECULATORS

SING MEN!

fer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation uch good and valid title and immediate possession can be

ots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in UMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, top roduce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash. r Great Britain the United States &c. ice, and Temperance Society have been established for some ity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be bah ady for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the ers.

000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a

btained by calling at the office of Messrs. BELL & SON, had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANGUS, . W. HUGHES, Painter Office, Charlottetown, and to he Mummy's Mowing Machine, the celebrated g Mills of Messrs. ROUSE, Mill View, the Honble. Jas ette; where CLOTH is received and returned with des

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

WM. LOUGHAN,

(Late of the Customs Department)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P.E. I.
Nov. 25, 1863.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

78 King St. - - - -St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

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

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

ALL CURES MADE EASY

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst 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 worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be perseverred 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.

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 available 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-throats
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-legs
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bites of Musquitoes &c.	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
Sand-flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1d, 2s, 3s 4d, 5s, 11s 6d, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

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

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

August 7, 1863.

The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868. NO. 47.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK FOR SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 1st day, 11h. 45m., even., S.
LAST QUARTER, 9th day, 5h. 52m., even., S.
NEW MOON, 16th day, 9h. 7m., morning, N. W.
FIRST QUARTER, 23rd day, 11h. 9m., morn., W.

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

THE OLD FAVOURITE HOSPITABLE

BOARDING HOUSE,

At The Head Of St. Peter's Bay.

ESTABLISHED by the late John Sutherland, Esq., is now opened for the accommodation of travellers, and the Proprietor solicits a share of Public Patronage. No trouble or expense will be spared to make visitors comfortable.

ANTHONY McCORMACK.

Head of St. Peter's Bay,
June 17, 1868.

RONALD McDONALD,

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,

AND

COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1v

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S

PATENT CORN SOLVENT.

For Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVAYNCER, &c.

Office,---Great-George St., Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22.1866. E tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES,

Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,

Great George Street.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23, 1867. tf

KING STREET.

NEAR WELSH AND OWEN'S OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand a

Large Stock of Ready-made Men's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Women's Balmoral, Elastic Side, and other Boots.

ALSO, 250 PAIRS

Children and Misses Boots,

which will be disposed of low for Cash.

JAMES STANLEY.

Ch'town, 14th May, 1868.

COTTON DUCK,

THE Subscriber is AGENT for the Sale of the celebrated

Russel Mills Cotton Duck,

and is prepared to fill all orders for the same with the least possible delay.

Also on hand COTTON BOAT DUCK, and COTTON DRILLLINGS, suitable for Boat Sails; together with Cotton Sail Twine, Pure Bee's Wax, &c.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.

Important Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

COPPER PAINT.

CONSTANTLY on hand, Gallon and Half Gallon Cans of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

which effectually prevents the action of worms on the bottoms of Vessels and Boats and also prevents the collection of Barnacles, Grass, &c.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

PACKET

BETWEEN

SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navigation permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1y

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement

THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

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

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

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

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Ch'town, May 4th, 1868.

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,	
Straw, per cwt	
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s 6d to 2s
Sheepskins,	1s 6d to 2s
Apples, per doz.,	6d to 9d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

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

ON HAND,

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

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

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

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

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

Poetry.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

THE ROSE OF SPRINGTON VALE.

My native land is bonny
When comes the month of May;
Then flowers of richest fragrance
Bloom in their colors gay,
The bluebell and the gowan
Bedeck each hill and dale;
But the fairest 'mong those flowers
Is the Rose of Springton Vale.

Oh softly blow, ye breezes
Around this gentle flower,
Let no rude blast of fortune
Disturb its peaceful bower:
But heavenly gifts, like dew-drops,
Descend with blessings hale,
To nourish, in its beauty,
The Rose of Springton Vale.

And tho' no more I cherish
The hope to make it mine,—
My fondest dreams all vanished
Now Annie no longer smiles;—
Yet still my bosom's feelings
Doth Cupid oft assail,
While gazing on thy beauty,
Sweet Rose of Springton Vale.

The summer now is coming,
A wreath's around her brow,
And countless merry songsters
Rejoice among the boughs,
While I am still unhappy,
Lone wand'ring through the dale,
Sad morning that I've lost thee,
Lov'd Rose of Springton Vale.

Strathalbyn, May 1st, 1868. J.

Miscellaneous.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESS TO THE TAILORS.

The remarks of President Johnson, upon the occasion of a visit of the delegates of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union to him, recently are thus reported:—"I have no speech to make, gentlemen, but to express my thanks for this visit. Those engaged in labor should not let themselves be imposed upon by others. If those who labor would devote their time, their intellect, their influence and intelligence, to the elevation of labor, much good can be accomplished. We should not be ashamed of our professions, whether tailors, shoemakers, or of any profession in the mechanical line. Labor should be elevated into an aristocracy, and if all mechanics and laborers will pursue the right course the time will come when we will create an aristocracy of labor. An aristocracy of labor would produce merit, morals, virtue and intelligence. This is the kind of aristocracy I am in favor of. It is not the profession of the man, but his associations that degrade him. Let us endeavor to elevate ourselves, and we elevate our professions. It is worth that makes the man. Let us rely upon our own worth and merit for success. The most pleasant hours of my life were those I spent in a tailor-shop. I am proud of it. I was not only a mechanic, but had the reputation of being a good one. I do not wish to be facetious, but as there has been a good deal said about the President being a tailor, I will go back to the Scripture, which says Adam was a tailor, and was the first to take a stitch or make a suit of clothes, and surely if Adam was a tailor, I do not consider myself, as President, degraded to have been one. I have only spoken in a friendly way, and I thank all present for the compliment you have paid me. I have the gratification of saying that, notwithstanding my early calling, when I, too, worked as a tailor, I have not become giddy or proud in the position I now hold as President. Once more I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of this visit.'

A SAD STORY.—Those who have been around the Central Station late at night have doubtless observed an old man, dignified in appearance, and evidently superior to such surroundings, who for some time past has been seeking lodgings there. He has a strange history—has had an experience in life that possesses all the singularity of romance. Before the war he was a planter in Texas, and possessed of immense wealth. His deposits in the Union Bank of this city at one time reached $80,000 in gold. His landed estate stretched over leagues of territory, and more resembled a German principality than the possessions of an American planter. His homestead was the seat of ease and opulence, and a family of children added interest to his home, and gave an incentive to the accumulation of wealth. On the breaking out of the war he went to Europe; but before leaving he made his will, and executed papers which placed his property in the hands of his son and son-in-law. This was done that in case of his death there should be no trouble about the distribution of his estate. At the end of the war he came back. But his absence had given his children a control of wealth they did not mean to surrender. They refused to recognise him, or permit him to have even a pittance with which to support life. A difficulty occurred between himself and son, in which the latter was shot and dangerously wounded. So exasperated was the outraged parent that he even expressed the regret that the life of his offspring had not been sacrificed. He finally came to this city, and instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of some property which he had in this State. Pending the slow developments of the courts, without money and without friends, this old man, nearly 80 years of age, is compelled to seek shelter at a police station while a daughter of his, residing in a princely mansion, not a dozen squares away, enjoys every luxury that immense wealth and unbounded resources can secure. Is not his history stranger than fiction?—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SCENE IN A PERFUMER'S.—Sentimental young lady to perfumer: "I don't think you forwarded the scent I meant; it seems entirely different to that I ordered." Perfumer, who is very fond of punning:—"Madam, I am sure that what you meant I sent; the scent I sent was the scent you meant; consequently, we are both of one sentiment." "Dear me, no!" she replied, with a shudder; "I'm fond of cats in their places, but I should as soon think of eating dog soup!" The gentleman did not urge her.

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.

There is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy Princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of her Majesty from Miramar to Leaken. Withdrawn from the rigorous isolation to which she was ordered by the medical men at Miramar and having returned to scenes dear to the recollections of her youth and the bosom of the Royal family of Belgium, where she is surrounded with the most affectionate attentions, the dejected spirits of the Empress Charlotte appeared to revive, and she seemed by degrees to assume her former serenity. Her Majesty beguiled her leisure with painting, and by keeping up a correspondence with the members of the Imperial family of Austria, and other friends, in walking in the beautiful park of Leaken, or by carriage exercise in the environs of the palace. She took her meals regularly in company with the King and Queen of the Belgians; in short, with the exception of certain little restraints which were still necessary, she appeared to be in a fair way of perfect recovery. Suddenly, on the beginning of June, on the anniversary of the tragedy of Queretaro, symptoms of internal agitation manifested themselves to such a degree as to occasion apprehensions of a fresh attack of delirium, which soon developed itself. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep to which Her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar, she had an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she herself orders every morning what she would like to have at her meals. She refuses to sit at the table, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen Marie-Henrietta, her sister-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child. At bed-time it often happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest. It is altogether incorrect to state, as some journals have done, that the Empress Charlotte seeks an opportunity of escaping from the Palace of Leaken, and returning to Miramar. On the contrary, notwithstanding the disordered state of her mind, she is able to feel the value of the care which is taken of her by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who watch over her with the most tender solicitude, and she fears nothing so much as the possibility of her departure for Miramar. The apprehension, indeed, of such a contingency affects her, and in a great degree occasions her want of sleep. In physical health the Empress continues to be as well as possible, and her medical advisers are of opinion that the only efficient remedy for the present attack is by all available means to spare Her Majesty every kind of emotion. This will explain why all other persons excepting the members of the royal family are prohibited from seeing her, and why she is allowed to receive no correspondence of a nature to make any impression upon her mind, which imperatively demands the most perfect repose.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

(From the Manchester Examiner.)

Yesterday evening a deplorable accident occurred at a place of amusement known as "B. Lang's Victoria Music Hall," Victoria Bridge. The room in which the entertainment took place occupies the three upper floors of a four-storey building, the outer portion of which is a range of shops. A large number of persons were admitted yesterday evening at 2d. each, the ordinary price, to witness the benefit performance of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, vocalists. The performance commenced at 6.30. All went well till about 10 o'clock. Shortly after that hour, some of the youths in the back part of the pit, in their eagerness to obtain a better view of what was going on upon the stage, lifted themselves by the gas pendants, three of which were soon broken off. No evil consequence could have followed had not somebody in the pit raised the alarm of "fire." There was immediately a rush for the staircase from the upper galleries. The gallery is six feet wide and winds up between walls from the ground floor to the top gallery, with a landing stage on each floor. The crush of people attempting to leave was terrific, and appears to have been the sole cause of the loss of life.

