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The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JANUARY 29, 1868. NO. 15.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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at his Office, Queen Street.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 50m., even., E.
Full Moon, 9th day, 6h. 40m., even., E.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 0h. 51m., even., E.
New Moon, 24th day, 3h. 6m., even., S. W.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water		Moon sets		LENGTH OF DAYS	
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h	m
1	Wednesday	7 49	4 19	3 8	11 12	8	50		
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Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, January 24, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d to 7d
Do by the quarter.	3d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.	3d to 6d
Lamb per lb.	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb.	3d to 6d
Ham, per lb.	5d to 6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	11d to 1s 1s
Cheese, per lb.	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.	3d to 3½
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	19s to 20s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s to 1s 3d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 6d to 4s
Oats per do.,	2s 9d to 2s 11½d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 9d to 2s 6d
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 6d to 2s 9d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 6d
Chickens per pair.	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to [illegible]
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskins	3s to 5s.
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Partridges,	1s to 1s 3d.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

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Queen Street, Ch'town, Jan. 8, 1868.

Poetry.

THE ROCK OF CULLAMORE.

'My name is Tom Doyle,
I'm chief boatman of this station
Well-known throughout the nation and round green Erin's shore,
Between this ancient highland
And Dalkey's royal island.
I've pulled the best of quality for fifty years and more.
I've rowed the great Vice-regals,
Right reverends and legals,
Mitres, coronets and eagles, and monarchs by the score;
And all the great court ladies,
Not one of them afraid is
To trip into Tom's wherry at the Rock of Cullamore.

Singers, dancers and musicians,
Poets, painters and physicians,
Wits, wizards, politicians, and philosophers galore,
Play-actors and contractors
And mighty quare cha-rac-ters—
I've given them all a turn in the merry days of yore.
I've pulled old Pagonini,
Lablacho, and Tamburini,
Lovely Grisi and Rubini, and poor Malabran asthore.
Tittiens, Patti and Alboni,
And Madame Taglioni
Who danced an Irish jig upon the Rock of Cullamore.

I had Gladstone and Disraeli,
Bernal, Osborne and Whalley,
Russell, Derby, Bright, and really I could name a hundred more
Of hostile rhetoricians
And party politicians
Who fight on fierce conditions on the House of Commons floor;
Lord Gough and Sir John Ennis,
And Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness
Who laid out on St. Patrick's a mint of golden store.
And all the British Peerage
I've had them in my steerage
And rowed them gally over from the Rock of Cullamore.

The noble Prince of Wales, sir,
And Prince Alfred knew Tom's hail, sir,
When I pulled out to the mail, sir, and hoisted up my oar
Displaying Erin's banners:
To reward my genteel manners
They threw out each a sovereign to Dalkey's Commodore.
I've ferried our princesses
In their golden crowns and dresses;
But Tom's poor heart confesses, it feels no little sore,
That they should so despise us
Or so very meanly prize us,
As not to build a palace near the Rock of Cullamore.

Each time the Queen came over
From London or from Dover
With her own dear royal lover who's now, alas! no more,
No boatmen dare come near 'em—
'Twas Tom's privilege to steer 'em,
Likewise to bless and cheer 'em, and put them safe ashore;
As sure as here I stand,
'Twas I kissed King George's hand
When he left Dunleary's strand amid the cannon's roar.
And when next she comes in glory,
I'll shout for Queen Victoria
A hundred thousand welcomes from the Rock of Cullamore.

Select Literature.

UNCLE GEORGE;

OR,

THE FAMILY MYSTERY.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

Was it an Englishman or a Frenchman who first remarked that every family had a skeleton in its cupboard? I am not learned enough to know; but I reverence the observation, whoever made it. It speaks a startling truth through an appropriately grim metaphor—a truth which I have discovered by practical experience. Our family had a skeleton in its cupboard, and the name of it was Uncle George.

I arrived at the knowledge that this skeleton existed, and I traced it to the particular cupboard in which it was hidden, by slow degrees. I was a child when I first began to suspect that there was such a thing, and a grown man when I at last discovered that my suspicions were true.

My father was a doctor, having an excellent practice in a large country town. I have heard that he married against the wishes of his family. They could not object to my mother on the score of birth, breeding or character—they only disliked her heartily. My grandfather, grandmother, uncles and aunts all declared that she was a heartless, deceitful woman; all disliked her manners, her opinions, and even the expression of her face—all, with the one exception of my father's youngest brother, George.

George was the unlucky member of our family; the rest were all clever; he was slow in capacity. The rest were all remarkably handsome; he was the sort of a man that a woman never looks twice at. The rest succeeded in life; he failed. His profession was the same as my father's. He had, like my father, the best medical education that London and Paris could afford; and he profited by it, by dint of dogged industry, so as to be quoted among his medical brethern as one of the promising surgeons of his time. But he never got on when he started in practice for himself; for he never succeeded in forcing the conviction of his knowledge and experience on the wealthier class of patients. His coarse, ugly face, his hesitating, awkward manners, his habit of stammering when he spoke, and his incurable slovenliess in dress, repelled people. The sick poor, who could not choose, employed him and liked him. The sick rich, who could—especially the ladies—declined to call him in when they could get anybody else. In experience he gained greatly by his profession, in money and reputation he gained nothing.

There are very few of us, however dull and unattractive we may be to outward appearance, who have not some strong passion, some germ of what is called romance, hidden more or less deeply in our natures. All the passion and romance in the nature of my uncle George lay in his love and admiration for my father. He sincerely worshipped his eldest brother as one of the noblest of human beings. When my father was engaged to be married, and when the rest of the family, as I have already mentioned, did not hesitate to express their unfavorable opinion of the disposition of his chosen wife, Uncle George, who had never ventured on differing with anyone before, to the amazement of every body, undertook the defence of his future sister-in-law in the most vehement and positive manner. In his estimation, his brother's choice was something sacred and indisputable. The lady might, and did, treat him with unconcealed contempt, laugh at his awkwardness, grow impatient at his stammering—all that made no difference to Uncle George. She was to be his brother's wife; and in virtue of that one great fact, she became in the estimation of the poor surgeon, a very queen, who, by the laws of the laws of the domestic constitution, could do no wrong.

When my father had been married a little while, he took his youngest brother to live with him as his assistant. If Uncle George had been made president of the College of Surgeons he could not have been prouder and happier than he was in his new position. I am afraid my father never understood the depth of his brother's affection for him. All the hard work fell to George's share; the long journeys at night, the physicing of wearisome poor people, the drunken cases, the revolting cases—all the drudging, dirty business of the surgery, in short, was turned over to him; and day after day, month after month, he struggled through it without a murmur. When his brother and sister-in-law went out to dine with the country gentry, it never entered his head to feel disappointed at being left unnoticed at home. When the return dinners were given, and he was asked to come in at tea time, and left to sit unregarded in a corner, it never occurred to him to imagine that he was treated with any want of consideration or respect. He was part of the furniture of the house, and it was the business as well as the pleasure of his life to turn himself to any use to which his brother and sister-in-law might please to put him.

So much for what I have heard from others on the subject of my uncle George. My own personal experience of him is limited to what I remember as a mere child. Let me say something, however, first about my parents, my sister, and myself.

My sister was the eldest born and the best loved. I did not come into the world until four years after her birth; and no other child followed me. Caroline, from earliest days, was the perfection of beauty and health. I was small, weakly, and, if the truth must be told, almost as plain-featured as Uncle George himself. It would be ungracious and undutiful in me to presume to decide whether there was any foundation or not for the dislike that my father's family felt for my mother. All I can venture to say is that her children never had any cause to complain of her. Her passionate affection for my sister, her pride in the child's beauty I remember well, as also her uniform kindness and indulgence towards me. My personal defects must have been a sore trial to her in secret, but neither she nor my father ever showed me that they perceived any difference between Caroline and myself. When presents were made to my sister, presents were made to me. When my father and mother caught my sister up in their arms and kissed her, they scrupulously gave me my turn afterwards. My childish instinct told me that there was a difference in their smiles when they looked at me and looked at her, that the kisses given to Caroline were warmer than the kisses given to me, that the hands which dried her tears in our childish griefs touched her more gently than the hands which dried mine. But these and many other small signs of preference like them, were such as no parents could be expected to control. I recall them now without a harsh thought either towards my father or my mother. Both loved me and both did their duty by me. If I seem to speak constrainedly of them here, it is not on my own account. I can honestly say that with all my heart and soul.

Even uncle George, so fond as he was of me, was fonder of my beautiful child-sister. When I used mischievously to pull at his lank scanty hair, he would gently and laughingly take it out of my hands; but he would let Caroline tug at it till his dim wandering grey eyes winked and watered with pain. He used to plunge perilously about the garden, in awkward imitation of the cantering of a horse, while I sat on his shoulders; but he would never proceed at any pace beyond a slow and safe walk when Caroline had a ride in her turn. When he took us out walking, Caroline was always on the side next the wall. When we interrupted him over his dirty work in the surgery, he used to tell me to go and play until he was ready for me; but he won'd put down his bottles, and clean his clumsy fingers on his coarse apron, and lead Caroline out again, as if she had been the greatest lady in the land. Ah! how he loved her! and, let me be honest and grateful, and add, how he loved me, too!

When I was eight years old and Caroline was twelve, I was separated from home for some time. I had been ailing for many months previously; had got benefit from being taken to the seaside; and had shown symptoms of relapsing on being brought home again to the midland county in which we resided. After much consultation, it was at last resolved that I should be sent to live, until my constitution got stronger, with a maiden-sister of my mother's, who had a house at a watering place on the south coast.

I left home, I remember, loaded with presents, rejoicing over the prospect of looking at the sea again, as careless of the future and as happy in the present as any boy could be. Uncle George petitioned for a holiday to take me to the seaside, but he could not be spared from the surgery. He consoled himself and me by promising to make me a magnificent model of a ship. I have that model before my eyes now while I write. It is dusty with age; the paint on it is cracked, the ropes are tangled, the sails are moth-eaten and yellow. The hull is out of all proportion, and the rig has been smiled at by every nautical friend of mine who has ever looked at it. Yet, worn out and faulty as it is—inferior to the cheapest minature vessel now-a-days in any toy shop window—I hardly know a possession of mine in this world that I would not sooner part with than Uncle George's ship.

My life at the seaside was a very happy one. I remained with my aunt more than a year. My mother often came to see how I was getting on, and, at first, always brought my sister with her. But, during the last eight months of my stay, Caroline never once appeared. I noticed also, at the same period, a change in my mother's manner. She looked paler and more anxious at each succeeding visit, and always had long conferences in private with my aunt. At last she ceased to come and see us altogether, and only wrote to know how my health was getting on. My father too, who had at the earlier periods of my absence from home travelled to the seaside to watch the progress of my recovery as often as his professional engagements would permit, now kept away like my mother. Even Uncle George, who had never been allowed a holiday to come and see me, but who had hitherto often written and begged me to write to him, broke off our correspondence. I was naturally perplexed and amazed by these changes, and persecuted my aunt to tell me the reason of them. At first she tried to put me off with excuses; then she admitted that there was trouble in our house; and finally she confessed that the trouble was caused by the illness of my sister. When I inquired what that illness was, my aunt said it was useless for to attempt to explain it to me. I next applied to the servants. One of them was less cautious than my aunt, and answered my questions, but in terms that I could not comprehend. After much explanation, I was made to understand that 'something was growing on my sister's neck that would spoil her beauty for ever, and perhaps kill her, if it could not be got rid of.' How well I remember the shudder of horror that ran through me at the vague idea of this deadly 'something!' A fearful awe-struck curiosity to see what Caroline's illness was with my own eyes, troubled my inmost heart, and I begged to be allowed to go home and help to nurse her. The request was, it is almost needless to say, refused.

Weeks passed away, and still I heard nothing except that my sister continued to be ill. One day I privately wrote a letter to Uncle George, asking him in my childish way to come and tell me about Caroline's illness. I knew where the post office was, and slipped out in the morning unobserved, and dropped my letter into the box. I stole home again by the garden, and climbed in at the window of a back parlor on the ground floor. The room above was my aunt's bed-chamber, and the moment I was inside the house I heard moans and loud convulsive sobs proceeding from it. My aunt was a singularly quiet, composed woman; I could not imagine that the loud sobbing and moaning came from her; and I ran terrified into the kitchen to ask the servants who was crying so violently in my aunt's room.

I found the housemaid and the cook talking together in whispers, with serious faces. They started when they saw me, as if I had been a grown-up master who had caught them neglecting their work. 'He's too young to feel it much,' I heard one say to the other. 'So far as he's concerned, it seems like a mercy that it's happened so later.'

In a few minutes they had told me the worst. It was indeed my aunt whom I had heard crying in the bedroom. Caroline was dead.

I felt the blow more severely than the servants or any one else about me supposed. Still, I was a child in years, and I had the blessed elasticity of a child's nature. If I had been older, I might have been too much absorbed in grief to observe my aunt as closely as I did, when she was composed enough to see me, later in the day.

I was not surprised by the swollen state of her eyes, the paleness of her cheeks, or the fresh burst of tears that came from her when she took me in her arms at meeting. But I was both amazed and perplexed by the look of terror that I detected in her face. It was natural enough that she should weep and grieve over my sister's death; but why should she have that frightened look also, as if some catastrophe had happened. I asked if there was any more dreadful news from home besides the news of Caroline's death. My aunt said No, in a strange stifled voice, and suddenly turned her face from me. Was my father dead? No. My mother? No. Uncle George? My aunt trembled all over as she said no to that also, and bade me cease asking any more questions. She was not fit to bear them yet, she said; and signed to the servant to lead me out of the room.

The next day I was told that I was to go home after the funeral, and was taken out towards evening by the housemaid, partly for a walk, partly to be measured for my mourning clothes. After we had left the tailor's I persuaded the girl to extend our walk for some distance along the sea-beach, telling her as we went, every little anecdote connected with my lost sister that came tenderly back to my memory in those first days of sorrow. She was so interested in hearing, and I in speaking, that we let the sun go down before we thought of turning back.

The evening was cloudy, and it got on from dusk to dark by the time we approached the town again. The housemaid was rather nervous at finding herself alone with me on the beach, and once or twice looked behind her distrustfully as we went on. Suddenly she squeezed my hand hard, and said, 'Let's go up on the cliff as fast as we can.' The words were hardly out of her mouth before I heard footsteps behind me; a man came round quickly to my side, snatched me away from the girl, and catching me up in his arms without a word, covered my face with kisses. I knew that he was crying, because my cheeks were instantly wetted, with his tears; but it was too dark for me to see who he was or even how he was dressed. He did not, I should think, hold me half a minute in his arms. The housemaid screamed for help. I was put down gently on the sand, and the strange man instantly disappeared in the darkness.

When this extraordinary adventure was related to my aunt, she seemed at first bewildered at hearing of it; but in a moment more there came a change over her face, as if she had suddenly recollected or thought of something. She turned deadly pale, and said in a hurried way very unusual to her, 'Never mind; don't talk about it any more. It was only a mischievous trick to frighten you, I dare say. Forget all about it, my dear,—forget all about it.'

It was easier to give me this advice than to make me follow it. For many nights after, I thought of nothing but the strange man who had kissed and cried over me. Who could he be. Somebody who loved me very much and who was very sorry. My childish logic carried me to that length. But when I tried to think over all the grown-up gentlemen who loved me very much, I could never get on to my own satisfaction, beyond my father and my uncle George.

I was taken home on the appointed day to suffer the trial—a hard one, even at my tender years—of witnessing my mother's passionate grief and my father's mute despair. I remember that the scene of our first meeting after Caroline's death was wisely and considerately shortened by my aunt, who took me out of the room. She seemed to have a confused desire to keep me from leaving her, when the door had closed behind us; but I broke away, and ran down stairs to the surgery, to go and cry for

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

Correspondence.

TENANT UNION DISTURBANCES.

Were it not that certain documents, including statements very untruthful, reflections most injuriously upon a large portion of the community, it is not impossible that the Tenant Union ebullition would, by the every day busy conflicts of social life, been jostled out of remembrance, or at least numbered among the things almost forgotten. But when the pages of Colonial record are tarnished with untruth, involving the social and political position of the present inhabitants, and to be handed down to after generations as Historic fact; it will be admitted to be no more than the exercise of the first law of our common nature, for those who are thereby unjustly deprived of their proper political privileges, to raise their voice in self-defence. In fact it is obligatory that the shafts of malevolence may fall harmless upon their descendants.

We are free to confess that the violation of moral, social, or political law, merits just pains and penalties which must be administered by constituted authority, and by constitutional means, for the general good, and ought to be submitted to by the refractory, with becoming resignation. But the deprivation of constitutional privilege, without trial, at the caprice of a certain few is an anomaly, a state of things unenviable, and we opine something without the pale of our honestly boasted constitution, whereby all men are held to be innocent, until proved to be and pronounced guilty, by twelve of their equals. For free born British subjects, inheriting a spark of the old fire which actuated our ancestors, who obtained our time-honored and still expanding constitutional privileges, to be punished with unjust or unnecessary civil death, is calculated to foster disrespect for authority, contempt for the administrators, and an organised resistance for the overthrow of the petty tyranny.

Fearless of successful contradiction, we broadly and honestly assert that many of the most loyal, trustworthy, industrious and respectable men in the Colony, have been, and now are, under unjust and unnecessary proscription, outlawed, condemned to civil death without trial, a privilege extended to the midnight assassin, and for what? We dare challenge their most obstinate accusers, to look them in the face, either in the open Court, the public hall, the common street, or in social meeting, and say, you are guilty of a breach of any law, or of inciting others to do so. No; to such hardihood they will not commit themselves. But if it were to obtain a little political ascendancy, we fear some would put their honor under the heel of their boot.—Political ethics have been sadly prostituted. We hope it may regain ascendancy.

We hazard the assertion that an unrestricted investigation of the Tenant Union affairs, would disclose the fact that, at its inception, political intrigue was the object, and that the parties who set it on foot have hitherto shared little or none of the responsibilities or the odium at a more advanced stage thrown around it by "ignorance or design," and who, in their writings in reference to it, have been most unguarded in their language and most unmerciful in the exercise of the power committed to them, thus evading prescription, though they ought with others to share the ban, if the ban is just to any.

Again, we say, an impartial inquiry would bring closely to view the fact that the language and actions of the first leaguers were more in violation of law and good order than two years later, when it was stamped out at the bayonet's point, and yet it was overlooked by the authorities, probably because it was themselves who done it. It would also be proven that as time advanced, the leading principles of the institution improved as fast as the delusive and selfish influence of the first projectors could be worked off, and new influence imported, until at length in its written constitution it became unobjectionable.

Now, while the originators could plant "cannon" on the Queen's highway, "stand to the people's back with sword in hand," publish a determination to withstand either Sheriff, Bailiff, Constable or any other man," announcing themselves to be supporters of the then present Government, filling the highest offices, enjoying the largest salaries, and intimate friends of the proprietors, with whom they had influence.

The latter conductors of the institution have been maligned, charged with disloyalty, inciting to sedition, murder, arson, incendiarism, of having disgraced the Colony in the eyes of the world, involving the expenditure of thousands of pounds of public money, and degraded by the deprivation of office of distinction and honor, insulted, hunted down at the point of the bayonet, interdicted, proscribed, consigned to civil death for an unlimited period, and their descendants, for all time, subjected to scorn and derision, with poison drawn from the public records of the Colony, which are as deceptive as the bottomless pit. What a contrast!

While we condemn every act committed against law and good order by the tenantry or leaguers, against the rules of the association, we have no disposition to swing clear of any reprehensible conduct of the league, sanctioned by its rules, or honestly chargeable to it by imputation. But we do most distinctly and energetically protest against the wholesale discreet maligning and proscription apportioned to leaguers by parties whose conduct cannot be approved by the wise and patriotic, and we confidently appeal to all classes in the community, of all shades and politics, whether they be "associated leaguers," "sympathisers" or outsiders, to unite in a petition to the Legislature for a strict and impartial enquiry into the "Tenant Union Disturbance," with the view to the confirmation or correction of the representations made to Her Majesty's Government, as published in the 'Appendix (G.) to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1866," which forms the basis of recrimination and proscription to a large number of persons "inhabiting the wealthier settlements," that the peace and contentment of the Colony may not be endangered thereby.

Next week I propose to submit, for approval or otherwise, a draft of a petition, for the people's signature, to the Legislature.

For the present I remain

MANOAH ROWE.

Montague Bridge, Jan. 21st, 1868.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,

The great subject which occupies the mind of man more than any other at the present day is that of Education. This subject, although a very important one, does not receive, on some parts of our little Island, the attention its necessity demands. Now, this, without doubt, should be one of the first things to which parents should attend in bringing up their children, but unfortunately, the education of their children is very much neglected. It is almost an impossibility for any person to gain a respectable livelihood if he has not required an education. I know of many grown up persons in P. E. Island who might have held at the present day far more prominent situations in society than they are now holding, were it not for their parents' neglect of them while youths. Many of them might have been elevated to the highest offices on the Island or elsewhere, who are now occupying the lowest stations in society. I know others who have been going to school for years, and yet know very little; whilst both they and their parents imagine they know a great deal. I would ask, from what source this fault may have arisen; it may, perhaps, have arisen from the persons not having any talents for studying, or, perhaps, because he had contracted indolent habits, which he can scarcely ever afterwards correct; but the majority of persons will, I think, say, that it arises from the ignorance of the teacher in not having a requisite knowledge of the branches which he undertakes to infuse into the minds of his pupils. Many teachers believe, that after they have remained at an academy or college for one or two years, they are sufficiently able to instil almost any branch of learning into the minds of their pupils, yet nothing is farther from the truth. There are at present many unoccupied schools on different parts of the Island; now, this fault arises from the neglect of the several committees of these different districts in not repairing the School-houses as required; for how can parents expect their children to remain in a school for seven or eight hours, suffering from the stormy blasts of Winter, while they themselves are enjoying the blazing fires of their comfortable dwellings. How is it possible that those persons, whose education is thus neglected, can procure for themselves an honorable position in the world? Some parents allow their children to grow up to the age of manhood before they think of procuring for them an education. Now, youth is the time that parents should acquire for their children a good education; if they let this important time pass without cultivating the minds of their children, they will never cease to regret it. Is it not a great blessing for parents to have their children to aid them in their old age? Undoubtedly it is, but parents cannot expect this great blessing, if they do not procure for them a proper education. On the other hand, it is not a most delightful thing for children to have the power and means of assisting and maintaining their parents in their feeble old age? Now, there is no person at the present day, but requires an education. No matter in what situation of life he may be placed, whether he be a professional man or a mechanic or [illegible] be. Those who do not endeavour to acquire an education when they have an opportunity, will some day or other rue their neglect. The end and aim of a true education are to ensure the happiness of man for time and eternity. Now, when this is the principal aim of education, what a great wonder it is that persons do not give it a little more attention! Hoping, in conclusion, that parents and guardians may attend more earnestly to the education of those placed under their charge, and that some abler pen will take up this great question of education immediately, as our Parliament promises to legislate on it at its next session,

I remain, &c.,

A PUPIL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Charlottetown, 27th January, 1868.