Mr. Clifford rose up on the stage and did all he could to allay the panic by telling the people there was nothing to fear if they would keep their places. All remonstrances were in vain. Men and women precipitated themselves recklessly one over another down the first flight. The degree of pressure at the onset may be judged from the fact that out of an audience of nearly 1000 in two galleries, scarcely a score forbore to rush to the common staircase. The other half of the audience, who were in the pit, would find comparatively safe egress from a separate staircase. At the time this account was written it was not ascertained how many were injured from the crush on the stairs, or how many by the attempts to save themselves through jumping from the windows.

From 10.15 to 11 o'clock twenty-six dead bodies were received at the infirmary. A large number of severely injured cases were also taken to the infirmary, of which thirteen or fourteen were considered so serious that they were sent for treatment to the surgical ward. Of these several are set down as dangerous cases. Eight persons, after having received treatment for bruises and contused wounds, were sent out. Shortly after the accident had occurred, and as soon as information of its serious nature had time to spread, a large and deeply excited crowd gathered outside of the infirmary gates, many of whom were women, who, believing that their friends might be among the killed, made clamorous and weeping entreaties to be admitted to the dead-house, but up to midnight it was impossible to admit anyone within the walls, and none of the bodies had been identified.

"Will you have some catsup?" asked a gentleman of Aunt Priscilla at a dinner table. "Dear me, no!" she replid, with a shudder; "I'm fond of cats in their places, but I should as soon think of eating dog soup!"

REPEAL DELEGATES' REPORT.

THE LEGAL OPINION OF EMINENT COUNSEL ADVERSE TO THAT OF HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL WILKINS.

The Report of the Repeal Delegation, in printed form, was laid on the table of the House, yesterday afternoon, and is signed by Joseph Howe, Wm. Annand, Jared C. Troop, and H. W. Smith, the four Delegates from Nova Scotia. The Report says that at the first interview with the Duke of Buckingham, the general subject was discussed with His Grace, and with Mr. Adderly and Mr. Elliott, who were present at the Colonial office, at the time of the interview. This lasted more than an hour, and the conversation, says the Report, ranged over the whole field of controversy. The Delegates say, they "kept strictly within the limit of their instructions, asking for a Repeal of the British American Act, as related to Nova Scotia, and urging all the arguments that occurred to them as bearing on the accomplishment of that object. Though no formal decision was announced, it was apparent from the earnestness and vivacity with which their arguments were combatted, that unless a very strong pressure was brought to bear by public opinion and Parliament, the Government would meet the prayer for repeal by a direct negative. At the close of the discussion His Grace informed them that the subject being very important, he would not undertake to decide it, but would bring it, at the first convenient season before the whole cabi-cabinet."

They then go on to state the mode adopted to combat the difficulties they had to contend with, and to counteract the many influences opposed to them. Their position in fact is admitted to have been a difficult one "from the fact that both the great political parties in the State stood pledged" to the policy of Confederation.

As it appeared to them very desirable that the legal argument constructed by the Attorney General, should be either sustained or eliminated from the field of controversy, they thought it prudent, after consultation, to retain James Drowdy, Esq., a gentleman standing high in his profession as a Solicitor, who recommended that a case should be prepared, and the legal points raised by Mr. Wilkins, submitted to eminent Counsel.

Sir Roundell Palmer and Vernon Harcourt, Q. C., were selected, and the Delegates held with them an interesting consultation. The following are the questions submitted and the answers elicited thereto:

1. *Question.*—Has the Imperial Parliament the right to legislate away the constitution of a Colony granted by Royal Charter and developed into "Responsible Government," as was the case in regard to Nova Scotia?

Answer.—As a matter of law, properly so called, we are of opinion that there is no limit to the authority of the Imperial Legislature over a Colony in the situation of Nova Scotia.

2. *Question.*—Supposing that there is in the Imperial Parliament the inherent right to deal with a Colonial constitution such as that possessed by Nova Scotia, is the right absolute, or must the legislation of the Imperial Parliament receive the ratification by statute of the local Legislature, before it can become law for the Province to be affected by it?

Answer.—As the authority of the Imperial Legislature is absolute, it cannot in any legal sense be held to be dependent on the consent of the Colony testified in any particular form.

3. *Question.*—How is the validity of an Act of Parliament affected by the fact that the statement in its preamble, on which it professes principally to proceed, is based upon entire error?

Answer.—The recital in the preamble is very important, as evidence that the Imperial Legislature did not, in fact, intend or assume to exercise its extreme rights, but founded itself on the supposed consent of the Colony. This may afford a valid argument for the repeal of the Act, if the fact of this consent should be disproved; but such a recital not being essential to the foundation of the authority of the Legislature, which is supreme and independent, cannot affect the legal validity of the statute.

4. *Question.*—How far does the judgment given by Lord Mansfield in Campbell v. Hall, Cowper's Report, p.—establish the independence of a self-governed Colony from the control of the Imperial Parliament in matters affecting that Colony's constitution and revenues.

Answer.—This is answered by the reply to the first question.

4. *Question.*—The Delegates from Nova Scotia who joined last year in the London Conference, in preparing the Confederation scheme, afterwards enacted by the Imperial Parliament, were appointed under a Resolution of the Local Assembly to arrange a basis of union for five Provinces, with Representatives from all five. Two of these Provinces, whose presence in the Union was contemplated by the Resolution referred to refused to join in the conference; and in their absence could be remaining Delegates constitutionally proceed, under the Resolution referred to, to arrange a more limited scheme than that which their instructions indicated?

Answer.—We are of opinion that the authority conferred upon the Delegates by the Resolutions of April, 1866, ought to have been strictly followed, and that they had no authority to negotiate any union but one of the whole Provinces, if (in the general terms used) Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were, in fact, intended and understood to be included. This defect, however, in the original authority, would be cured by a subsequent ratification of their acts by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

6. *Question.*—Assuming the power of Parliament to be absolute, would not the hasty and arbitrary exercise of that power, without respect to the wishes of the people, where they had neither forfeited rights nor surrendered them, be unusual, if not unconstitutional?

Answer.—In our opinion, the Imperial Legislature did not assume to extinguish the existing constitution of Nova Scotia, or to impose on it a new form of government without its consent. To have done so, would, in our judgement, have been an extreme exercise of its legal powers. The preamble of the Act 30 Vic. Cap. 3, shows that in fact the English Legislature proceeded on the assumption of a real and substantial consent by the Provinces of Nova Scotia.

ROUNDELL PALMER,
W. V. HARCOURT.

April 16th, 1868. Inner Temple.

An intance of the rapid rise in the value of property in Omaha is related by a correspondent. A German leased a property for twenty years at six hundred dollars a year. Upon it stood a neat little Gothic building which had been used by the Episcopalians as their church. In this he opened a lager beer saloon, retaining in connection with it the garden surrounding it. After waiting for two years, during which time the city rapidly grew, he sublet the remaining portion of the property for $6,000 a year, upon which and the large profits of his business he is becoming one of the wealthy men of the state.

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Ariel*, the first ship of the tea fleet, has not arrived at the Thames. She sailed from Foo Chow, the 20th of May, in company with the tea ships *Taeping* and *Sir Lancelot*. The English cricketers sail from Liverpool on Saturday, in the Steamship *City of Baltimore*, to play a match of five innings each, on the 17th, in New York, with Boston and Philadelphia. They are the strongest team of Cricketers that could be picked from the leading Clubs of England. Late advices from South America represent affairs between the Allies and Paraguay, the latter had repeated Hamaita, after destroying the forts, which were intrenched in a new and strong, even stronger, position.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The result of the late election in Vermont yesterday, shows a Republican gain of eight to ten thousand over last year. Gold 144.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—There is considerable excitement about Whelan's trial. Hon. Holland Cameron and Hon. Matthew McKenzie will defend the prisoner. O'Reilly will prosecute. The trial will not commence for a few days. The Privy Council hold daily meetings. The Railway Commissioner will be appointed this week.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Placards have been posted around the streets calling upon loyalists to suppress the contemplated Fenian demonstration to be held on Wednesday, for the purpose of raising funds to aid Whelan and other prisoners. The ship *Albion* has just made the passage between Quebec and Glasgow in 14 days, the shortest passage on record. It is reported that Lord Monck will not return to England this summer, but will be continued in his position as Governor General for some time yet. An important witness against Whelan has disappeared to-day. He is supposed to have crossed the river at Ogdensburg. Gold 144¾

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Mr. Mason Jones, the liberal candidate for Parliament from Queen's County, has been obliged to retire from the contest. Reports had been extensively circulated among his Catholic supporters that he was a noted partisan of Garibaldi, and it was thought that this would prove fatal to the success of the liberal ticket in that portion of the country. He had been strongly opposed by the *Dublin Nation*, which has just published these reports, and condemned him on account of his anti-Roman proclivities. The Dublin "Irishman" and "Irish Times," both censure the electors of Queen's County for their bigotry and intolerance, as well as their want of judgment in thus rendering necessary the withdrawal of one of Ireland's warmest friends. The Corporation of the City of Cork have adopted, by an unanimous vote, a resolution urging the Government to pardon and discharge all persons now serving out sentences of imprisonment for complicity in late Fenian disturbances.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—A despatch has been received from the Colonial Office dated July 30th, refusing the Royal assent to the bill fixing the Governor's salary, passed at last session of Parliament. It expresses reluctance of Ministers to refuse sanction to an Act of the Canadian Parliament, but says the office would be degraded by the proposed reduction. The assizes opened to-day at noon. Whelan's case was sent to the Grand Jury. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A Montreal despatch states that Graves the witness who is expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of T. D'Arcy McGee, and who fled recently to the United States, has been recaptured. Gold 144¾.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Fires have again broken out in the woods in the neighborhood of Bellesworth and Sundale on Northern Railway, on Saturday. The Station at Sundale caught fire and in a short time the entire village, numbering 25 or 30 houses, was in ashes. Inhabitants were taken to New Lowell and were well cared for. The woods are still burning and other villages on the road are in imminent danger of destruction.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Consols closed at 94. By order from the War Office, recruiting for the Army in Prussia has been postponed three months. The Italian Government is increasing the number of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

LONDON, Sept. 2, p.m.—The French Minister of Finance, at a Banquet given him yesterday, declared at his country residence that peace would continue, because Europe needed, and the Emperor desired it. France was strong enough to preserve peace, and it was no once interest now to break it. This declaration of the Minister was received with most enthusiastic applause. All the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbances have been discharged, no evidence having been elicited for their further detention. Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