Sir:—It is only due to Mr. Edward Reilly thus I should state, through your columns, that I have good reason to know that the office of Queen's Printer, which he now holds, was not sought for by him. After the late Mr. Whelan, in March last, was defeated at the election held to fill the vacancy caused in the representation of the 2nd Electoral District of King's County by his acceptance of the Queen's Printership, that office was offered by the Government to Mr. Reilly, and he refused to accept it. Again, after the lamented death of Mr. Whelan, the office having become vacant, and it having become necessary to make an appointment, it was again offered to, and accepted by, Mr. Reilly. I have very good reason for knowing that this appointment was made without any solicitation on the part of Mr. Reilly.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 29, 1868.

LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

SHEPHERD.—Alas! for Ireland.

NORTH.—From the bottom of my heart a voice responds—Alas! for Ireland.

SHEPHERD.—Can nothing, think ye, Sir, be done for her—the gem of the sea?

—NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ: *Blackwood's Magazine*, December, 1834.

MANY an effort has been made during the three and thirty years which have elapsed since the above was written to remove the grievances of Ireland, but as yet, the question of the simple Ettrick shepherd remains unanswered. During that time, the world has seen the rise and fall of many a public man and many a public policy that promised to better the condition of Ireland; but that unhappy country still remains to be pointed to with reproach by "all who envy or fear the greatness of England."

A very fine practice prevails in England of discussing in the papers for weeks before the opening of Parliament the principal questions that are likely to engage the attention of the Imperial Legislature during the coming session. This excellent practice has the advantage of presenting to the public each great question in all its bearings, independently of Parliament, and thereby very often preventing those outbursts of eloquence on the part of M. P's. (or M. P. P's.) which are addressed apparently to "Mr. Speaker," or "Mr. Chairman," but really to *Mr. Voter*. If such a consummation could be reached on this Island, by this or any similar means, we believe that it would be a great public boon. But this is beside the present question. We find, accordingly, that the papers received by the last English Mail or two contain lengthy articles on the subjects that are likely to engage the attention of the British Parliament at its next session. No one who has the least idea of the present temper of the English mind will be surprised that the pre-eminence among these is given to Irish affairs. It is an old saying that "out of evil always comes good," and it is certain that Fenianism, notwithstanding the mischief it has done, has produced at least one good effect: it has directed the attention of the thinking portion of Englishmen to the grievances which Fenianism pretends that it is its intention to remedy. When we find the great organ of English public opinion use such energetic language on this subject as the following, we may be sure that there is a great deal of reality about the publicly expressed wishes of the leading statesmen of Britain to give satisfaction to Ireland:—

"We hear on all sides that the next session of Parliament is to be devoted to the affairs of Ireland. The whole genius of the Legislature, free from the shackles of reform, and no longer distracted by remote obstacles in Abyssinia, is to be turned, whole and undivided, on this arduous and intricate subject. The mists of error are to be swept aside by the logical application of a few sound, well-selected principles, and this standing disgrace of British politics is to be removed forever."

English statesmen now see that it is useless any longer to shirk the question. Nothing short of the abolition of the present system of the Land Tenure, and the disendowment of the Church Establishment, will satisfy the people of Ireland. The tenant must be made to feel some kind of interest in the soil he tills, and must be secured in its possession against the whim or the revenge of his landlord. As to the other cause of disaffection mentioned above, we feel that we cannot do better than quote an extract on the subject from a speech lately delivered at Southport by Mr. Gladstone, one of the most eloquent and influential members of the British Parliament. After referring to the prosperity, loyalty and contentment of the people of Scotland, Mr. Gladstone said that in Ireland we have got a small portion of the nation holding the form of religious belief common to the majority of the English people, and, therefore, the public "endowments of the country are given exclusively to the religion of a small number of persons comprising almost all the wealth of the country, while the multitude of the poor of the country are left to shift for themselves; that is to say, *religious inequality exists in Ireland in its most glaring form.*" Englishmen, he says plainly, would not endure such an anomaly in their own country; they would not bear an attempt made by a dominant Catholic minority to appropriate the public endowments, and yet they turn an apparently deaf ear to the wails that come to them from across the Channel. Thirty years ago, Lord Macaulay expressed the same idea, but in much stronger language:—

"I am not speaking in anger, nor with any wish to excite anger in others; I am not speaking with rhetorical exaggeration; I am calmly and deliberately expressing, in the only appropriate terms, an opinion which I formed many years ago, which all my observations and reflections have confirmed, and which I am prepared to support by reasons, when I say that, *of all the institutions now existing in the civilized world, the Established Church of Ireland seems to me the most absurd.*"

Mr. Gladstone does not see any insuperable obstacle in the path of the statesman in dealing with Irish questions. There is a species of enchantment, he tells us, in fair and honest dealing. All that he requires just now is, that every Englishman should try to place himself mentally in the position of an Irishman, imbued with an Irish national feeling, and honestly ask himself, if he were so circumstanced, would he be satisfied with the present state of things in Ireland? No Englishman would, and it seems very strange that the Irishman can be expected to bear under it without a murmur. The policy which has been pursued in the Government of Ireland has been always and altogether different from that which has made Scotland the peaceable and contented nation that she is. The remarks of Mr. Gladstone on this important subject are so correct, and so full of serious meaning, that we need offer no apology to our readers for reproducing them:—

"This purports to be a union of three kingdoms. Now, one question arises. If the three kingdoms are to be united, how are they respectively to be governed? My answer is this. There are certain matters in which the very effect of a union requires that the three should have a common opinion and a common policy. So far as that goes, I would not, for a moment, listen to any plea whatever for separate institutions and a separate policy for England, or for Scotland or Ireland; but this I venture to say, that in all matters except that no man ought to be able to say that any one of these three countries is governed according to the traditions, the views, and the ideas of another; and if I am asked what is meant by that, I reply by an illustration much clearer than argument. I reply by pointing to the policy that the Parliament of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom has never failed to pursue in respect to Scotland.—(Cheers.) There must be many Scotchmen here present. They abound, and I am thankful they abound in this community. (Laughter.) If there had not been a facility for the importation of Scotchmen, it is highly probable that I should not have been here, (laughter); but I appeal to you who, as Englishmen, pride yourselves as being the first among the nations of the world in the sense of public justice—have we treated Ireland as we have treated Scotland? If we had endeavored to govern the Scotch according to the English notion and ideas, I ask whether they would have been the contented community they now are." (Cheers.)

The obvious meaning of this extract is that England is, in a great measure, the real cause of the misery and disaffection which for centuries have prevailed in Ireland, and that it is her duty now to remedy them as speedily and effectually as possible. This is, it cannot be doubted, the verdict of the civilized world. Let us hope that England will recognize her duty, and do it.

A repeal meeting was held in the City of Halifax on Monday evening, the 13th inst., at which the following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, Owing to the great diversity of interests and feeling between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, the public sentiment of the people of Nova Scotia is distinctly opposed to the Confederation of this Province with the Province of Canada.

And whereas, The people of Nova Scotia never did become assenting parties to the Act of Union, the Legislature which sanctioned such Act having done so in direct opposition to the well understood wishes of the people, and by assuming a power never entrusted to them.

Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Act of Union, as passed and made law by the Imperial Parliament, has no claim upon the loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia, any obedience yielded to such Act being a matter of coercion, and not given with the free assent of a free people.

And it is also resolved, That this meeting hail with much satisfaction the action of the members of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and also of the Nova Scotia members of the Dominion House of Commons who have signified their determination to use constitutional means to bring about a repeal of so much of the Act of Union as refers to the Province of Nova Scotia; and also express the hope that the Legislature of this Province, immediately after assembling for the despatch of business, will take the necessary steps to bring this subject before the Government and Parliament of Great Britain.

We are in receipt of *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *North British Review*. The pleasing style in which they are written, together with the varied selections of interesting reading which they contain, render them truly desirable to be obtained for amusement during the long and wearisome evenings of the winter season. In the former are contained articles on "The Church—her State and Prospects;" "Sir Charles Wood's Administration of Indian Affairs;" "The Conversation of England," and "The Government of the Press." In the latter, "Relations of Heathenism and Judaism with Christianity;" "Modern Provencal Poems;" "Ralph Waldo Emerson;" "The Natural History of Morals;" "The Military Systems of Europe;" "Population;" "Italy in 1867;" "The Social Sores of Britain."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Wide-Awake" and "Observer" have come to hand, but are crowded out of this week's issue.

Local Items.

A sad calamity for a poor man, by which himself, wife and six small children were left houseless, clotheless and foodless. On Sunday, the 26th, about three o'clock in the morning, the house of Mr. James Mullin, Johnson's River, Lot 35, was destroyed by fire.—The cause was the igniting of a quantity of bruised flax on the loft, which was not laid, but boards laid temporarily over it. The fire immediately descended into the body of the house, rendering it impossible to save anything except the children, who were carried out and laid on the snow, and another effort to obtain a few clothes to shelter them from the inclemency of the season.—*Com.*

It is rumored that an American company is contemplating the construction of a railroad between Charlottetown and Summerside, and that agents are privately engaged at present in examining the situation of the country. We know that the subject has been discussed before a Literary Debating Club in Summerside, and the railroad plan was not only considered as a local want, but also promised a decided success. It will be humiliating if we allow our speculative neighbors to take away immense amounts of money which enterprise could secure for our Island home.

The telegraph cable which communicates between Capes Tormentine and Traverse has not yet been repaired, neither is there any possibility of repairing it until Spring. How very desirable is it not to all parties to have two such cables always in working order, so that, should an accident befal one, the other could still convey the news of which our reading community now feel themselves deprived.

We understand that the parishioners of St. Cuthbert's, Cardigan, in compliance with the wishes of their beloved Bishop, intend building a large two-story brick house for the better accommodation of their pastor. We heartily wish our Cardigan friends success in their generous undertaking.

Barrels of Labrador herring were selling at the market square during the course of last week for the small sum of eight shillings, at an average, per barrel. Specimens of fine fish were contained in many of the barrels which were opened.

The Concert, as announced in our advertising columns, is anticipated to prove a success. Being the only one which has taken place in the city this winter, we feel confident that a crowded house will be present to enjoy the musical treat.

The thaw of Friday last, dispelling the long-continued severity to which we have been almost uninterruptedly subjected this winter, rendered the weather quite mild and very agreeable for travelling.

While the price of pork is lowering, we observe that oats are on the increase, bringing the handsome figure of three shillings and a halfpenny per bushel.

The School-house in the settlement of South Pinette, Lot 58, was burned to the ground on the night of the [illegible]

In consequence of the favorable state of the weather and excellent roads, the markets were well attended during the past week; numerous loads of wood spoke well for the industry of the thriving countryman.

A number of sleighs have been constantly employed during the past week in hauling ice from the mill pond of Mr. Acorn to the various sections of our community.

[From the Patriot.]

SUPREME COURT.

In continuing our synopsis of the proceedings of this Court, we have to make one or two corrections in our notice of the case of the Summerside Bank, vs Thomas Crabb. The Defendant's bedroom, to which the P. O. key was kept, was situated on the ground floor, and not upstairs. The one key which opened two doors, opened the bar-room and hall doors, and not those of the bar-room and post office.

James Jenkins and another, vs the Government, was an action to recover the sum of £49 14s. for extra labor and expense alleged to be incurred about building a Powder Magazine in Victoria Barracks. In 1866, the Plaintiffs, bricklayers by trade, entered into a contract with the Government for the completion of the work. The Magazine was to be a square, flat-roofed brick building, with an outer wall 18 inches thick. Inside was a second wall, 14 inches in thickness, five feet high and arched overhead. For the purpose of ventilation, an apartare or open space of nine inches was left between the two walls. It was in evidence that the contractors had followed the plan and specification to the letter, but that as the mason-work was completed, the arch tumbled down. In rebuilding it, the Superintendant of Public Works ordered the space between the walls to be reduced from 9 inches to 4½. The defence was that the work was not properly executed, nor supported by the outside wall as it should have been, and that that was the reason it did not stand. The Plaintiffs admitted that the inner and outer walls were not connected, but that was no fault of theirs. They built the arch according to agreement, and did not feel themselves bound to supply any omission or defect in the plan and specification. The alteration afterwards made in the building by the Superintendant of Public Works, was proof that the plan was defective. On the other hand the defendant's counsel contended that it was the duty of the Plaintiffs to strengthen the inner wall, by projecting the bricks at the spring of the arch against the outer wall, but this would not only vary the contract but increase the cost of the work beyond what the plan and specification led the contractors to understand at the time they tendered. Verdict for the whole amount claimed. For the Government, the Attorney General, Solicitor General and J. Longworth; for the Plaintiff, Messrs. C. Palmer and McLeod.

The case of William McGill vs John Currie, occupied all Thursday. This was an action to recover damages for a breach of contract and the balance (£148.) of an account stated between the parties. With the exception of the price of iron, four barrels of flour, and commission on the invoice of imported goods, the correctness of the account was admitted. With respect to the claim for damages, it was in evidence that in January, 1866, the Defendant entered into agreement with the Plaintiff to build a brigantine of about 200 tons, binding himself under a penalty of £100 to have her finished by the 25th July following. The vessel was not launched before the 6th of November, nor delivered till two or three days after. McGill admitted that he gave the contractor up to the first of September to finish her, while the contractor and some of his witnesses swore that no specific date was named, but that the extension was in general terms to the fall. Evidence was also adduced to show that shipping was dull in England in 1866, that the Plaintiff had abandoned his original idea of sending the vessel home at midsummer with a cargo of deals, and led the defendant to understand that all he wanted was to have her in time for the fall shipment of oats. However, she was not ready for sea till the first of December. The Plaintiff proved, that in consequence of the delay in finishing the vessel, he was not only unable to ship a deckload, but had to pay a heavier rate of Insurance and a higher price for oats than he would have done, had she sailed earlier in the season. The Jury struck the charge of Commission out of the account, awarded special damages for the increased insurance consequent upon the detention of the vessel, and by a majority of 10 to 2 returned a verdict for £232 14s. 8d. For the Plaintiff, Palmer and McLeod; for the defendant, Hodgson and Hensley.

On Friday afternoon, Roderick McKinnon, indicted for forging a note of hand, was tried and convicted. The prisoner is quite a young man, and not by any means an expert in his criminal art. The names of the witness, endorser and both makers of the note were forged, but in such a clumsy way as to excite suspicion at first sight. The spelling was incorrect, and small letters were used instead of capitals. Months were written "Mounts." For the Crown, the Attorney and Solicitor General; for the defence, Brecken and Hodgson.

In the evening the last Record case on the docket, John Hazzard vs the Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company was called, and the trial is going on as we write. The nature of this action is fully explained in the Company's annual Report, published last week.

The Petit Jury were discharged yesterday. The appeals, summary suits, and arguments, will probably occupy the Court the greater part of next week.

In the case of John Hazzard vs. the Insurance Company, the Jury returned a verdict for £1000, the amount claimed, besides interest. On Monday, the Court pronounced sentence on the several prisoners as follows:—Donald McIntosh, convicted of larceny, 3 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labor. John Hayden, convicted of larceny, 10 calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labor; and Roderick McKinnon, convicted of forgery, 4 calendar months' imprisonment. The summary and appeal suits were then taken up and finished yesterday.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the above Company took place at the Temperance Hall, on Monday, the 13th Jan., 1868, pursuant to notice published in the newspapers.

The President having taken the chair, stated to the meeting that it was the Annual General meeting of the Company, called for the purpose of affording the Directors an opportunity of informing the Company of their proceedings for the past year, and giving them an opportunity of naming a new Board for the present year; and having ascertained that the number necessary were present, called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. The Secretary having done so, then read the following

REPORT:

Your directors, in presenting the Nineteenth Annual Report, cannot say they have much to communicate.

Another claim has been made on the Company for the sum of twelve hundred pounds, and since then one for one hundred pounds making together £1300. The last claim is not yet due, and of the first claim we have paid £200, the amount insured on the building—used as a store—but in adjusting the sum claimed on the stock of Goods therein, being £1000, your Directors have differed with the insurance as to the amount, and, only acting as the stewards or servants of the Company, they do not consider they would be justified in paying so large a sum, and so indefinitely proved, and have therefore determined on letting the amount be settled by a Jury, they have offered six hundred pounds, in full of the claim, which amount has been refused.

Your Directors regret much having to do so, as this is the first claim ever made on this Company, now 19 operations for upwards of nineteen years past, in which they have failed to settle without even going to arbitration.

That with reference to the amount lodged in the Company, your Directors find that *one per cent* on the capital insured would more than cover all claims; and had not the bonus in 1865 been taken from the funds, that amount would have been nearly sufficient to cover all anticipated demands.

That with the exception of a claim for £100, which has stood over since the great conflagration in July, 1866, for the want of a legal claimant, this Company has paid off every shilling [illegible]

Your Directors regret to find that, notwithstanding the suggestions thrown out by the Directors of this Company in their Report of 1865, to the residents at St. Eleanor's, regarding reservoirs, that nothing of the kind has been procured or prepared, and that two fires have since occurred in the neighborhood, they would therefore suggest that no more risks be taken in that neighborhood, and that the present risks be allowed to expire at the end of the term.

Your directors would also call the attention of the residents at Summerside to the constant necessity of keeping their Fire Engine and hose in good working order, and if water is not at all times convenient, let them sink a reservoir next Spring, and fill it with salt water. It is well known that one bucket of salt water is worth two of fresh. They also again suggest to those resident at Southport to have a reservoir built the ensuing spring, and filled with salt water.

To the owners and occupiers of carpenters' shops, your Directors would beg that they be more careful regarding their stoves, as some of your Board occasionally see great neglect in this respect, notwithstanding the law to the contrary.

Your Directors would observe the very low rate of premium paid in this Company for the last nineteen years past, very many of the policy holders paying only half to three quarters per cent, whereas in any other Company they would have paid more than double, so that should they be called on for one or two per cent, under their bonds, they still would be great gainers by the operation of this Company.

That the accounts of the Company for the past year have been duly audited and passed, the abstract stands as follows:

BANK DEPOSIT.

DR.

Amount of balance in Bank 31st December, 1866,	£394	8	4
To amount paid in Bank, not charged in last year's account, (received) on account of old debts,	8	1	0
Amount paid in Bank during the year, from 31st December, 1866, to 31st December, 1867,	426	6	6
Amount paid in Bank this year, received in full for outstanding debts,	41	17	3
Interest allowed at Bank this year,	15	1	10
Cash on hand since paid into Bank,	19	7	11
	£884	19	10

CONTRA.

CR.

By amount paid Hugh Monaghan in full for his claim	£200	0	0
By amount paid John Hazzard for his loss on store,	200	0	0
By amount paid Hon. W. W. Lord, for repairs last year and omitted to be charged,	14	5	8
By deposit receipt of Bank of Prince Edward Island,	300	0	0
By balance in Bank 31st Dec., 1867,	101	6	5
By balance in Secretary's hands since deposit in Bank,	19	7	11
	£834	19	10

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) WM. DODD,
(Signed) H. J. CALLBECK.

Charlottetown, 31st Dec. 1867.

That after the great conflagration many of the Company allowed their policies to expire, until our income became reduced to nearly one half, since then thirty new policies have been taken out, and we hope soon to recover our former position.

We should only observe that, if with thirteen of our citizens as a Board of Directors, all of whom own large properties, we cannot succeed, how are foreign agencies, with only one, to do so? There have been upwards of a dozen foreign agencies commenced business since this Company started; however, there are only *one or two left*.

Your Directors, in resigning their offices, hope and trust that the new Board will endeavor to perpetuate the confidence this Company has always enjoyed in the community; and that it may soon overcome its losses and enjoy its usual prosperity.

By order of the Board,

Dec. 31, 1867. HENRY PALMER, Secretary.

Moved by Mr. W. C. Trowan, and seconded by Hon. W. W. Lord, that the Report be adopted and published.

The President then informed the Company that it was necessary to appoint a new board of Directors to consist of thirteen persons, five of whom should be choosen from the present Board, and the other eight from the Company.

The Company then, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, proceeded to the election of five persons from the present Board, when the Hons George Beer, George Coles, and H. J. Callbeck, and William Brown and William Dodd, Esqrs. were declared duly elected.

The Company then balloted for eight others out of the Company, when the Hon. W. W. Lord, Bertram Moore, Thomas Dodd, Artemas Lord, Mark Butcher, Thos. Essery, John Scott, and William Heard, Esqrs., were declared duly elected.

The thanks of the Company were then given to William Brown, Esquire, and the Board of Directors and other officers for their attention to, and good management of, the affairs of the Company for the past year.

By order of the Directors.

HENRY PALMER, Sec'y.

All Sorts of Items.

A colored man named Peter Smyth, who died on New Year's Eve, at Preston, is said to have stated on his death bed the particulars of the murder of a Pedlar some twenty-five years ago. He stated with great particularity the mode in which he was killed, and the fact that he was buried in the cellar of a house at Preston, and some £72 and a box of jewelry, &c., taken from him. Whether the old gentleman labored under some mental hallucination is yet to be determined. George Shiels, Esq., of Dartmouth, is investigating the matter.—*Hx. Unionist.*

A terrible affair occurred at Oyesburg, East Tennessee, on Tuesday the 7th inst. Sheriff Parkington attempted to arrest an old man named Duncan. Duncan drew a pistol and shot off the Sheriff's thumb. Parkington's son then fired, killing Duncan, whose son coming up at the moment, fired killing young Parkington instantly. Seeing his son slain, Parkington then shot young Duncan through the heart. The most intense excitement followed, owing to the extensive relations of both parties. Further trouble is apprehended.

A Cincinnati paper states that about three years ago, a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned besides her board, about $200, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now associate editoress of a popular paper and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. We should not be inclined to credit the above if we did not have so many evidences of the elevating influences of the printing office.