NEW YORK, 3.—A letter from Syna, dated Aug 8th, says that the Turks have committed another act of vandalism in Crete which should not escape the notice of civilized Europe and America. The Olive trees, heavy with the crops which promised to sustain the half starved Christians of the heroic Isle, have been entirely destroyed, that the women and children may be forced by famine to the Ottoman power. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief has also issued an order for the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refugees under penalty of confiscation of their lands and effects. Gold 144¾.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Clipper ships "Spendthrift" and "Launcelot" have arrived from Hong Kong. An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to launch the steamer "Bermuda" from the dry dock on the Thames. The French Emperor has gone to Chalons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept 3.—Bishop Platch some time since received an order to send a Delegate to the Catholic Synod then about to convene under direction of the Emperor. The Bishop refused, and has been banished to Siberia for refusal.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—London papers are discussing the treaty between the United States and China. The *Times* regards it with suspicion. The *Standard*, on the contrary, sees nothing in the treaty to show the United States have acquired a monopoly of privileges.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Contractors who built the Metropolitan underground railroad in this city, have made a provisional offer to construct the proposed underground road in New York City and furnish all the capital required to complete the road, which projectors may fail to obtain at home. Saturday, the 5th of the present month, will be observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange in this city will be closed. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of this city, has received the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. Gold 144¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, p. m.—Cotton easier but not lower; Manchester advices less favorable and cause dullness. Breadstuffs dull. Flour easier. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard however has advanced to 67s 3d. The annual feast of the Cutlers of Sheffield occurred yesterday. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was present, made an address in response to a toast to the health of the American Minister; after expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon him he said he came to this country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize every where in England strong proofs of friendship and which he was certain were reciprocated in his native country; for no people under the sun and America kinder feelings than for Her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people, had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of these laws and institutions, and in their joint hands, liberty would live forever.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—Whelan's trial opened to-day at nine o'clock. Great excitement was manifested in the affair. Mr. O'Reilly, from Kingston, conducted the prosecution, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron, Kenneth McKenzie, Buckley, and O'Farrell, appear for the prisoner. On empannelling the jury, the prisoner's counsel challenged twenty-two of the jury, and the Crown twelve or fifteen. The Crown witnesses, and about thirty more, have been placed in separate rooms in charge of constables. Mr. O'Reilly opened his case for the prosecution at 11.30 this morning, and is now proceeding with his address to the jury. He says that the Crown will prove that the Hon. Mr. McGee's death was planned by conspirators in Montreal, and Whelan undertook to carry out the assassination.

LONDON, Sept. 4, (eve.)—Despatches have been received, announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very boisterous. Troops were called out to quiet the disturbances, and a charge was made on the body of (about 3,000) rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. It was reported that Count Sartiges, who was until recently French Representative at Rome, was recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Abergell railway disaster, was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Wilson and Jones, the breakmen on the goods train, for criminal negligence.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Advices from Teheran announce that the Kaiser the Golden Crown has recently died at Cabul. A few hours before sunset last night among the assembled nobles of the Kingdom, death was evidently approaching and was expected. It is impossible to estimate the loss very heavy.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Advices have been received here that the ship *Germania*, which sailed out on the Arctic expedition, has again been spoken. When last seen she was in lat. 80° 30, lon. 60°, east. All well.

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

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 9, 1868.

THE DEJEUNER

In honor of the Committee from the Congress of the United States, was a very creditable and pleasing affair. Mr. Watson Duchemin was entrusted with

THE DECORATION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ROOM

in which the dejeuner was held, and he discharged his task with much taste. The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner were profusely displayed, intertwining each other in graceful folds. Artistic vases, supplied with the choicest flowers, added to the effect, while gratifying the senses. Mr. Murphy, of the North American Hotel, performed wonders in the short time allowed him to provide

THE LUNCH,

for we must say that we never saw a more varied or bountiful supply spread out with better taste or judgment. The Hon. Joseph Hensley occupied the chair, assisted by the Hon. Edward Palmer, as Vice President. On the right of the former sat Gen. Butler, and on the left Judge Poland. To the right of the latter sat Capt. Merryman, and to the left the Hon. Mr. Laflin. Ranged around the tables were the other guests, American and Colonial, to the number of one hundred. After attending to the comforts of the body,

THE SPEECH-MAKING

commenced by the Hon. Mr. Hensley proposing the first regular toast, "The Queen and Royal Family"—which he prefaced with a few happy remarks. Galbraith's band, which was stationed in the gallery throughout the evening, responded by playing the National Anthem The chairman also proposed the next toast—"The President of the United States,"—Galbraith's band again doing the honors, as at each subsequent toast. The Vice President proposed the health of "Lieutenant Governor Dundas," to whom he paid a high eulogy. The toast of "the Congress of the United States" being proposed, we allow J. B. Cooper, Esq., to tell what followed:—

Gen. BUTLER said it became him, in the first place, to discharge an imperative duty, and at the same time a most grateful task, viz: to thank the gentlemen present for the very distinguished manner in which they had received the deputation of which he was the chairman. The reception they had met with could not fail to make the deepest impression on all their hearts; and they would allow him to say that in coming to this Island, they came not with any desire, or hope, or wish to interfere with the happy relations subsisting between this Colony and the Mother Country. They came simply to consider the best means of fostering their mutual interests and adjusting existing tariffs, so that both countries might reap the largest amount of advantage from the free interchange of their respective commodities. They had come to us first because they recognised this Island as holding the key of the fisheries, lying, as it did, like a tongue, in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to dictate terms with respect to that most important interest. They came to us, further, because they were not likely to create complications, such as must, of necessity, be raised when the question of Reciprocity came to be dealt with in connection with the neighboring Provinces. Here they found the most fertile soil in America, not excepting even the prairies of the West. Here was everything that could be desired in the way of raising immense quantities of valuable products. Why then should not the best markets be secured for those products? Much of the arid and rugged lands in the Eastern States could only be turned to profitable account by Yankee energy and enterprise, whose manufactories gave employment to large numbers and increased the wealth of the nation generally, and whose productions they would gladly exchange for the productions of this Island. They had come to see this fine country, and they had, amongst other things, observed that large numbers of Yankee fishermen were now upon these coasts. These hardy fishermen had left their own granite cliffs for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries, but they had not, he feared, always kept strictly without the three-mile line. The delegation came here not to ask that hospitality which Americans had always received in this country, but to ask, as a right, to be allowed to come into the harbors of this Island whenever it might be found necessary to fish within the three-mile limits, and to exchange the productions of both countries whenever it might be advantageous to both parties to do so. They wanted to get all this, and nothing more. He (Gen. Butler) had a complaint to make against our Queen, it was this: no Sovereign had done so much to damage Republicanism as Queen Victoria. The beauty of her private life—the influence of her example—and the many estimable qualities of mind and heart which she possessed, and manifested on all suitable occasions, had rendered tolerable to the Republic of the West, to some extent, at least, a Kingly Government. Coming to this Island with Congress of the United States, as might lead to the happiest results, the delegation find themselves face to face with the descendants of the same great country with themselves. Surely they could not be expected to forget their common language and their common literature. Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, and Moore were viewed as the common property of both nations. Franklin, Fulton, Arkwright, Watt and Stevenson were also considered as common property. "The Mother Country to you," said Gen. Butler, "is the Mother Country to us;" and, although in early days the American people were, perhaps, a little froward,—a little rebellious even,—they would, he hoped, excuse the energy of character so early manifested, or, if not, attribute those defects to the noble Anglo Saxon race from which they sprung. They had, at all events, shewn the world what English, Scotch and Irishmen could do in a new country. They had shewn the world an army 1,500,000 strong arrayed on one side only. Having accomplished its work, they had seen that immense army melt away like a snow-flake, the individuals of whom it was composed again becoming citizens, and all the better citizens for having once been good soldiers. They would also shew the world, in the coming year, the iron rod stretching across from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The iron horse would start, panting, from the shores of the Pacific, and not stop till it had quenched its thirst in the waters of the Atlantic. They could shew the world the Chinese Empire, a thousand—nay two thousand miles distant, finding them out and knocking at their gates; the Chinese Emperor sending an Ambassador to treat with the United States on commercial matters,—to treat with Great Britain next. The claims were much stronger here,—those now present were of the same blood, possessed the same manly independence, and ought, therefore, cheerfully to hold out the hands of amity. Why not? How could reciprocity be brought about? There was, he doubted not, a reciprocity of feeling already existing; but suppose it were permitted to them, amid the darkening shades, to scan the future with the eye of prophecy—suppose they looked forward into futurity, to what people should it be given to spread their dominion throughout this western world? Before prophesying, however, let them look at the past. Look at Spain, fresh from the wars with the Moors, landing where nature had made an earthly paradise, and yet her Columbus dwindled away and became nations in name merely. France, somewhat more fortunate, established herself in San Domingo. From P. E. Island, and Louisburg, in Cape Breton, to the mouth of the Mississippi, nearly all was her own. But she was driven out. In San Domingo the blacks revolted, and your fathers and ours took Louisburg and P. E. Island from the French. So that for all practical purposes the great section that has gone up has been that portion that was first conquered by the Anglo Saxon race; and from these premises he ventured to predict that this Western Continent was to be governed by the Anglo Saxon race, by the descendants of the men who had come out from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and by no others. Now we to give, as a toast,

"The British Empire and the United States: Acting together in unity, peace and concord, it is due to their common origin and common language that they should occupy, subdue and govern this Western World."

On the Toast,—"The Congressional Committee of the United States,"—being drank,—

The Hon. Judge POLAND, formerly Chief Justice of the State of Vermont, and a Member of Congress, remarked that the duty of responding to this toast more properly devolved upon Gen. Butler, as Chairman of the Congressional Committee, than upon himself, but, as Gen. Butler had already spoken in response to another toast, he (Judge Poland) would endeavor, however imperfectly, to take his place on that occasion. The present delegation was entirely owing to the Chairman (Gen. Butler,) who represented the great fishing interests of Massachusetts, etc. In making up Committees of Congress, it was the duty of the Speaker to see that, as far as possible, all parts of the country were represented. That officer accordingly, quite unexpectedly placed him (Judge Poland) upon the Committee, and simply, he supposed, because he happened to represent an interior district, but whose population had very little to do with the fisheries, and in which, consequently, they took but little interest. The delegation were, however, he could safely say, extremely pleased with their visit to P. E. Island. Indeed, their visit had been a continual source of astonishment to them from the hour of their arrival to that moment. It was no compliment to him, he said, nor to those who heard him, to say that, when he embarked on this expedition, he was entirely ignorant of everything, save the mere knowledge of its geographical position, connected with this Island or its inhabitants. But when, on reaching its shores, their eyes beheld this fine agricultural country,—when they beheld it peopled with such a fine race of men,—everything, in short, so widely different from what they had expected to find in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, their astonishment was greater than he could undertake to describe. Since his arrival, he had been naturally led to inquire into the state of the judiciary and the Public School system of this Island, and he was astonished at the state of advancement—nay of perfection—at which the colony had arrived with reference to both these important matters. But more especially was he astonished when he learned how they had dealt with the land titles of the colony. A tenantry on a large scale was totally unadapted to this side of the Atlantic.—In America every man's house was, or ought to be, his home, and his farm his kingdom. They had the same difficult question to deal with in the United States, and in some cases it was not settled yet; when, however, he found that this little colony had grappled with this question, and had come off conqueror, he was, he would again say, perfectly lost in amazement. With all these things they had been highly pleased. And they found assembled there that evening a set of brothers, who were descended from the same ancestry as themselves,—members of the same great family,—in reality and in substance an independent people. Theirs was, he found, a Government of the people,—precisely what the American Government was. The interests of both countries were identical, and the delegates came here to promote that fraternal feeling between them; which ought to exist in all essential particulars between the people of the Colonies and the United States. They came to this Island with no narrow jealousies; they had looked in vain for any on the side of those whom he now addressed; and their present visit would, he trusted, result in a further and still more intimate acquaintance. Although he took no credit to himself for initiating the present movement, he would, he said, be the pioneer in a system of excursions which would, he had no doubt, be mutually beneficial. The wealthier portion of the inhabitants of the American cities were accustomed, during the heat of summer, to visit certain fashionable places of resort, such as Saratoga, the White Mountains, etc., but he had seen sufficient to induce him to affirm that this Island was far better adapted for such excursions than the places to which he had just referred, and although not hitherto a leader he would himself become one in that enterprise, and would, if spared, most certainly visit this Island next summer.