A reduced lance-corporal named George Wilson shot lance-corporal James Campbell, of the 100th regiment, at the Victoria Barracks, Montreal, on the night of the 26th ult. Both men had imbibed freely. The ball entered Campbell's neck and passed through his chest, killing him instantly. Wilson is in custody.

Farmers will take notice that branchy stocks may be cured of the bad habit by cutting off the eyelashes of the under lids. The effect is the same as sending Samson to the barber. The authority for this statement is Samuel Thorne, the great breeder.

During the recent cold weather a boat was placed on runners and pushed over the ice from Port Delaware to Delaware city, a distance of three miles. In twenty years there has not been so much ice in the Delaware River as at that time.

A few days since the ceiling of the House of Representatives in the Indiana State House fell with a loud crash, doing damage to the amount of $10,000. The building is old and inconvenient, and efforts will be made to secure the erection of a new one.

When champagne is first bottled, about a teaspoonful of syrup made from white sugar is put into each bottle—hence its sweetish flavor and effervescence.

Near Trieste, in Austria, the artificial preservation [illegible]

News by Tele

Quebec, Jan. 14.—John L. Mes[illegible] of, was inaugurated last night.

Eight seamen of the wrecked [illegible] arrived from Mount Lewis. Five [illegible] ing too ill to travel.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—John G. B[illegible] Canadian pianos, died in Kingston [illegible]

The value of importations at T[illegible] ending on 31st, were $41'007,403.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Great fire ha[illegible] er of Rideau and Sussex streets, [illegible] dwellings consumed.

The Ottawa Times of Saturday [illegible] the Upper Canadians would not [illegible] Nova Scotia into the Union a day [illegible] sired. Whatever Imperial Govern[illegible] da will acquiesce in; that Repeal [illegible] Dominion Parliament, but should [illegible] it, Canada would be consoled by [illegible] diture on Intercolonial Railway, w[illegible] go to St. John, N. B. It is neces[illegible] have winter seaports, but they [illegible] along without Nova Scotia. It in[illegible] to take Railway question into acco[illegible]

London, Jan. 17.—The Turkish [illegible] ing to raise a loan in the English [illegible] of which are to be applied to imp[illegible] the mouth of the Danube.

Advices from Hong Kong and [illegible] received, which state that anot[illegible] fought between the rebels and I[illegible] turn. The Imperialist army which [illegible] mand of Footal was again defeated [illegible]

Cork, Jan. 17.—A vial of expl[illegible] Greek fire, was thrown yesterday a[illegible] for the Government in the Fenian [illegible] rial failed to ignite, and no injury [illegible] has been obtained to the perpetrat[illegible]

Dublin, Jan. 17.—At the exa[illegible] yesterday, sergeant Kelly, the surv[illegible] licemen who were shot at Chepa[illegible] both swore that they fully recogn[illegible] the man who fired the pistol shot [illegible] policeman and killed another.

London, Jan. 18. When the Co[illegible] from New York for Liverpool, [illegible] Queenstown late last night for the [illegible] London and Irish passengers and [illegible] force quietly went aboard and arre[illegible] Francis Train, Grinpell and Gee, [illegible] gers who sailed for New York. [illegible] these men were taken into custody [illegible] ing active members of the America[illegible] nian organization. These proceedi[illegible] cause considerable excitement [illegible] throughout the Kingdom, and esp[illegible] can residents.

The Prussian Diet passed a bi[illegible] of forty millions.

A strict search of the person an[illegible] Francis Train disclosed no proofs [illegible] Fenians, or justifying his arrest [illegible] on suspicion. Train asserts that [illegible] land as the special correspondent [illegible] York World. He was personally [illegible] United States Consul against his [illegible]

Montreal, Jan. 20. Further de[illegible] to Henry, the liquor dealer, wh[illegible] States, show that the loss to the [illegible] operations, amount to 120,000 dall[illegible] cellar was set apart as a bonded w[illegible] posed that he drew liquor by mea[illegible] disposing of it on the ground floor, [illegible] tuting water for the liquor. Th[illegible] hundred similar bonded warehou[illegible] some reform in this system is loud[illegible]

London, Jan. 19 The police o[illegible] a seizure of guns and ammunition [illegible] that city, to put it out of reach of [illegible]

Dr. Waters, another Editor of [illegible] has been arrested, but the part[illegible] stated. It is supposed, however, [illegible] the Fenian movements. Mike [illegible] tively known to be the party who [illegible] Clerkenwell explosion, has been [illegible] and brought to London in irons [illegible] has been arrested in this city, cha[illegible] the police. A Fenian manifesto [illegible] ing posted on the walls of the Ma[illegible] had been posted dispite the vigila[illegible] have no clue to the perpetrators o[illegible] boldness or audacity of Fenians in [illegible] measures of repression which have [illegible] much uneasiness.

Kuhn has been appointed Aust[illegible]

The remains of the late Emperor [illegible] at Vienna on the 18th, by a speci[illegible] in charge of a military escort. T[illegible] its arrival by the Austrian offic[illegible] troops, and a vast crowd of peopl[illegible] to give expression to their respec[illegible] their sympathy with the living. [illegible] mally received by the Imperial fa[illegible] The manifestation of popular feeli[illegible]

Holloway's Pills are acknowledg[illegible] lense for debilitated constitution, [illegible] and indigestion. The wonderful e[illegible] and the good effects produced on p[illegible] the above complaints, would appe[illegible] not substantiated by innumerable [illegible] effected by them, and the perma[illegible] from their use. They soothe and [illegible] system, purify the blood, regulat[illegible] Invigorate the constitution. The[illegible] inspire implicit confidence, and th[illegible] experience of the case afforded b[illegible] their afflicted friends by recommen[illegible] ment of, and steady perseverance [illegible] medicaments

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A LADY [illegible] REPUTATIO[illegible]

Her World's Hair Restorer a[illegible] World's Hair Dressing are unq[illegible] nowledged by all who use them [illegible] orating, beautifying and dressing [illegible] it soft, silky and glossy, and dis[illegible] any desired position; quickly cle[illegible] resting the fall and imparting a [illegible] color to the Hair. They never [illegible] Hair to its original youthful colo[illegible] upon the roots of the Hair, giv[illegible] nourishment required. No lady [illegible] without the Zylobalsamum or [illegible] cleanses the hair and imparts to [illegible] fragrance, and is suited to both y[illegible]

THE RESTORER REF[illegible] THE HAIR DRESSING C[illegible] BEAUTIFIE[illegible]

If your hair is thin try it, if scu[illegible] it, if lustreless, try it, if none of th[illegible] use it will preserve their hair the[illegible] by all Druggist.

Married.

At Summerside, on the 21st i[illegible] Crawford, Mr. James Stevenson, [illegible] Road, to Miss Margaret Jane Link[illegible]

At the house of Mr. George Mor[illegible] 8th inst., by Rev. W. Stewart, M[illegible] Miss Martha O'Brien, both of New[illegible]

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W[illegible] ward Lane, of Dunn village, to Mi[illegible] of Little York.

Died.

At Cape Traverse, on the 14th i[illegible] a native of Dumfries, Scotland, in [illegible] age.

On the 6th inst., at Lot 7, John [illegible] in the 37th year of his age.

At Newtrage, Lot 42, on the 2[illegible] phus fever, Mr. John McKinnon, [illegible] age, leaving nine children to mou[illegible] 21st inst.

News by Telegraph.

Quebec, Jan. 14.—John L. Mesurier, the new Mayor, was inaugurated last night.

Eight seamen of the wrecked ship Woodstock, have arrived from Mount Lewis. Five were left behind, being too ill to travel.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—John G. Fox, manufacturer of Canadian pianos, died in Kingston this morning.

The value of importations at Toronto for half year ending on 31st, were $41'007,403. Exports, $1,448,910.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Great fire here last night on corner of Rideau and Sussex streets, five stores and several dwellings consumed.

The Ottawa Times of Saturday morning says, that the Upper Canadians would not pull a trigger to keep Nova Scotia into the Union a day longer than she desired. Whatever Imperial Government may do, Canada will acquiesce in; that Repeal is no question for the Dominion Parliament, but should Great Britain grant it, Canada would be consoled by saving a large expenditure on Intercolonial Railway, which would then only go to St. John, N. B. It is necessary for Canada to have winter seaports, but they can, if necessary, get along without Nova Scotia. It invites Nova Scotians to take Railway question into account.

London, Jan. 17.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving navigation at the mouth of the Danube.

Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai have been received, which state that another battle had been fought between the rebels and Imperialists at Shangtum. The Imperialist army which was under the command of Ftotal was again defeated.

Cork, Jan. 17.—A viol of explosive fluid, known as Greek fire, was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials; but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator.

Dublin, Jan. 17.—At the examination of Lennon yesterday, sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot at Chepaside, and a woman, both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shot which wounded one policeman and killed another.

London, Jan. 18. When the Cunard steamer Scotia, from New York for Liverpool, entered the port of Queenstown late last night for the usual transfer of the London and Irish passengers and mails, a strong police force quietly went aboard and arrested Messrs. George Francis Train, Grinpell and Gee, three of the passengers who sailed for New York. It is understood that these men were taken into custody on the charge of being active members of the American branch of the Fenian organization. These proceedings, naturally enough, cause considerable excitement here, and elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, and especially among American residents.

The Prussian Diet passed a bill for a Railway loan of forty millions.

A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proofs of complicity with the Fenians, or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion. Train asserts that he came over to England as the special correspondent in Ireland of the New York World. He was personally protected through the United States Consul against his detention.

Montreal, Jan. 20. Further developments in regard to Henry, the liquor dealer, who absconded to the States, show that the loss to the Customs, through his operations, amount to 120,000 dollars. A portion of his cellar was set apart as a bonded warehouse. It is supposed that he drew liquor by means of a suction pump, disposing of it on the ground floor, subsequently substituting water for the liquor. There are nearly two hundred similar bonded warehouses in this city, and some reform in this system is loudly called for.

London, Jan. 19 The police of Limerick have made a seizure of guns and ammunition found in the shops of that city, to put it out of reach of the Fenians.

Dr. Waters, another Editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, but the particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity with the Fenian movements. Mike Larratte, who is positively known to be the party who fired the fuse at the Clerkenwell explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow, and brought to London in irons A man named Clancy has been arrested in this city, charged with firing upon the police. A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the walls of the Mansion house, where it had been posted dispite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrators of this daring act. The boldness or audacity of Fenians in face of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted excites much uneasiness.

Kuhn has been appointed Austrian Minister of war.

The remains of the late Emperor Maximilian arrived at Vienna on the 18th, by a special train from Trieste, in charge of a military escort. The train was met upon its arrival by the Austrian officials, a large body of troops, and a vast crowd of people who had assembled to give expression to their respects for the dead, and their sympathy with the living. The remains were formally received by the Imperial family at the palace.—The manifestation of popular feeling was intense.

Holloway's Pills are acknowledged to be the best medicine for debilitated constitution, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this remedy, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible were they not substantiated by innumerable proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use They soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. These remedies, once used inspire implicit confidence, and thousands from personal experience of the ease afforded by them have relieved their afflicted friends by recommending the early employment of, and steady perseverance with, these invaluable medicaments

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Her World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurfy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless, try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggist.

Married.

At Summerside, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. D. Crawford, Mr. James Stevenson, of Fredricton, Town Road, to Miss Margaret Jane Linkletter, of Lot 17.