Mr. BECK, Member of Congress for Kentucky, on being called upon by the Chairman, also responded to the toast in a very pleasing and agreeable manner. He agreed with Judge Poland in thinking that it was difficult to tell why either of them had been put upon the Congressional Committee appointed to visit this Island. What he desired to say, however, was this, that although not familiar with trade and the question of the fisheries, he was quite unprepared to find such men and especially such women as they had found in this out-of-the-way corner of the world. They would, he was sure, pardon the allusion to the fair sex, when he told them that Kentuckians, but especially Scotchmen, had an amiable weakness in that direction; and, whatever might be his other failings, he would be able, on his return, to tell the people of the State he had the honor to represent, that they had seen a people who were worthy of their friendship and esteem; that they had found here an Island that was capable of producing what no other portion of America, perhaps, could produce with equal facility; that the people of this Island raise in abundance just what the American people want, who, in their turn, can furnish in equal abundance the very articles that are wanted here. And for whatever sacrifices the people of this Colony might be disposed to make, in order to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States, they would, he felt assured, be compensated ten-fold by the latter. He (Mr. Beck) had seen a telegram, since his arrival in P. E. Island, by which he was informed that the British Minister at Washington (Mr. Thornton) and Mr. Seward, were just now engaged in negotiations for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, to embrace all the Provinces of British North America. "Let them do it," said Mr. Beck, "but let them see to it that they do it well." The people of the Western States had no particular interest in this question of Reciprocity. Nevertheless, an injury could not be inflicted upon New England without injuring Kentucky also. The delegates could go to those who sent them to this Island, and tell them what its people are prepared to give in exchange for the privileges they wish to obtain, and if they could be convinced that the arrangement would be mutually advantageous, their wishes would, doubtless, be acceded to. The desire of the Western States was to establish free trade with all nations,—in short to be permitted to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets. This Island was a part of that Empire on which "the sun never sets," and that great nation and the United States were now bound together by bands stronger and more enduring than those which formerly bound the thirteen Colonies to the Mother Country. Americans had never lost sight of the fact, that they were the descendants of the same common ancestry with the inhabitants of these British colonies. They looked back to the authors of Magna Charta with the profoundest veneration; and the common law of England and trial by jury were regarded by them—equally with British subjects everywhere—as the palladium of their civil rights and liberties; whilst Shakespeare, Milton, Fulton, Watt and Franklin, were looked upon as the property of both nations. After some additional observations, and the quotation of a stanza or two, which elicited great applause, but which did not reach the reporter's ear very distinctly, Mr. Beck proposed as a sentiment:—

"The Common Law of England,—its rights and liberties."

Fredrick Brecken, Esq., being called upon by the chairman, responded to this sentiment. We feel ourselves wholly inadequate, within the limited space at our disposal at present, to furnish even an outline of his remarks.

"The Executive and Legislative Councils of P. E. Island," was the next toast on the programme; but the chairman, in consequence of his connection with the former of these Honorable Bodies, declined proposing it. Thereupon General Butler rose, and gracefully insisted on proposing it. The toast was then drank with all the honors, after which the Hon. Mr. Haythorne (a member of both Bodies, returned thanks in a brief but pertinent address.

The next Toast was—

"The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States."

Capt. Merryman, U. S. Navy, briefly returned thanks on behalf of his countrymen; as did also Lieut. Col. McGill on behalf of his.

The next Toast, proposed by the vice chairman (Hon. E. Palmer), was—

"Success to the negociations for Reciprocal Free Trade."

The Hon. E. H. DERBY, of Boston, remarked that they had already heard from the great Nation of the West, through General Butler, the ex-Chief Justice of Vermont, and the successor of Henry Clay. He was indebted to the politeness of Gen. Butler for his presence with them that evening, and he begged to assure the gentlemen present that he would have great pleasure in doing all that lied in his power to promote Reciprocity and Free Trade. They had heard from the Great Republic, but he had come to this Island to represent the little State of Massachusetts, which produces manufactures of various kinds to the value of £100,000,000 sterling annually, to be distributed all over the American Continent. The trade with the British Provinces, since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries, had fallen off more than one half; and having come to this Island with the view of reporting the result of his observations on his return, he had been led to study its history somewhat more minutely and attentively than he had previously done. He found that it was near about four centuries since Sebastian Cabot landed on these shores. Being struck by the beauty of its harbors—the principal of which (that of Charlottetown) was one of the finest in America—and the gently undulating and fertile character of its surface, he conferred upon this Island the name of the beloved Apostle, St. John—quite as euphonious, he thought, as any Royal name that could have been given to it. Subsequently, in the war with France, they raised two regiments of militia in Massachusetts, and captured Louisbourg and its Island-garden (P. E. Island). Referring to the subject of Reciprocity, Mr. Derby here presented, with the view of exhibiting the great importance of the trade resulting therefrom, some valuable statistical information, which, however, our limited space compels us to pass over for the present. This valuable trade, he said, was almost entirely to be attributed to the Reciprocity Treaty which had become defunct. Since then, however, the United States had been subjected to the evils of civil war, and during its continuance the people of some of the Provinces exhibited feelings which, as manifesting an unfriendly spirit towards the North, were deeply to be regretted. But he remembered that during that civil war, an expression of sympathy on the part of the people of this Island was conveyed, through their representatives, to the President and Congress of the United States. From no other Province, however, did they receive any token of sympathy. He gladly embraced that opportunity, therefore, to acknowledge the kindly feeling manifested by the people of this Island on the occasion referred to—at a time, too, when they experienced but little from other quarters—and he most heartily thanked them for it. The old Treaty had passed away, and great progress had been made. he was glad to observe, in the principles of free trade since the period when that Treaty came into operation. This Island possessed a fertile soil, and the United States possessed great manufactories—the terms of the new Treaty should not, therefore, be limited to the mere productions of the soil, but should embrace manufactured articles also. He (Mr. Derby) had alluded briefly to the history of the past. Massachusetts was a small State of about 4,000,000 acres, and when all their sterile land, as well as that used for manufacturing purposes, was deducted, there would be very little left. They made one great mistake, however, when they took Louisbourg and St. John (P. E. Island) They should, he thought, have at once annexed both these places to Massachusetts. (Laughter). The French residents of St. John returned to the Island after its capture, where he lived long, and he presumed, was frequently reminded of St. John of Patmos. Whether the little Island was, or was not, inferior to the former in many respects, he would not undertake to say; but for salubrity of climate St. John was, he had no doubt, a great deal better than Patmos. A previous speaker had observed that the soil of P. E. Island could be made to yield three times as much as it now produced; but he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that six times as much could be obtained from it with but comparatively little additional effort. Besides which there was scarcely a spot on its surface, he understood, more than three or four miles from the ebb and flow of the tide. In Massachusetts, they had brought almost every portion of the State within four miles of a railway station, but then they had to pay, in the share of tolls, etc., pretty dearly for the privilege. Here, however, such were the wonderful facilities provided by nature, that the collection of tolls could be altogether dispensed with. Here they might have fog; but, in the States, they had their savannas. In the States they could produce Indian corn; here they produced potatoes, hay, oats, barley, wheat, &c. He had looked into the reports, and he was surprised to find that the Island could raise 40 bus. of oats, 40 bus. barley, 20 bus. of wheat, and 250 bus. potatoes to the acre; and, as a proof of the excellence of the latter, he stated that he had never made a better breakfast in his life than he had that morning on butter and potatoes. Massachusetts, he said, desired Reciprocity. And although the people of the Island were not supreme, there was a Lady at the head of affairs in England who, if they agreed to a system of Free Trade and Reciprocity with the Americans, would not, he was sure, obstruct their wishes. He (Mr Derby) cared not whether D'Israeli, Gladstone or Bright held the reins of power in England (though he might, he admitted, prefer the latter), for he questioned whether either of these would be very desirous, just now, of giving further offence to the inhabitants of any portion of the British dominions. Mr. Derby concluded an excellent speech by giving, as a sentiment,—

"Success to the Mission of the Great Republic to the Island of the Apostle."

I. C. Hall, Esquire, on being called upon by the Chairman, said he was surprised, after the many able speeches they had already listened to, to be called upon that night. He felt a little embarrassed also, for General Butler seemed to regard the business in which he was engaged as a species of gambling. On further consideration, however, and especially when he remembered the fact that this Island was paying $2.00 per barrel for the privilege of sending her mackerel to the States, he saw their unfortunate position, and intended, he had no doubt, to give them a respectable character on his return to the United States. "It is a well-known fact," said Mr. Hall, jocosely, "that our fish don't bite well now,—they have got to be large, respectable fish; and it is not to be supposed that fish of that character will bite when they have to pay $2.00 into the United States Treasury for the privilege of being eaten! I believe, however, that they will begin to bite soon. These fish know exactly where the three-mile line is located; and there had never been a season when they moved inside of that line until the present. When they heard what was going on, they had, it would seem, resolved not to be caught outside; for they are now being taken close in and around our shores. He (Mr. H.) believed they had now commenced a movement that would, ere long, give free trade to the people of P. E. Island; and while he held that he ought not have been called upon for a speech, he, nevertheless, fully realized the gravity of the position they now occupied, for he felt it in his pocket. He had lived here for several years, and he hoped ere long to see the fish of this Island again find its natural and most profitable market in the United States.

The next Toast drank was—"Our guests," to which, however, none of the guests responded.

"The Bar of all Nations" followed, which was ably spoken to by the Hon. John Longworth.

A. McNeill proposed, as a volunteer toast, "The Press of Great Britain and America," and in doing so delivered a pretty lengthy speech, certain portions of which did not appear to be very well received. The toast, however, was drank as a matter of course, and acknowledged, after several American gentlemen connected with the Press had been called upon without producing any response, by David Laird, Esq.

Gen. Butler then rose and intimated that the time was drawing near when it would be necessary for himself and the gentlemen who accompanied him to lift their anchor and take an unwilling departure for their homes. He begged, therefore, to take leave of the gentlemen present, and whilst doing so, assured them that the delegation would immediately on their return report to the proper quarter their high appreciation of the hospitality and kindness with which they had been honored whilst here, concluding with the hope that the visit would prove to be but the beginning of the end, a reciprocity of trade which would be highly advantageous to all the parties concerned in it.

The Hon. Mr. Beck, instructed by a young member of the delegation, just wished to say before parting—

"In heaven itself we'd ask no more, &c."

The party then broke up.

Owing to our limited space, we give an outline of the speeches of the American guests only, believing that they will be received with interest by our readers. In justice, however, to those gentlemen, we must say that their remarks should be heard and not read. Mr. Derby's speech particularly pleased us, as being appropriate and instructive; but all the members of the committee were able and fluent speakers,—with a more finished style of oratory than that to which we have been accustomed in the Provinces. The language no less than the enlarged ideas of these gentlemen, and their fraternal greeting, could not fail to produce a happy impression upon their auditors, and to do away with those asperities which may have been engendered during the War and by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the Hon. Mr. Hensley discharged his duties as Chairman. In fact, we do not flatter when we say that the harmony and reciprocity of good feeling which pervaded the social board, were as much due to the felicitous Presidency of the Chairman, as to any other cause, and the company separated about half-past nine o'clock in the evening with but this one feeling—that those hours of social and intellectual intercourse passed too rapidly away.

"A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT."

A despatch from the Duke of Buckingham is published in the Canada *Gazette*, stating that, as the altered circumstances of Canada have rendered unsuitable the general table of precedence laid down in the Book of Colonial regulations, the following amended table of precedence, which has received Her Majesty's approval, is submitted for that formerly in force:

1 The Governor General or officer administering the Government.
2. Senior officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of rank of a General, and officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral. There own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject.
3 The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.
4 " " Quebec.
5 " " N. Scotia.
6 " " N. Brunswick.
7 Archbishops and Bishops according to seniority.
8 Members of the Cabinet according to seniority.
9 The Speaker of the Senate.
10 The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity according to seniority.
11 Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.
12 General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, serving on the British North American Station, not being in the chief command; the relative rank of such officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.
13 the officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel, or inferior rank, and the officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank, their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
14 Members of the Senate.
15 Speaker of the House of Commons.
16 Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
17 Members of the House of Commons.
18 Members of the Executive Council (Provincial) within their Province.
19 Speaker of Legislative Council within his Province.
20 Members of Legislative Council within their Province.
21 Speaker of Legislative Assembly within his Province.
22 Members of Legislative Assembly within their Province.

It is amusing to observe the effect of the above table upon the political and religious hypocrites of New Brunswick, who, by mis-representation, excited the needless alarms of the people of that Province, in order to sell them. They are not at all pleased that the Queen recognises in the table of precedence, the position and dignity of Archbishops and Bishops; and they threaten, the Lord knows what, if the table is acted upon by the Dominion Government. The New Brunswickers have allowed themselves to be made great fools of by knaves like the Editors of the *Telegraph*, &c; and it requires to be told them, that their voice or influence in framing such matters as this table of precedence, or indeed others of greater importance amounts to absolutely nothing. Both the knaves and their dupes having been used for a purpose, their clamor is now as unavailing as it is ridiculous. One advantage which Confederation has conferred, at all events, is, that it has effectually snuffed out the small politico-religious demagogues who are now vainly endeavouring to make themselves felt and heard upon the subject of precedence. Archbishops and Bishops will be recognized, and will hold their positions, even though the small fry of New Brunswick should bawl themselves hoarse; and very little sympathy will be manifested for them in their tribulation.

—.—In copying the following remarks from the *Patriot*, we do not wish any farmer to be deceived in reference to the raising of winter wheat; and therefore, as an offsett to Mr. Beer's success, we may mention that the Hon. W. H. Pope attempted to grow winter wheat in a field not so well sheltered or located as Mr. Beer's or Mr. Davies, and failed. The water lodged on the field, and froze. The result was, that the seed grain was all destroyed. Out of the three, therefore, who have attempted to grow winter wheat in this Colony, only two succeeded. Their success has been guaranteed by the expenditure of considerable capital and labor, and by selecting fields peculiarly adapted with regard to shelter and surface. Where these conditions cannot be obtained, it would seem to be folly to attempt growing winter wheat. With these remarks, we give the *Patriot*'s result of Mr. Beer's experience in this matter:—

"The land—two acres—was seeded down for hay some eight years since. It was mowed four times, after which it was in pasture some years. After ploughing in August, 1867, it was manured with about thirty barrels of slack lime, and thirty loads of compost manure, per acre. Mr. Beer estimates the expense of lime, manure, seed grain, and labor (including harvesting, threshing, &c.,) at £12 per acre, or, for the two acres, £24. The produce was forty-six bushels of clean wheat, and about three tons of straw. The wheat is nearly all sold at 17s. 6d. per bushel. The whole may be stated thus:—

46 bushels wheat at 17s. 6d.,	£40	5	0
3 tons straw at 30s.,	4	10	0
	£44	15	0
Expenses of cultivation,	£24	0	0
Balance Profit,	£20	15	0

☞ A. Grant, Esq., proprietor of the Halifax *Colonist*, and late Queen's Printer of Nova Scotia, is at present on a visit to Charlottetown.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.—The Tea in aid of the funds of this Institution came off on the College grounds on Wednesday last. Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the morning, the evening turned out fine, and a large number of people from the surrounding country were in attendance. In consequence, however, of the *centre-stage* of the *Dejeuner* to the United States Congressional Committee taking place at the same time, many persons from the city were prevented from attending the Tea who otherwise would have been present. The arrangements for the Tea were excellent, and the "spread" reflected the highest credit upon the ladies who furnished and presided at the tables. A large quantity of cake remains unconsumed, and in order to realise the most out of it, it is proposed to hold a Tea and Bazaar in Market Hall this evening. Music will be provided and a pleasant time may be anticipated. We hope to see a good attendance, and a large pile of money made.

The following official announcement of the elevation of Sir George Cartier to a Baronetcy, appears in the London *Gazette* of the 11th inst:—

WHITEHALL, AUG. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto George Etienne Cartier, of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, Esq., Minister of Militia in the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, and to the heirs—male—of his body, lawfully begotten.

RECIPROCITY.—For the information of our readers, we may intimate that the correspondence which passed between the Government of this Island and the Congressional Committee on the subject of Reciprocity, will be officially published next week. Unless the British Government disallow the arrangement arrived at, there can be little doubt that we will have free trade with the United States this fall—the *Islander* to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July is ready for the public. It contains the following articles:—1. The Life of David Garrick; 2. Indian Railways; 3. Coleridge as a poet; 4. Gunpowder; 5. Marco Polo and his recent Editors; 6. History of Lace; 7. Sir Roderick Murchison and Modern Schools of Geology; 8. Proverbs Ancient and Modern; 9. Ireland once more.

"THE Interests of the British Empire in North America" is the name of a sixteen-paged pamphlet, issued from the office of J. B. Taylor, Ottawa. A copy of it has reached us. It urges with much ability and earnestness, an extension of the Canal and Railway systems of the Dominion, for the double purpose of meeting the commercial wants of the country, and giving stability to the Union.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August treats on—The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli; The Odes of Horace; Recit d'une Sœur; How Frank Thornton was cured; Letters from a staff-officer with the Abyssinian Expedition; Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.; Cornelius O'Dowd.

STORM TO THE WEST.—Our Egmont Bay correspondent, under date of the 27th of August, writes us:—About six o'clock yesterday evening, we had a most terrible storm of hail, accompanied by thunder. The wind blew down fences in several places, and the hail, which fell as large as common marbles, caused considerable damage to the grain crop."

THE TODD PROPERTY.—We are glad to learn that the Hon. J. C. Pope has offered, or is about to offer, this Property, recently come into his possession, to the Government, at the same price which he paid for it, namely, £3 9d per acre.—arrears, &c., thrown off. It remains to be seen whether the tenants themselves will approve of those terms. If they do, we presume the Government will close with Mr. Pope's offer.

THE DOMINION MONTHLY for September has been received. Its contents are more than usually varied and interesting. It is a cheap publication, of unexceptionable moral tone, and considerable literary merit. It should be extensively patronized by British Americans. Its price is but one dollar per annum.

General Butler and party arrived at Halifax on Friday last, and put up at the Halifax Hotel. They lunched with the the Lieut. Governor, and visited the Legislature in the afternoon. In the evening they re-embarked and sailed for home.

THE *Patriot* having descended to the most contemptible quibbling about the City Printing and Parliamentary motions involving Money grants, we have no desire to bandy any more words with a paper which has so little regard for truth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The poetical contributions of our St. Peter's Bay correspondent are almost too severe upon the *Patriot*. We will, however, hold them in reserve for future use. "Justice" is too indiscriminating in his censure to receive publicity in our paper.

Dr. O'Leary, of the United States, is about visting Charlottetown, to lecture and practise his profession. Many fools, we doubt not, will be eased of their money during his stay.

A Rev. Dr. Anderdon, a nephew of Archbishop Manning, has been entertaining the Haligonians with lectures on the catacombs of Rome, and on old Ireland. The press speaks highly of the lectures.

The attempt upon the life of the Queen, in Switzerland, was made by a crazy Englishman. This is said to be the fourth attempt by Englishmen upon Her Majesty's life.

Mr. Blanchard, the Leader of the Nova Scotia Opposition (two members) has been unseated on the petition of a number of his constituents.

A spicy correspondence has taken place between Gen. Doyle, of Nova Scotia, and his Attorney General, Mr. Wilkins, on the subject of loyalty.

A cricket-match is to take place to-day between the Charlottetown and Pictou Clubs, on the grounds of the former, St. Peter's Road.

☞ LIVINGSTONE, of the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*, has got into Court for libelling the Postmaster of Yarmouth.

Run-away "matches" are becoming popular in this Colony. We have heard of three or four within the past fortnight.

THAD. STEVENS was baptised by a Sister of Charity previous to his death.