At the house of Mr. George Morshead, Lot 7, on the 8th inst., by Rev. W. Stewart, Mr. William Semple to Miss Martha O'Brien, both of New Glasgow.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W. H. Pope, Mr. Edward Lane, of Dunn settlement, to Miss Margaret Matheson, of Little York.

Died.

At Cape Traverse, on the 14th inst, John McMicken, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, in the 86th year of his age.

On the 6th inst., at Lot 7, John B. McPherson, senior, in the 37th year of his age.

At Newfrage, Lot 42, on the 3d of December, of Typhus fever, Mr. John McKinnon, in the 67th year of his age, leaving nine children to mourn his loss.

21st inst., Mary Jane, the be-

New Advertisements.

FROM LONDON
TO
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,
DIRECT.

THE FAST-SAILING NEW BRIG "AMPHION," coppered, and classed 5 years A 1 at Lloyd's, 274 tons register, D. McDONALD, Master, will sail from LONDON, about the 1st of APRIL, 1868.

Parties wishing to Ship by this Vessel will apply in LONDON to Messrs. JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill, or to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Jan. 24, 1868. 4 in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner ELIZABETH, Juniper built, 37 tons, new measurement, launched in May, 1867, strong and substantially built, and well fitted for fishing or coasting.

ALSO,

The fast sailing schooner FAREWELL, of the burden of 27 tons new measurement. For terms, &c., apply to the owner, at Souris.

EDWARD KICKHAM.
January 29, 1868. 3in

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. 1 y

LAND ASSESSMENT.
Treasurer's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
25th January, 1868.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by Law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown," and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made proclamation according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, or parts of Islands, Townships, or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above mentioned Acts, viz:—

		Acres.			Acres.
Township No.	3	1014	Township No.	36	819½
"	5	542½	"	37	481
"	8	785	"	39	3110
"	11	1384	"	40	212½
"	13	1863	"	41	2054½
"	15	95½	"	42	2684
"	16	3146½	"	43	3232½
"	17	353½	"	46	2552½
"	18	166½	"	50	1805½
"	19	380½	"	51	540½
"	20	900½	"	52	1027½
"	21	781	"	53	1278½
"	22	217	"	54	1721
"	23	1091	"	56	259½
"	24	288½	"	58	468
"	25	415½	"	59	9 2½
"	26	199½	"	60	277½
"	27	890	"	61	256½
"	29	1474	"	62	2220
"	31	276½	"	65	139½
"	32	623	"	66	228
"	33	908½	George's Island,		566
"	34	26½	Bunbury "		15
"	35	229½	Connolly "		60

First Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—three-eighths of No. 6, one-quarter of 7, one-quarter of 16, one-twelfth of 17, one-quarter of 22, one-quarter of 23, one-quarter of 24, one-quarter of 38 one-quarter of 42, seven-twentieths of 43, one-eighth of 44, one-quarter of 48, one-half of 65, one-eighth of 74, one-quarter of 78, one-half of 83, one-quarter of 90, 97, 98.

Second Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-eighths of No. 6, one-half of 7, one-quarter of 8, one-quarter of 14, one quarter of 18, one-quarter of 19, one-quarter of 20, one-quarter of 21, one-half of 26, one-half of 27, 31, one-half of 43, one-half of 44, one-quarter of 46, one-sixth of 51, three-eighths of 55, one-sixth of 59, one-sixth of 83.

Third hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-twelfths of 21, five-twelfths of 22.

Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-quarter of 6, one-half of 26, one-half of 29, one-half of 42, five-eighths of 43, one-quarter of 58, seven-twelfths of 59, 60, one-half of 61, one-quarter of 74, one-half of 82, 84, one-half of 85.

Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-half of 11, one-quarter of 12, one-quarter of 13, one-half of 29, five-twelfths of 62, one-sixth of 73,

Lots in Charlottetown formerly occupied as the Barrack Square:—No. 1.

Water Lot, opposite to Town Lot No. 97, in the first hundred of Lots in Charlottetown.

Lots in the Common of Charlottetown:—one-third of 11, seven-twelfths of 18.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown:—one-half of No. 23, 27, two-thirds of 28, 35, 39, 43, 44, 54, 63, 72, 155, 291, 297, 313, 339, 340, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 398, two-thirds of 399, two-thirds of 400, 401, 402, 431, 499, 531, 538.

Town Lots in Georgetown:—No. 13, 1st range, letter A. One-half of No. 5, third range, letter A. No. 7, 4th range, letter A. No. 3, 4th range, letter D. No. 6, 3rd range, letter F. No. 2, 3, 13 & 15, 4th range, letter F. No. 11, 4th range, letter G.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Georgetown:—Nos. 165, 225, 309, 322.

Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown:—235 acres.

Town Lots in Princetown:—No. 5, 1st row, 1st division, letter A. No. 3, 1st row, 2nd division letter A. No. 3 & 8, 2nd row, 2nd division, letter B. No. 8, 2nd row, 3rd division, letter B. No. 6, 2nd row, 4th division, letter B. No. 3, 3rd row, 2nd division, letter C. No. 1, 4th row, 2nd division, letter D. No. 1, 2 & 3, 5th row, 2nd division, letter E. No. 3 & 4, 5th row, 6th division, letter E. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Princetown:—Nos. 65, 175, 240, 459, and 460.

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots and tracts of Land so in arrear, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the fifth day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court during the said term for Judgment against the said Lots or tracts of Land respectively.

JAMES WARBURTON, Treasurer.

GRAND CONCERT
—AT—
ST. ANDREW'S HALL,
(*Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.*)

THE Students of St. Dunstan's College intend to give a CONCERT, at St. Andrew's Hall, on the evening of

THURSDAY, the 30th inst.

the proceeds to go towards liquidating the amount yet unpaid for the furniture of the Hall.

The Programme will be varied and entertaining.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clk.

Tickets, 1s. 6d., Reserved Seats, 2s.; to be had at the stores of Hons. D. Brenan and F. Walker; W. H. Watson, Owen Connolly, Jas. Reddin, Edward Reilly, Charles

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 assortmen tof 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

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

NOW to his calling, WILL MURDAN'S on hand,
A Photographer blithe and bland;
The sun he makes his PORTRAITS draw
As true to life as o're you saw.

For PHOTOGRAPHS of every style,
Visit MUGFORD'S SALOON, 'tis worth your while;
His Pictures good, and PRICES LOW,
For which he's famed where'er you go.

The Lewey-man a doggerel sent,
The country o'er, that he is bent
To bet, from a shilling to a crown,
His pictures are of most renown.

Now here's Mugford's CHALLENGE on record,
And he'll try Lewis, upon my word,
To see whose Photographs will take the applause,
And are the truest to Nature's laws.

He'll bet a guinea to a shad,
That he can whip this Lewey bad;
He'll whip him up, and whip him down,
Such is the opinion of all this Town.

I have sat to them both, Mugford's far the best man.
He made me look like a lord, or the chief of some clan;
But Lewey distorted my face, and pinched up my nose,
And made my eyes look like the nails of my toes.

Charlottetown, January 22, 1868.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

ROGERS' MILLS, Western Road, on Township No. 5. These Mills are in good working order, placed on a good and never-failing stream, with 150 acres of as good Land as this Island can afford, well covered with large Hard and Soft Wood. This property is invaluable to a person of small capital. There is an industrious and thriving settlement—Bloomfield—fast improving the lands around this property, and Lumber always in demand. There is a Cottage at the Mill, a small clearance of 6 or 8 acres, with a Dwelling House and Stable. The Mill is new, well-made, and double-geared.

Information may be had on application to Mr. Rogers, on the premises; Benj. Rogers and Herbert Bell, Alberton; or to the subscriber in Charlottetown.

I. C. HALL.
January 20, 1867. 2m

Business Notices.

NEITHER the *Herald* nor the *Royal Gazette* will be furnished to new subscribers unless paid for in advance. We have so many debts on our books that, in order not to swell their number, we are forced to this step.

All ADVERTISEMENTS intended for either of those papers must be accompanied by the cash, at the rate of 6s. per square of 24 lines, or under, and 1s. 6d. for each continuation.

HANDBILLS, in proportion to size, from 4s. to 10s. per set of 25, and 1s. 6d. each additional set.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the Board Room, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at Ten o'clock, A. M.

JOHN McNEILL,
January 18, 1868. Secretary.

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

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

I. C. HALL.
Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
—AT—
Head of St. Peter's Bay.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Travelling Public that he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, on the premises lately occupied by Mr. PATRICK CONNOLLY, Tailor, Head of St. Peter's Bay, and trusts, by strict attention to the comfort and wants of travellers, combined with moderate charges, to secure a fair share of public patronage.

He also intends to carry on the

Tanning Business,

in all its various branches, in the Spring.

SIMON BULGER.
Head St. Peter's Bay, }
January 8, 1867. } 1m pd

GREAT
Clearing-Out Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, intending to Build a New BRICK STORE next spring, are desirous of reducing their present STOCK of GOODS, and will, after the 1st DECEMBER commence

SELLING OFF
THEIR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
BRITISH & AMERICAN
MERCHANDISE,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH ONLY!

FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Freehold Farm, containing 70 acres of Cleared Land, dyked and fenced, and situated on the CAVENDISH ROAD, Lot 22, within one Mile of LAIRD'S WHARF. It is also within easy reach of *Sea Manure*, and is otherwise desirably located either for business or farming.

Terms and further particulars made known on application to MICHAEL TREANOR.
Pownal Street, Charlottetown, }
Jany. 15, 1868. } 3ins

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.

Charlotetown, - *P. E. Island.*

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

SHOPS TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers to rent, with immediate possession TWO VERY DESIRABLE SHOPS, with Warerooms overhead, being part of his New and Commodious four story building on Queen Street. For Busines Stands these SHOPS cannot be surpassed in the City. For further particulars apply to

B. D. REDDN.
Queen Street Ch'town Oct. 30, 1867. P I Ex 4ins

YARMOUTH STOVES

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex Schooner "*M. E. Banks*," direct from YARMOUTH his USUAL SUPPLY of these Celebrated

COOK & BOX STOVES,

which will be sold cheap for Cash, or approved Joint Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.
Orwell, Oct. 16, 1867. tf

FALL 1867.
New Store. New Goods.

THE Undersigned having removed to his New Store, Old Stand, Reddin's Corner, where he has increased facilities for carrying on a general Dry Goods, Grocery, Liquor and China and Earthenware Business, he respectfully begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with all kinds of Goods in the above line, at as low prices as can be found in the City

The Stock Consists of:
Grey and
White Shirtings,
Blue, White, and Fancy
Flannels, Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
Twellings, Red, White and Blue Cotton
Warp, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Blankets, Coburgs,
Orleans, Winceys, Fancy Prints, Gala Plaids, Tweeds,
Doeskins, Pilot Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Paper Collars
Hats and Caps, Neckties, Flannel Shirts, Umbrellas
Oil Cloths, &c.; Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Molasses,
Rice, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Soap, and
Candles; Kerosene Oil, Brandy, Gin,
Rum, and Whiskey, Port and Sherry
Wine, always on hand at the
usual low prices; China
and Earthenware.

In Great Variety.

The Subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, and trusts, by attention to business and to the wants of his Customers, to merit an increase of sales and an extension of business.

Orders from the Country personally attended to promptly executed.