THE Steamer *St. LAWRENCE* will leave St. John, N. B., for this Port on or about the 21st inst.,—for freight, apply at the office of the Steam Navigation Company in this City.—*1d.*

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Sept 2—Comet, Smith, Martinique, bal.; Elizabeth Ann, A. W. Rent, Bay De Verte, 36,000 feet boards; Sarah H. Creasy, Healy, Gulf, 159 bbls mackerel; Harriet Samantha, Ryan, Gulf, 76 bbls mackerel; Ariel, Finlayson, Pictou, 155 tons slack coal to Hon. J. C. Pope; Mary Charles, Rebeau, Shediac, 30,000 feet boards to A. McNeill, Princess of Wales, Evans, Shediac, mails and passengers; Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston, with 262 bbls flour and 40 bbls cornmeal to Carvell Bros., 50 bbls flour to John Quirk, 25 do. to Hon. D. Davies, and 16 casks wine, 25 cases brandy, 4 cases bitters to McEachern & Co., and a general supply of mdse. to the city merchants. 3—Vienna, McDonald, Pictou, 30 tons coal; Mars, Pollard, Cocagne, lumber to Carvell Bros.; Ocean Lady, Snider, Canso, 50 bbls pickled codfish, 30 bbls herring, 4 casks oil, and 30 qtls scale fish to Captain. 4—Wide Awake, Hingley, 4,000 ft boards and 850 hoops to owners; Daniel, Welsh, 44 tons coal to Lawson & Welsh; Gipsy Queen, Porter, Grandique, 60 tons limestone to Master; Princess of Wales, Evans, Pictou, mails and passengers. 5—Mary, Trumbull, Pictou, 36 tons coal; Sea Breeze, Robbs, Pictou, 26 tons coal to Mr. Salter; Flying Mist, McCormack, Gulf, 75 bbls mackerel to John Deane; Providence, McIntyre, Boston, flour and mdse to T. C. Hall; Enterprise, Fancott, Shediac, 30,000 ft deals to Owen and Welsh. 6,000 ft boards and plank to owner; Princess of Wales, Evans, Shediac, mails and mdse.; Maria Alva, McIlvoy, Sydney, 45 tons bal to Cundy & Perkins. 7—Masonic Tyrone, Gulf, 224 bbls mackerel to owners; Spray, Venn, Richibucto, boards, &c.; Annandale, Lannigan, Sydney, coal; Alhambra, Johnston, Gulf, mackerel; Lizzie Thompson, Neal, Gulf, mackerel.

OUTWARDS.

Sept. 2—Sarah H. Creasy, Healy, Gulf, fishing stores; Harriet Samantha, Ryan, do. do.; Lotty Ann, Malone, Sydney, C. B., bal.; Hope, Robertson, Pictou, bal.; Princess of Wales, Evans, Pictou, mails. 3—Fear Not, Foote, Wallace, flour; Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou, bal.; Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston, mackerel, potatoes, oysters; Josephine, Chiverie, Porthood, salt, pogies, flour, &c. 4—Mary Ann, Orchard, Pugwash, bal.; Elizabeth Ann, W. Rent, Bay De Verte, bal.; Angelique, Robertson, Pictou, bal.; Mars, Pollard, Pictou, bal.; Oriander, Anderson, Cape George, bal.; Wide Awake, Hingley, Tatamagouche, salt and fish; Lady of the Lake, McDonald, Pictou, sundries. 5—Mary, Leblanc, Glace Bay, bal.; Shannon, Bushey, Shediac, bal.; Freddie, Wightman, Fishing Voyage; Mary Jane, Terrio, Glace Bay, bal.; Hope, McPhail, Pictou, bal.; Daniel, Welsh, Pictou, bal.; Edwin & Eva, McLeod, Pictou, bal.; Lively, Roberts, Pictou, bal. 7—Wm. Henry, McDonald, Antigonish, bal.; Massasoit, Parsons, Fishing Voyage; Alhambra, Johnson, do.; Lizzie Thompson, Neal, do.; Mary, Turnbull, Pictou, bal.

[From our Souris Correspondent.]

ARRIVED.—Aug. 31—Schr. Gamecock, Cheverie, 90 bbls. mackerel; Flying Mist, McCormack, 60 do. Sept. 2—Scr. Fame and schr. Margarette.

There have not been many mackerel taken off here lately, although a large body of them is reported off Rolle Bay.

Holloway's Pills.—All our Faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills recommend themselve to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying Pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of Physic, attest this fact.

TILTON & McFARLAND'S
BURGLAR AND FIREPROOF SAFES;
Steel Vaults and Combination Bank Locks.

PORTLAND, July 23, 1866.

Messrs. Tilton & McFarland, Boston:

GENTS:—The Safe purchased of you came out to our satisfaction. It was in the hottest part of the fire, and fell on to two (2) tons coal, where it remained—the coal being on fire—completely covered with bricks, so it was impossible to remove it until fifteen days after, and the coal burnt out. So great was the heat that even after this length of time, the safe was too hot to handle. It was the new pattern safe, No. 5. You will please send us another of the same size and thickness of filling, at your earliest convenience, and oblige

HARRIS & WATERHOUSE.

Married.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. P. Doyle, P. P., Cornelius Harrington, Egmont Bay, to Miss Julia Kelly, of Hope River, North Road.

Died.

At Charlottetown, Aug. 29th, Mr. William Hoar, after an illness of about fourteen days, in the 49th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Cornwall, England, and emigrated to this Island in 1842.

New Advertisements.

Cheapest School Books
AT
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
QUEEN STREET.
September 9, 1868.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JOURNAL:
Our Life in the Highlands.
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
QUEEN STREET.
September 9, 1868.

ON SALE,
AT THE
Queen Street Warehouse,
SIX HOGSHEADS BEST
English Malt & White Wine Vinegar.
Warranted Genuine.
B. DAVIES.
September 9, 1868. 6i

COGNAC BRANDY.
JUST RECEIVED, at the *ITALIAN WAREHOUSE*—
25 Cases BRANDY, "Vine Growers."
McEACHERN & Co.
Ch'town, Sept. 9, 1868.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE SALE, a HOUSE and GARDEN, consisting of 1¼ acres of LAND, in POWNAL, Lot 49. Apply to
FRANCIS STANLEY.
Ch'town, Sept. 9. 6i

Schooner for Sale.
THE Schooner *GIPSEY QUEEN*, now lying at Queen's Wharf, 54 tons register. Apply to
WILLIAM KOUGHAN,
Ship Broker, Queen's Wharf.
Ch'town, September 8, 1868.

NEW BOOKS,
AT
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.
THE *Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, and the Sword Hunters of the Hamram Arabs*, by Sir Samuel W. Baker.
A Journey in Brazil, by Professor and Mrs. Agassiz.
The Irish in America, by John Francis McGuire, M. P.
Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.
Queen's Journal, "Our Life in the Highlands."
Law of Ritualism, by the Bishop of Vermont.
The Prodigal Son: "Lectures by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon."
The Young Reporter, or how to write Shorthand.
The Moonstone, by Wilkie Collins.
The New Series of School Books; Campbell's Geographys; Lennie's Grammars; Sullivan's Spelling; Advanced Reader; Collier's British History; Thompson's Arithmetic; Latin and Greek Grammars; Hall's First and Second French Books; French and German Grammars, &c., &c.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
Sept. 9, 1868.—3i

GRAND
AMATEUR CONCERT
AND
CAKE BAZAAR.
Finale of College Tea, in Market Hall!
AN AMATEUR CONCERT and CAKE BAZAAR will be held in the MARKET HALL, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. A number of the best Musicians are to perform on the occasion. Solos, Duets, Trios and Quartos, vocal and instrumental, are to be rendered in the best style. TEA and other Refreshments to be had. A large quantity of splendid CAKE to be disposed of. A grand affair is expected.
Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the door. Children half price.
Doors open at 6 o'clock, p. m.
September 9. 1868.

LIGHT FRENCH WINES!
From France, via Halifax.
A CONSIGNMENT of above WINES, is offered very low. A rare chance for families to secure a good sound WINE, at a very MODERATE PRICE.
"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."
McEACHERN & Co.
Sept 9, 1868.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
THE Monthly Meeting of the BOARD OF EDUCATION, will be held at the Colonial Building, on THURSDAY, the 24th September, instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the transaction of General Business.
The Examination of all Candidates will commence at the Normal School, on the day previous, Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 3, p. m., and will be resumed on the following day, at 9, a. m., at the same place. No Candidates can be received on any other than on the regular examination days fixed by the School Act, until further notice.
By order of the Board,
JOHN McNEILL,
Secretary.
September 9, 1868. All city papers 1i

KING'S COUNTY
EXHIBITION.
EXHIBITORS are requested to enter all articles for Exhibition, with the Secretary (if possible) before the 29th September, and no articles for exhibition can be received later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 29th.
Exhibition to be opened at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 29th.
Tickets of admission first day, 1s. 6d. each; second day, 9d. each.
An entrance fee of 1s. 6d. each, will be charged for all horses and cattle, and for sheep and pigs 9d. each.
A Ploughing Match will be held in a field near the Town, on the 30th Sept.
Names of competitors to be entered with the Secretary on the 29th.
By order,
A. J. McDONALD, Sec'y
Georgetown, Aug. 31, 1868.—3i

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.
THE PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE and GRAMMAR SCHOOL, will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY the 15th current, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Sec'y.
Ch'town, 4th Sept., 1868.—2i

NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on Thursday, the 17th September, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the Expending of £200 on Souris (east) Breakwater, agreeably to Plan and Specification to be seen at John Knight's, Esq., Souris. Contract to be completed on or before the 1st August, 1869.
M. McCORMACK,
Sec'y to Managing Committee.
Souris (east), Aug. 31, 1868. 3i 1sl.

WANTED.
WANTED, by the Subscriber, a good journeyman Shoe-maker. To one of steady sober habits regular employment and good wages will be given by
JOHN KELLY,
Summerville, Georgetown Road.
Sept. 9, 1868. 3in

LOST, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., between Young's Dry Goods Store and Newson's Factory, two Diamonds for cutting glass, one with a dark, and the other with a brown handle, with a guage on the handle of the dark one. The owner, as he is in very poor circumstances, can only return thanks to the finder, if he will leave them at the *Royal Gazette* Office.
Ch'town, Sept. 9th, 1868.

THE CLASSES at
St. Dunstan's College
will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 9th September.
August 26, 1868.
1sl ex pro Hx ev ex&rep St Jn Freeman 3w

QUEEN'S COUNTY
FAIR & EXHIBITION.
IN consequence of the local Exhibitions for King's and Prince Counties being advertized to be held on the 30th day of September inst., the Commissioners for Queen's County have postponed the holding of their Fair and Exhibition one week later.
The Fair and Cattle Show will therefore take place at Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 6th day of October, and the Exhibition on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next.
By order,
A. McNEILL,
Sec'y to Board of Com.
Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1868.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of half an acre of LAND, on which are a Shop and Dwelling House, finished, also a large Kitchen, one large Granary, a good Shed, and a good Well of water, &c., &c. For Terms, &c., apply to Martin Martin, Dundas, or to Martin McInnis, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.
Dundas, Sept. 2, 1868.

NEW BRICK YARD.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general that he has opened a
BRICK YARD
on Monaghan Road, Lot 36, where parties can at present obtain BRICK of good quality at a reasonable rate.
JAMES TREANOR.
Monaghan Road, Lot 36, August 26, 1868. 3ins

NOW LANDING,
30 CHESTS Congou TEA,
25 Bbls. KEROSENE, (Standard White)
5 Hhds Granulated SUGAR.
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Ch'town, June 17, 1868.

GREEN-BACKS!
EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and GREEN-BACKS bought and sold by
I. C. HALL.
Ch'town, May 20, 1868. 6m

FRESH SALMON.
PARTIES wishing FRESH SALMON may be supplied by leaving their Orders at the Subscriber's Store, Water Street.
Arrangements have been perfected to place the Salmon in ice as soon as taken from the Nets at St. Peters, thus insuring their perfect freshness; and those who order Salmon may let them remain in the Ice until they are wanted for use.
July 8. I. C. HALL.

FRANKLIN HOUSE
Head St. Peter's Bay.
THE Subscriber having gone to considerable fitting up and enlarging his premises, for the accommodation of the public, he is now prepared to offer and overyoutcome to travellers. No trouble is spared to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him, and he feels assured that no customers will have to complain of inattention to their wants. He keeps constantly on hand, and sells which, the best of Liquors.
He also takes this opportunity of informing the citizens of St. Peter's, and surrounding country, that his Tannery is now in working order, and that he is prepared to perform promptly and well, at reasonable rates, all work in connection with the tanning business which may be entrusted to him.
SIMON BU
Head St. Peter's Bay, August 26th, 1868.

FANCY BISCUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.,
Per "Volant" from Glasgow.
CASES FANCY BISCUITS,
Barrels CONFECTIONERY,
Boxes T. D. PIPES,
Hhds. Highland WHISKEY, &c.
All at the lowest prices.
MACEACHERN & CO.
Italian Warehouse.
Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1868.

PIANO.
ONE very handsome WALNUT COTTAGE PIANO, from LONDON.
ALSO—FOUR Mason & Hamlin CABINET ORGANS, per Str. *Commerce* from BOSTON, will be sold VERY LOW, at *DOUGLAS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS.*
GEORGE DOUGLAS.
August 19, 1868. 4i

BRONZONETTE.
THE application of this most elegant preparation is extremely simple, while its effect on the articles enumerated below is almost magical, imparting to them a glazed bronzed surface of great beauty:—
IRON-fenders, Stoves, Gas Fittings, Ornaments, Lamp Stands, Copper Coins, &c., STRAW HATS, BONNETS, PLASTER BUSTS and ORNAMENTS, LEAVES, (real), Ivy, Laurel, Holly, &c.—"Effect most charming."—Leather leaves may be bronzed ILLUMINATORY and WRITING. Useful and Ornamental. Glass may also be illuminated.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Victoria Building, August 14, 1868.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
BOSTON AND HALIFAX.
THE STEAMSHIPS *ALHAMBRA* and *COMMERCE*, (until further Notice,) will make weekly trips between this port and BOSTON, calling at CANSO.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	Ladies' Cabin.	Gents' Cabin.	Forward.
To Boston,	50s.	55s.	45s.
" Halifax,	24s.	30s.	18s.
" Canso,	20s.	25s.	15s.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.
July 29, 1868.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
LOW,
A Consignment of Brandy and Gin,
FROM FRANCE AND HOLLAND, Consisting of
Hhds. BRANDY, Qrt. Casks do, Cases do } Pinet, Castillon & Co.
Hhds. GIN, Qrt. Casks do, Kegs do 6 and 12 Gallons each, Cases do 12 and 15 Flasks do
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Ch'town, June 17, 1868

FOR SALE.
HHDS. Bright Sugar,
Bbls. do do
Bbls. Crushed do
Puncheons Bright Molasses,
Bags Green Coffee,
Bbls. Vinegar, Boxes Pipes,
Boxes, Half do and Quarter do Layer Raisins,
Drums Figs.
Barrels Kerosene, Sole Leather,
Puncheons Strong Proof Demerara Rum,
Cases Brandy, &c., &c., &c.
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Ch'town, 3rd June, 1868.

SUGAR! SUGAR!
JUST RECEIVED—
10 Hhds. 3 Tierces 15 Bbls. } Brig Retailing SUGAR.
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Charlottetown, July 22.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
W. J. HAMILTON, Proprietor.
THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to the Travelling Public for their patronage during his occupation of the Cumberland Hotel for the past six years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He also informs them that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. A. Coffey, and has fitted it up as a first class Hotel, where his guests will find his
Rooms Large and Airy.
His Tables well supplied with all the Choicest Delicacies the country can afford during the season, and all that can be required in a
First Class Hotel.
Horses and Carriages at Livery, and parties conveyed to any part of the country, at moderate rates. There is also
GOOD STABLING
on the premises, and careful Hostlers are in attendance.
August 12, 1868. 3m* W. J. HAMILTON.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.
Board of Directors for the current year:
HON. GEORGE DUNN, President.

William Brown, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. Thomas Emery,
Hon. H. J. Calbeck,	John Scott, Esq.,
Bertram Moore, Esq.,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq.	Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemas Lord, Esq.,	Wm. Heard, Esq.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. } p 1

AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL INDUSTRY.

THE Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the appropriation of last session, for "the encouragement of Agriculture and Local Industry," in Queen's County, have ordered that a Fair and Exhibition be held in Charlottetown, on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
29th & 30th days of September next.

The Fair and Cattle Show will be held on Holland Grove Grounds, (given for the occasion by William Brown, Esq.,) on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September; and the EXHIBITION in the Drill Shed on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September.

All entries for Cattle Show to be made on or before Monday, the 28th September, and all articles for Exhi-

ow Escape.—"Blood Will Tell."—A man
f Riley had a very narrow escape from a most
in the town of Dresden last week. While
ing out a well on Thursday, a portion of
ey, wedging him down at the bottom a
the earth's surface. The end of the
rendlines was immediately let down to
ed in making it fast round his body,
ands to draw him up and extricate him
tuation. This failed, however, as his
ck by the rocks wedging him in from the
hat to draw him up would have pulled
ds. An effort was then made by a Mr.
ascend and give a helping hand to the suffer-
other obstacle intervened itself; the well be-
with foul air to such an extent as to render
h's descent impossible, and he was drawn out
insensible condition. A reward was then
of to any person who would descend and en-
of to give Riley relief. By this time several hours had
lapsed since the unfortunate man had been first caught in
his well, but, fortunately, a colored woman happened to
ear the offer, and then it was the laugh came in, if it can
ome in where the life of a fellow is jeopardized; upon
earing the offer, she stepped up to the person making it,
nd said, "fore God, man, does ye mean what say?" A
eply being made in the affirmative, she then asked, "and
de man who goes down dar doesn't fetch him out and
ets he self killed, will de money be paid to de widder?"
he was answered that the widow, in such case, would cer-
tainly receive the $50, when she immediately left, and re-
turned in a short time with her husband. Leading him up
o the well, she said: "Now, Sim, off with your coat and
own ye goes; dar am $50 down dar for yee. Beings as
ouse am my property, you am sold for the present occasion.
o down you goes and shows yer blood, for I tell you blood
will tell." Sim's dusky form disappeared beneath the sur-
face, and he descended into the well, while his better half
stood at the top shouting to him, "Go in on your nerve,
im," "Blood will tell;" "Remember, I gets fifty dollars
r you." Sim's almost superhuman efforts, after some time,
ucceeded in freeing Mr. Riley, and both he and Sim were
rawn to the top, where Sim's wife received the money and
ent on her way rejoicing. The accident occurred at 9
clock on Thursday morning, and it was 4 o'clock on the
llowing morning when Mr. Riley was taken out. He re-
ived no further injury, however, than the severe mashing
one of his feet.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Signal, Aug. 4th.*

Ventriloquism in Court.—A somewhat curious episode
ccurred in the Bristol Sessions Court on July 22nd.
Whilst the learned Recorder was in the act of summing up
serious case of highway robbery, and when it was necess-
ry that his own mind and those of the jury should be
ree from distraction, a voice was heard singing with pe-
culiar sweetness the song of "Home, Sweet Home," and
ith such distinctness that at first no doubt was entertained
at it emanated from some person in court. The members
the bar, the witnesses, the prisoners and the spectators
l looked about to see the charming singer, whilst the offi-
ials, with their customary zeal in the suppression of all
traneous noises, shouted, "Silence in court." The Re-
order himself delivered a few interlocutory remarks de-
anding that the police should "stop that noise." It was
ought after a few moments' examination, that the sounds
ight arise from some one in the adjoining yard. Mr. In-
ector Newton, without further ado, assumed the detective
mself, but, strangely enough, no sooner had he got into
e yard than the melody ceased, and there was a hearty
ugh—"Ha, ha, ha!" This was repeated with such hearti-
ess that all the court, who were not impressed with the
avity of the occasion, joined in chorus, "Ha, ha, ha!"
he inspector returned into court and the singing was re-
umed, the refrain this time being, "Not for Joe." "Where
oes the noise come from?" was the stern question officially
ut to the inspector. "From the prisoners below, was the
eply, and forthwith Mr. Wallis, the prison clerk, descended
he steps to the cell, and inquired who it was that dared to
ng? The character of the song, "Home, Sweet Home,"
ave weight to the suggestion that it must have come from
ome one yearning for a return to domestic bliss, but the
niversal answer of the prisoners was, "How can we sing
his strange place?" and their weeping and moanings
firmed their verbal denial of any infraction on their part
he prison discipline. Thus baulked, the officials gave
he search, and the whole affair remained a mystery even
he rising of the court.—*Western Daily Press.*

Farmer's Dress.—A farmer, while laboring, is
ught into pretty close intimacy with dirt, and
clothes should correspond with his labor. To
ar fine clothes and clean linen while at work in
field, would be highly inappropriate; but when
rides into town with his family, or market with
produce, it would elevate his calling in the
timation of the world, if he were a little more
reful of his appearance. No matter how inde-
endent we may feel—however we may affect to
espise the opinions of others, we are none of us
ntirely insensible to the fashions of the times or
he opinions of the world. Henry Ward Beecher
nce used the expression—"True, dress does not
ake the man; but when he is made, he looks
etter dressed up."

"And you've been married, Patrick, three times,
aven't you?"

"Yes indade, sir."

"And what do you say of it? Which wife did
ou like the best?"