B. D. REDDIN
Old Stand, Reddin's Corner
November 11th, 1867.

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete change being about to be made in the business carried on at Orwell, heretofore, by the late Patrick Stephens, deceased, and subsequently by the undersigned,

And this is to give notice to those parties indebted to Mary Stephens, Executrix, and to the undersigned, by Judgments, Notes of Hand, and Book Accounts, that unless they pay their respective accounts in full this Fall, they shall be sued without further notice on the closing of the Navigation.

All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment.

R. J. CLARKE.
Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 18, 1867. 1 o f

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

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

Risks taken Daily
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., }
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867. } y

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. E. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

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

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

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

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device

RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer
AND
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

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.

NOW READY,
HARVIE'S
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANAC,
FOR 1868.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at
Harvie's Bookstore,
Jan'y. 8, 1868. Queen Street.

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

FAT HERRING!

300 BARRELS Bay of Island's FAT HERRING, for Sale by the Subscriber, (just arrived per Schoopers LETTIE and FOAM.)

I. C. HALL.
Jan 7, 1867. 4w

CODFISH!

100 QUINTALS large and medium CODFISH, for Sale by

I. C. HALL.
Jan. 7, 1868. 4w

City Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish

Castings of Various Descriptions.

Ship's Castings, Thrashing Machines, Mud Diggers, Mill Castings, Iron Fencing, Cannon Stoves, also, Old Stoves repaired at the shortest notice and cheap for Cash. Near McKinnon's Tannery.

MICHAEL RIORDAN,
Proprietor.
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867. 6w sl

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, 1865.

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. Haszard,
G. & S. Davies,	T. O'Connell,

THOS. OWEN, P. M.
General Post Office, }
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867. }

MAILS.
Winter Arrangement.

THE Mails for the neighboring Provinces and the United States will, until further notice, be closed at this Office every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, will be closed every alternate Thursday and Saturday, at 7 P. M. as follows, viz:—

Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.	Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868
Saturday, do 14, do	Thursday, Mch. 5, do
Thursday, do 26, do	Saturday, do 7, do
Saturday, do 28, do	Thursday, do 19, do
Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868	Saturday, do 21, do
Saturday, do 11, do	Thursday April 2, do
Thursday, do 23, do	Saturday, do 4, do
Saturday, do 25, do	Thursday, do 16, do
Thursday, Feb. 6, do	Saturday, do 18, do
Saturday, do 8, do	Thursday, do 30, do
Thursday, do 20, do	Saturday May 2, do

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's via Bedeque, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday, at 9, a. m.

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

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.
General Post Office, }
Ch'town, 11th Dec. 1867. }

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by virtue of a Deed of Release and Assignment made and Executed the 21st day of OCT., inst., duly filed and registered in the proper offices in this Island, WM. B. DAWSON, late of Charlottetown Tanner, hath released, assigned, transferred, and conveyed to the undersigned, all his real and personal Estate in Prince Edward Island, and all Debts, and sums of money and securities therefor due and owing unto him, as well as all the personal Estate and Effects belonging to and all debts and sums of money and securities therefor due and owing to GEORGE NICOLL, late of Charlottetown, Shoemaker, which had been by him assigned and conveyed to the said William B. Dawson, by a certain Deed of Assignment duly registered, upon certain Trusts, and for certain purposes, in the said first mentioned Deed of Assignment expressed. This is to notify all persons indebted to the said W. B. Dawson, and to the said George Nicoll, whether by Book Account, Notes of Hand, or otherwise, that the several sums due from them respectively, must be paid by them forthwith, to Messrs. ALLEY & DAVIES, Solicitors, who have been duly authorized to receive and give receipts for the same; and all persons to whom the said W. B. Dawson is indebted, are requested to furnish their claims and Accounts duly attested to the said Messrs. Alley & Davies, forthwith.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 25th Oct., 1867.

(Continued from first page.)

my lost playmate, with the sharer of all our games, Uncle George.

I opened the surgery door, and could see nobody. I dried my tears, and looked all round the room; it was empty. I ran up stairs again to Uncle George's garret bedroom—he was not there; his cheap hair brush and old cast-off razor case that had belonged to my grandfather, were not on the dressing table. Had he got some other bedroom? I went out on the landing and called softly, with an unaccountable terror and sinking at my heart, 'Uncle George!'

Nobody answered, but my aunt came hastily up the garret stairs.

'Hush!' she said. 'You must never call that name here again. Never!' She stopped suddenly and looked as if her own words had frightened her.

'Is Uncle George dead?' I asked.

My aunt turned red and pale, and stammered. I did not want to hear what she said; I brushed past her, down the stairs, my heart was bursting—my flesh felt cold. I ran breathlessly and recklessly into the room where my father and mother had received me. They were both sitting there still. I ran up to them, ringing my hands, and crying out in a passion of tears, 'Is Uncle George dead.'

My mother gave a scream that terrified me into instant silence and stillness. My father looked at her for a moment, rang the bell that summoned her maid, then seized me roughly by the arm, and dragged me out of the room.

He took me down into his study, seated himself in his accustomed chair, and put me before him, between his knees. His lips were awefully white, and I felt his two hands, as they grasped my shoulders, shaking violently.

'You are never to mention the name of Uncle George, again,' he said in a quick angry trembling whisper. 'Never to me, never to your mother, never to your aunt, never to the servants, never to anybody in this world? Never, never, never!'

The repitition of the word terrified me even more than the suppressed vehemence with which he spoke. He saw that I was frightened, and softened his manner a little before he went on.

'You will never see Uncle George, again,' he said. 'Your mother and I love you dearly, but if you forget what I have told you, you will be sent away from home. Never speak that name again—mind, never. Now kiss me, and go away.'

How his lips trembled—and, Oh, how cold they felt on mine. I shrunk out of the room the moment he had kissed me, and went and hid myself in the garden. 'Uncle George is gone—I am never to see him anymore—I am never to speak of him again—these were the words I repeated to myself, with indescribable terror and confusion the moment I was alone. There was something unspeakably horrible to my young mind in this mystery which I was commanded always to respect, and which, so far as I then knew, I could never hope to see revealed. My father, my mother, my aunt—all appeared to be separated from me now by the same impassable barrier. Home seemed home no longer, with Caroline dead, Uncle George gone, and a forbidden subject of talk perpetually and mysteriously interposing between my parents and me.

Though I never had infringed the command my father had given me in his study (his words and looks, and that dreadful scream of my mother's, which seemed to be always ringing in my ears, were more than enough to ensure my obedience.) I also never lost the secret desire to penetrate the darkness which clouded over the fate of Uncle George. For two years I remained at home, and discovered nothing. If I asked the servants about my uncle, they could only tell me that one morning he disappeared from the house. Of the members of my father's family, I could make no inquiries. They lived far away, and never came to see us—and the idea of writing to them, at my age and in my position, was out of the question. My aunt was as unapproachably silent as my father and mother; but I never forgot how her face had altered, when she had reflected for a moment, after hearing of my extraordinary adventure while going home with the servant over the sands at night. The more I thought of that change of countenance, in connection with what had occurred on my return to my father's house, the more certain I felt that the stranger who had kissed me and wept over me must have been no other than Uncle George.

At the end of my two years home, I was sent to sea in the merchant navy by my own earnest desire. I had always determined to be a sailor from the time when I went to stay with my aunt by the seaside—and I persisted long enough in my resolution to make my parents recognize the necessity of acceding to my wishes. My new life delighted me; and I remained away on foreign stations more than four years. When I at length returned home, it was to find a new affliction darkening our fireside. My father had died on the very day when I sailed for my return voyage to England.

Absence and change of scene had in no respect weakened the desire to penetrate the mystery of Uncle George's disappearance. My mother's health was so delicate that I hesitated for some time to approach the forbidden subject in her presence. When I at last ventured to refer to it, suggesting to her that any prudent reserve which might have been necessary while I was a child need no longer be persisted in, now that I was growing to be a young man, she fell into a violent fit of trembling, and commanded me to say no more. It had been my father's will, she said, that the reserve to which I referred should be always adopted towards me; he had not authorized her, before he died, to speak more openly; and, now, that he was gone, she would not so much as think of acting on her own unaided judgment. My aunt said the same thing, in effect, when I appealed to her. Determined not to be discouraged even yet, I undertook a journey, ostensibly to pay my respects to my father's family, but with the secret intention of trying what I could learn in that quarter on the subject of my Uncle George.

My investigations led to some results, though they were by no means satisfactory. George had always been looked on with contempt by his handsome sisters and his prosperous brothers; and he had not improved his position in the family by his warm advocacy of his brother's cause at the time of my father's marriage. I found that my Uncle's surviving relatives now spoke of him slightingly and carelessly. They assured me that they had never heard from him, and that they knew nothing of him, except that he had gone away to settle as they supposed in some foreign place, after having behaved very basely and badly to my father. He had been traced to London where he had sold out of the funds the small share of money which he had inherited after his father's death, and he had been seen on the deck of a packet bound for France, later on the same day. Beyond this, nothing was known about him. In what the alleged baseness of his behaviour consisted, none of his brothers and sisters could tell me. My father had refused to pain them by going into particulars, not only at the time of his brother's disappearance, but afterwards whenever the subject was mentioned. George had always been the black sheep of the flock, and he must have been conscious of his own baseness or he would certainly have written to explain and to justify himself. Such was the particulars which I gleaned during my visit to my father's family. To my mind they tended rather to deepen than to reveal the mystery. That such a gentle, docile, affecting creature as Uncle George should have injured the brother he loved by word or deed, at any period of their intercourse, seemed incredible; but that he should have been guilty of an act of baseness at the very time when my sister was dying, was simply and plainly impossible. And yet, there was the incomprehensible fact staring me in the face, that the death of Caroline and the disappearance of Uncle George had taken place in the same week!—Never did I feel more daunted and bewildered by the family mystery than after I had heard all the particulars in connection with it that my father's relatives had to tell me.

I may pass over the events of the next few years of my life briefly enough. My nautical pursuits filled up all my time, and took me far away from my country and my friends. But, whatever I did, and wherever I went, the memory of Uncle George, and the desire to penetrate the mystery of his disappearance, haunted me like familiar spirits. Often, in the lonely watches of the night at sea, did I recall the dark evening on the beach, the strange man's hurried embrace, the startling sensation of feeling his tears had on my cheeks, the disappearance of him before I had breath or self-possession enough to say a word. Often did I think over the inexplicable events that followed, when I had returned, after my sister's funeral, to my father's house, and oftener still did I puzzle my brains vainly in the attempt to form some plan for inducing my mother or my aunt to disclose the secret which they had hitherto kept from me so perseveringly. My only chance of knowing what had really happened to Uncle George, my only hope of seeing him again, rested with those two near and dear relatives. I despaired of ever getting my mother to speak on the forbidden subject after what had passed between us, but felt more sanguine about my prospects of ultimately inducing my aunt to relax in her discretion. My anticipations, however, in this direction were not destined to be fulfilled. On my next visit to England I found my aunt prostrated by a paralytic attack, which deprived her of the power of speach. She died soon afterwards in my arms, leaving me her sole heir. I searched anxiously among her papers for some reference to the family mystery, but found no clue to guide me. All my mother's letters to her sister at the time of Caroline's illness and death had been destroyed.