"Well, Becky O'Brien, that I married the first
me, was a good woman,—too good for me; so
e got sick and died, and the Lord took her.

"Then I got married to Bridget Flannagan.
he was a bad woman; and she got sick and died
oo, and the devil took her.

"Then, fool that I was, I got married to Mar-
aret Haggarty. She was worse, very bad,—so
ad that neither the Lord nor the devil would
ave her; so I have to keep her myself."

A Hot Place.—An old Dutchman took a job of
auling cotton across the country to a certain
ver, and one day he stopped the team about
oon for the purpose of eating his dinner, and
iving refreshment and rest to his horses. Per-
eiving indications of a spring a little distance
om the road, he left his son in charge of the
orses and carried his tin pail over to the water.
t proved to be a hot spring, and the old Dutch-
an cried out in terror to his son, with a loud
oice.

"Hanse! trive on! trive on te team for Got's
ake! *Hell* ish not von mile vrom dis playshe!"

A gentleman, driving up to a country inn, accost-
d a youth thusly:

"My lad, extricate my quadruped form the ve-
icle, stabulate him, donate him a sufficient supply
f nutricious aliment, and when the aurora of morn
hall again illuminate the oriental horizon, I will
ward you a pecuniary compensation for your
miable hospitality."

The boy becoming puzzled, and not comprehend-
ng the meaning of the gentleman's high sounding
fusion, ran into the house, and exclaimed:
'Daddy, there is a Dutchman out here who wants
some lager beer."

An ingenious attorney, who always made it a
point *to get his ease*, was applied to by a fellow
who had stolen some pork, to defend him. Ac-
cordingly, in his usual inventive way, he ruined
the evidence on which the plaintiff relied, and the
jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. After the
verdict was declared, as the fellow was leaving
the court house, he whispered to his attorney thus:

"Squire, what shall I do with the pork, for I
have got it yet?"

"Eat it," replied the lawyer, "for the jury say
you did not steal it."

It will be perceived, say the Delegates, by the perusal of these documents, that the view taken by the Attorney General has not been sustained by Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Harcourt, who hold that Parliament had absolute power to bind us by a statute, either with or without precedent Legislation.

The Dominion Rifle Match.—It is probable that a large number of Nova Scotia riflemen will attend the competition of the Dominion Rifle Association at Laprairie, near Montreal, this month.

TILTON & McFARLAND'S Burglar and Fire Proof SAFES.

Steel Vaults and Combination Locks!

THESE SAFES combine all the improvements suggested by years of experience in their manufacture and are offered to the public with the fullest confidence in the recommendations of those who have used them in the severest tests of fire, and as security against Burglars, in all parts of the country, from Maine to California.

TILTON & McFARLAND,
95 & 97 Liberty Street, New York;
110 Sudbury Street, Boston.
J. JACOBS, Agent.
Halifax, N. S.

TOBACCO

MANUFACTURED BY
CHARLES QUIRK.
Customers supplied on
REASONABLE TERMS.
ON HAND,
20,000 CIGARS,
CONSISTING of the following Brands, namely: Flor De Cassa, Prince of Wales, Star of the West, La Flora and Punch.
Also, a large supply of
Fancy Pipes.
200 Boxes Lozenges, and other Confectionary, 6 Cases 8 card Matches, 308 doz. Shoe Blacking, 115 Drums Figs, &c., &c., &c.
Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown, June 17th 1868. 3ms

Notice!

TO TENANTS UPON TOWNSHIP 18.

THE Tenants upon that portion of Township No. 18, in Prince Edward Island, formerly owned by Lieut. Col. Peter DesBrisay Stewart, deceased, and over which the late Mrs. Mary Stewart, of Charlottetown, deceased, and Ellen Stewart and Margaret Stewart, daughters of the said Mary Stewart, lately exercised acts of ownership, are HEREBY NOTIFIED that the portion of Township No. 18, referred to, became the property of the Subscriber, in fee simple, upon the death of the said Peter DesBrisay Stewart, which occurred on the 1st day of November last past. The tenants upon the said portion of Township No. 18, are hereby cautioned against paying rent to the said Margaret Stewart, or to any other person or persons who may demand the same. Those of the Tenants who may desire to inform themselves relative to the TITLE of the subscriber, are referred to E. J. Hodgson, Esq., who will afford them the desired information.

THEOPH. DESBRISAY.
Spring Park, Ch'town Royalty, June 23, 1866.—all pap. h & g 3m

NOTICE.

TO TENANTS UPON TOWNSHIP No. 18

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

MARGARET STEWART.
Charlottetown, June 30, 1868.

Dr. LAWSON

INTENDING to leave the Island, would notify those indebted to him, that their respective accounts are requested to be paid immediately.
All accounts remaining unpaid after the 10th Oct., will positively be placed in Court for prompt collection.
Mt. Stewart, June 24, 1868. 4ms pd

A FORTUNE FOR SALE!

IN consequence of the death of the proprietor, the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated, well known property, the

HALF WAY HOUSE, VERNON RIVER, Prince Edward Island.

The Land, consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will, for years to come, yield a clear net profit, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment. As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing. The Stock of Liquors and Stock of Goods can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser. For particulars address

GEORGE ADAMS
Half way House, Vernon River, May 20, 1868.

Fishermen's Outfits, 1868.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish all the necessary OUTFITS for prosecuting Vessel or Boat Fishing, such as:

Salt,	Bait Knives,	Flour,
Barrels,	Splitting do	Bread,
Pogies,	Throating do,	Beans,
Clams,	Bait Heavers,	Pork,
Mackerel Hooks,	Water Stones,	Butter,
Cod do	Fog Horns,	Fork,
Mackerel Lines,	Chopping Trays,	Beef,
Cod do	do Knives,	Lard,
Snapper do	Ditty Boxes,	Tea,
Bait Mills,	Lanterns,	Coffee,
Jig Ladels,	Binnacle Lamps,	Sugar,
do Rasps,	Lamp wicks,	Molasses,
do Moulds,	do Chimneys,	Raisins,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,	Currants,
Mackerel Forks,	Pewter,	Dried Apples,
do Jigs,	Lead,	Spices,
Cod Leads,	Water Stones,	Pickles,

He also possesses superior facilities for Inspecting, Packing, and Shipping Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, &c.
N. B.—The highest price paid for all kinds of FISH.
I. C. HALL.
Charlottetown, May 20, 1868. 6m

REMOVAL.

DR. HOMER having every encouragement to locate in Charlottetown, and for want of larger and more convenient rooms, has removed to the building occupied by HENRY HAZZARD, Esq., Merchant, *directly opposite the Apothecaries' Hall.*
May 7, 1868.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SPRING 1868.

THE Subscriber, by recent arrivals from England, has filled up his
STOCK OF GOODS,
and offers the following,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
for Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand at 3 months:
Nos. 1, 2 & 3 White Lead, in 56, 28 & 14 lbs.
Black, Red and Yellow Paints, in 28 and 14 lbs.
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils.
Chance's Smethwick Glass.
Putty, Black and White, in bladders, 28 and 14 lbs.
Cut Nails & Cut Spikes; Diamond head Deck Spikes.
Bars refined and common Iron, assorted sizes.
Barrels & kegs Coal Tar; Coils hemp & wire Cordage.
Barrels black and bright Varnishes.
Bolts extra and Navy boiled Canvas.
Bars Yellow Metal, ½ to 2.
Yellow Metal Butt Bolts, 7 x 5/8.
Clinch Rings, Iron and Yellow Metal.
Crates and casks Glass, China and Earthenware.
Crates assorted for country use.
A new Mixture for bottoms of fishing boats, much approved of by English fishermen.
Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the Old Stand, formerly occupied by W. W. Lord & Co., head of Lord's Wharf, Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD.
June, 1868. [aug 5]

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 BEDEQUE and other parts of the Island in good cultivation well wooded and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be given.

Also four LOTS being the residue of thirteen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as SUMMER HILL, adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown where close to 150000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain the United States &c.

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

A STORE and DWELLING on it capable of holding 15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BELL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ARMOUR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to he subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Manning's Mowing Machine, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Falling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Hon'ble. JAS McLAREN, New Perth, FERLAY & W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

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

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

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

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

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

A GREAT assortment of BEDSTEADS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

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

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety. JOHN NEWSON.
January 22, 1867. 1y

Life in a Pill Box!

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS FROM
MAGGIEL'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Your Pills are marvellous.'

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

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

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

'My nausea of a morning is now cured.'

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

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

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

'Send me five boxes of your pills.'

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

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

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

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE
Are almost universal in their effects and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
Each box contains twelve Pills.
One pill in a dose.
Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canada, at
25 cents a Box or Pot.
All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11, Pine street, N. Y.
Patients can write freely about their complaints and reply will be returned by following mail.
Write for Maggiel's Treatment of Diseases.
Counterfeits! Counterfeits! All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase Maggiel's Pills or Salve unless the name of J. Haydock, proprietor, in addition to Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each pot or box.
June 17, 1868.

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

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

W. R. Watson.
THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.
General Post Office, Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867.

WM. KOUGHAN,

(*Late of the Customs Department*)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Nov. 25, 1868.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 28, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

Holloway's Pills.

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disorders of Children

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

Disorders of the Stomach.

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsy.

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

Derangement of the Kidneys.

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

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

VOL. IV.

THE HE
PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED
BY
EDWARD
EDITOR AND PR
at his Office.

TERMS FOR THIS
For 1 year, paid in advan
" " " half-year

Advertisements inserted at the

JOB PRI
Of every description, performed
and on moderate terms, at the

ALMANACK FOR

MOON'S P

FULL MOON, 1st day, 11h.
LAST QUARTER, 9th day, 5h
NEW MOON, 16th day, 9h
FIRST QUARTER, 23rd day

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

Prices

CHARLOTTE
Pr

Beef, (small) per lb.
Do by the quarter.
Pork, (carcass)
Do (small)
Mutton, per lb.,
Lamb per lb.
Veal, per lb.
Ham, per lb.,
Butter, (fresh)
Do by the tub,
Cheese, per lb.,
Tallow, per lb.,
Lard, per lb.,
Flour, per 100 lbs.,
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,
Eggs, per dozen,

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Green Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bushel,
Turnips per bush.

Geese,
Turkeys, each,
Fowls, each,
Chickens per pair,
Ducks per pair,

Codfish, per qtl.,
Herrings, per barrel,
Mackerel, per dozen,

Boards (Hemlock)
Do (Spruce)
Do (Pine)
Shingles, per M

Hay, per ton,
Straw, per cwt
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed, per lb.,
Homespun, per yard
Calfskins, per lb.,
Hides, per lb.,
Wool,
Sheepskins,
Apples, per doz.,
Partridges,