More years passed; my mother followed my aunt to the grave; and still I was as far as ever from making any discoveries in relation to Uncle George. Shorty after the period of this last affliction, my health gave way, and I departed by my doctor's advice, to try some baths in the south of France. I travelled slowly to my destination, turning aside from the direct road, and stopping wherever I pleased. One evening, when I was not more than two or three days' journey from the baths to which I was bound, I was struck by the picturesque situation of a little town placed on the brow of a hill at some distance from the main road, and resolved to have a nearer look at the place, with a view to stopping there for the night if it pleased me. I found the principal inn clean and quiet—ordered my bed there—and after dinner strolled out to look at the church. No thought of Uncle George was in my mind when I entered the building; and yet at that very moment chance was leading me to the discovery which, for so many years past, I had vainly endeavored to make—the discovery which I had given up as hopeless since the day of my mother's death.

I found nothing worth noticing in the church, and was about to leave it again, when I caught a glimpse of a pretty view through a side door, and stopped to admire it. The churchyard formed the foreground, and below it the hillside sloped gently into the plain over which the sun was setting in full glory. The *curet* of the church was reading his breviary, walking up and down a gravel path that parted the rows of graves. In the course of my wanderings I had learnt to speak French as fluently as most Englishmen; and when the priest came near me I said a few words in praise of the view, and complimented him on the neatness and prettiness of the churchyard. He answered with great politeness, and we got into conversation together immediately.

As we strolled along the gravel-walk, my attention was attracted by one of the graves standing apart from the rest. The cross at the head of it differed remarkably, in some points of appearance, from the crosses on the other graves. While all the rest had garlands hung on them, this one cross was quite bare; and the more extraordinary still, the name was not inscribed on it. The priest, observing that I stopped to look at the grave, shook his head and sighed.

'A countryman of yours is buried there,' he said. 'I was present at his death, he had borne the burden of a great sorrow among us, in this town, for many years, and his conduct has taught us to respect and pity him with all our hearts.'

'How is it that his name is not inscribed over his grave?' I inquired.

'It was suppressed by his own desire,' answered the priest, with some little hesitation. 'He confessed to me in his last moments that he had lived here under an assumed name. I asked his real name, and he told it to me, with the particulars of his sad story. He had reason for desiring to be forgotten after his death. Almost the last request he made was that I would keep that name a secret from all the world excepting only one person.'

'Some relative, I suppose,' said I.

'Yes—a nephew,' said the priest.

The moment the last word was out of his mouth, my heart gave a sudden answering bound. I suppose I must have changed color also, for the priest looked at me with sudden attention and interest.

'A nephew,' the priest went on when he had loved like his own child. He told me that if this nephew ever traced him to his burial place, and asked about him, I was free in that case to disclose all I knew. 'I should like my little Charlie to know the truth,' he said. 'In spite of the difference in our ages, Charley and I were playmates years ago.'

My heart beat faster, and I felt a choking sensation at the throat the moment I heard the priest unconsciously mention my Christian name in reporting the dying man's last words. As soon as I could steady my voice and feel certain of my self-possession, I communicated my family name to the priest, and asked him if that was not part of the secret that he had been requested to preserve.

He started back several steps, and clasped his hands amazedly.

'Can it be?' he said, in low tones, gazing at me earnestly, with something like dread in his face.

I gave him my passport, and looked away towards the grave. The tears came into my eyes as the recollection of past days crowded back on me. Hardly knowing what I did, I knelt down by the grave and smoothed the grass over it with my hand. Oh, Uncle George, why not trust your secret to your old playmate.—Why leave him to find you here?

The priest raised me gently, and begged me to go with him into his own house. On our way there, I mentioned persons and places that I thought my uncle might have spoken of, in order to satisfy my companion that I was really the person I represented myself to be. By the time we had entered his little parlor, and had sat down alone in it, we were almost like old friends together.

I thought it best that I should begin by telling all that I have related here, on the subject of Uncle George and his disappearance from home. My host listened with a grave and face, and said when I had done:

'I can understand your anxiety to know all that I am authorised to tell you—but pardon me if I say that there are circumstances in your uncle's story which it may pain you to hear'—he stopped suddenly.

'Which it may pain me to hear, as a nephew?' he asked.

'No,' said the priest, looking away from me, 'as a son.'

I gratefully expressed my sense of the delicacy and kindness which had prompted my companion's warning, but I begged him at the same time to keep me no longer in suspense, and to tell me the strict truth, no matter how painfully it might affect me as a listener.

In telling me all about what you term the Family Mystery,' said the priest, 'you have mentioned as a strange coincidence that your sister's death and your uncle's disappearance took place at the same time. Did you ever suspect what cause it was that occasioned your sister's death?'

'I only know what my father told me, and what all our friends believed—that she died of a tumor in the neck, or, as I sometimes heard it stated, from the effect on her constitution of a tumor in the neck.'

'She died under an operation for the removal of that tumor,' said the priest in low tones. 'And the operator was your Uncle George.'

In those few words all the truth burst upon me.

'Console yourself with the thought that the long martyrdom of his life is over,' the priest went on, after allowing me a few moments to control the violent agitation which his disclosure had caused in me. 'He rests; he is at peace. He and his little darling understand each other, and are happy now. That thought bore him up to the last, on his death-bed. He always spoke of your sister as his 'little darling.' He firmly believed that she was waiting to forgive and console him—and who shall say he was deceived in that belief?'

Not I. Not any one who has ever loved and suffered, surely!

'It was out of the depths of his self-sacrificing love for the child that he drew the fatal courage to undertake the operation,' continued the priest. 'Your father naturally shrank from attempting it. His medical brethren whom he consulted all doubted the propriety of taking any measures for the removal of the tumor, in the particular condition and situation of it, when they were called in. Your uncle alone differed with them. He was too modest a man to say so, but your mother found it out. The deformity of her beautiful child horrified her; she was desperate enough to catch the faintest hope of remedying it that any one might hold out to her; she persuaded her uncle to put his opinion to the proof. Her horror at the deformity of her child, and her despair at the prospect of its lasting for life, seem to have utterly blinded to all her natural sense of the danger of the operation. It is hard to say it to you, her son, but it must be told, nevertheless, that one day, when your father was out, she tearfully informed your uncle that his brother had consented to the performance of the operation, and that he had gone purposely out of the house because he had not nerve enough to stay and witness it. After that, your uncle did not hesitate. He had no fear of results, provided he could be certain of his own courage. All he dreaded was the effect on him of his love for the child, when he first found himself face to face with the dreadful necessity of touching her skin with the knife. It is needless to shock you by going into particulars. Let it be enough if I say that your uncle's fortitude failed when he wanted it most. His love for the child shook the firm hand that had never trembled before. In a word, the operation failed. Your father returned, and found his child dying. The frenzy of his despair when the truth was told him carried him to excesses which it shocks me to mention—excesses which began in his degrading his brother by a blow, which ended in his binding himself by an oath to make that brother suffer public punishment for his fatal rashness in a court of law. Your uncle was too heart-broken by what had happened to feel those outrages as some men might have felt them. He looked for a moment at his sister-in-law (I do not like to say your mother, considering what I have now to tell you) to see if she would acknowledge that she had encouraged him to attempt the operation, and that she had deceived him in saying that he had his brother's permission to try it. She was silent; and when she spoke it was to join her husband in denouncing him as the murderer of their child. Whether fear of your father's anger, or revengeful indignation against your uncle most actuated her, I cannot presume to enquire, especially in your presence, I can only state facts. Meanwhile your uncle turned to your father, and spoke the last words he was ever to address to his eldest brother in this world. He said—'I have deserved the worst your anger can inflict on me, but I will spare you the scandal of bringing me to justice in open court. The law, if it found me guilty, could at the worst but banish me from my country and my friends. I will go of my own accord.' God is my witness that I honestly believed I could save the child from deformity and suffering. I am fit for nothing but to go and hide myself and my shame and my misery from all eyes that have ever looked on me. I shall never come back, never expect your pity or forgiveness. If you think less harshly of me when I am gone, keep secret what has happened; let no other lips say of me what your's and your wife's have said. I shall think forbearance atonement enough—atonement greater than I have deserved. Forget me in this world. May we meet in another, where the secrets of all hearts are opened, and where the child who is gone before may make peace between us!' He said those words and went out. Your father never saw or heard from him again.'

I know the reason now why my father had never confided the truth to any one, his own family included.

My father had evidently told the worst to her sister, under the seal of secrecy. And there the dreadful disclosure had been arrested.

'Your uncle told me,' the priest continued, 'that before he left England he took leave of you by stealth, in a place you were staying at by the seaside. He had not the heart to quit his country and his friends forever, without kissing you for the last time. He followed you in the dark, and caught you up in his arms, and left you again before you had a chance of discovering him. The next day he departed from England. He had spent a week once here with a student friend, at the time when he was a pupil at the Hotel Dieu. And to this place he returned to hide, to suffer, and to die. We all saw that he was a man crushed and broken by some great sorrow, and we respected him and his affliction. He lived alone, and only came out of doors towards evening, when he used to sit on the brow of the hill yonder, with his head on his hand, looking towards England. That place seemed a favorite with him, and he is buried close by it. He revealed the story of his past life to no living soul here but me, and to me he only spoke when his last hour was approaching. What he had suffered here during his exile no man can presume to say. I, who saw more of him than any one, never heard a word of complaint fall from his lips. He had the courage of the martyrs while he lived, and the resignation of the saints when he died. Just at the last, his mind wandered. He said he saw his little darling waiting by the fireside to lead him away, and he died with a smile on his face—the first I had ever seen there.

The priest ceased, and we went out together by the mournful twilight, and stood for a while on the brow of the hill where Uncle George used to sit, with his face turned towards England. How my heart ached for him, as I thought of what he must have suffered in the silence and solitude of his long exile? Was it well for me that I had discovered the Family Mystery at last. I have sometimes thought not. There sometimes wished that the secrecy had never been cleared away which had once hid from me the fate of Uncle George.

A broxodfast scoundrel in ottawa inscribed over his door, "Let nothing evil enter here." Diogenes wrote under it, "how does the owner get in?"

A Chicago divorce case rests on the complaint of the lady that her husband made her 'get up in the middle of the night and make the bed over.'

A Yankee sneering at the stupidity of a contemporary, says, "The best thing to do with the world is a dirty shirt."

It is said that coal ashes mixed with the best way to cook cabbage is to cut it up and boil it in a bag. It is made more palatable thereby.

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RICHARD J. CLARKE.

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MONTH DAY	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	Hi	Wa
		h m	h m	h	
1	Saturday	7 29	4 59	4	
2	Sunday	28	5 1	5	
3	Monday	26	2 6		
4	Tuesday	25	3 7		
5	Wedeusday	24	4 8		
6	Thursday	22	6 9		
7	Friday	21	8 10		
8	Saturday	19	9 11		
9	Sunday	18	11 ev		
10	Monday	16	13		
11	Tuesday	14	15		
12	Wednesday	12	17		
13	Thursday	11	18		
14	Friday	10	19		
15	Saturday	9	20		
16	Sunday	7	22		
17	Monday	6	23		
18	Tuesday	4	24		
19	Wedeusday	3	26		
20	Thursday	1	27		
21	Friday	6 59	29	1	
22	Saturday	58	31	1	
23	Sunday	56	32	1	
24	Monday	54	33	1	
25	Tuesday	52	35		
26	Wednesday	50	37		
27	Thursday	48	38		
28	Friday	46	39		
29	Saturday	44	41		

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