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CLARKE.

ADE EASY

OINTMENT

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Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Gout	Sore-nipples
Glandular	Sore-throats
swellings	Scurvy
Lumbago	Sore-heads
Piles	Tumors
Rheumatism	Ulcers
Scalds Yaws	Wounds

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—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s

saving by taking the larger
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DDIN,
Barrister at Law,
ANCER, &c.
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CHFORT'S
SHOP!
the PAINT SHOP, lately oc-
ells, Grafton Street, where he is
that may be entrusted to him in
ORNAMENT-
INTING,
ithout unnecessary delay.—In-
Ship Painting, Carriages and
ted in the best style, and satis-
Pictures in Oil Paintings and

J C BUCHFORT.

ship Notice.
have this day entered into
as BARRISTERS and AT-
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EORGE ALLEY,
OUIS H. DAVIES.
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N DUCK.
ed Agent for the sale of the
ls Cotton Duck,
to receive orders for all the
ities to suit purchasers.
I. C. HALL.
1867.

The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867. NO. 7

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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

ALMANACK FOR NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 10h. 15m., morning. N.E.
Full Moon, 11th day, 8h. 57m., evening. S. E.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 0h. 53m., evening. W.
New Moon, 25th day, 0h. 58m., morning. N.

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

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, November 22, 1867.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, (small) per lb.	4 to 6d
Do by the quarter,	5d to 4½d
Pork, (carcass)	5d to 6d
Do (small)	6 d to 7
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 5d
Lamb per lb,	3d to 5d
Veal, per lb	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 6
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	17s to 19s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s to 1s 2d
Grain	
Barley, per bushel,	8d
Oats per do.,	2s 7d to 2s 8d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	2s to 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 2s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	1s 6d to 3s
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 5
Do (Pine)	7s to 9
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	75s to 80s
Straw, per ton	60s to 70
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6
Calfskins, per do.,	6d to 4
Hides, per lb.,	4
Wool,	1s 3d
Sheepskins,	2
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	1s to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits

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

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

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

E. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 29, 1867.

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

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

Oct. 6, 1866. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

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

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief

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

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

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

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1867. SPRING 1867.

KENT STREET
CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

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

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

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

P. REILLY.

May 14th, 1867

PINE LUMBER, &c.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet 1, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch Pine—good quality and partly seasoned,
100,000 Square Sawed SHINGLES.
125,000 Cedar SHINGLES.
1 large Ware Room FRAME.
—ALSO—
160 Tons Port Hood COAL, a good article for home use

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer

July 24, 1867

FREEHOLD PROPERTY
For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 75 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in Lot 14, and about one mile from Grand River Ferry. There are a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other Out-houses on the premises. Ten acres of said property are covered with a young growth of ROCK MAPLE, and the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. There is also a Marsh connected therewith, which yields annually about eight or nine tons of Hay. This Property is in a flourishing settlement, and is near the Main Post Road to Port Hill. Its water facilities are excellent.

For terms and other particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

MALCOLM McGOUGAN

Grand River, Lot 14, Oct. 23, 1867. 4w

Building Lots in the City.

TO BE SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE, in two separate Blocks,

Town Lot No. 100,

in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, pleasantly situated on GRAFTON STREET, between Temperance Hall and Prince of Wales' College. On the premises is a COTTAGE, at present let in two tenements.

Apply to

JOHN McNEILL,

Oct. 30, 1867. 3in Water Street

Select Literature.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

'Four o'clock, and no Helen yet? What can detain her? She is usually more punctual than the clock itself.'

It was scarcely a room in which Laura Avery was sitting—rather a magnificent bay window with draperies of embroidered lace.

'Poor Helen,' she murmured, 'how differently our lots have been ordered in this world. Her parents dead—their wealth irretrievably lost, and she too proud to accept a cent she has not laboriously earned. Oh, dear!' and Laura sighed again, just as the clock's liquid voice chimed the half hour.

"She doesn't come,' soliloquized the puzzled little damsel. There's something the matter. Perhaps she's sick. I'll send James to enquire—no I'll go myself.

Before the words were out of her lips she was up in the room adjusting a soft grey shawl over her black silk dress, and the strings of a quiet little brown velvet bonnet, whose crimson rose, among its own trimmings of enameled moss, was not unlike the bloom of her cheeks.

'I don't think its going to snow,' she pondered, looking out at the gray, threatening sky, as she drew on her perfectly fitting gloves.

As she came through the softly carpeted vestibule, a servant approached her.

'A note, Miss Laura—It came five minutes ago.'

'Ah!' The rose was several shades in the background now; she broke a scented seal, and glanced over the delicate, cream coloured sheet, with a bright, suppressed smile dimpling the corners of her mouth Yet the note was a very simple one after all.

My Dear Miss Avery.—May I promise myself the pleasure of accompanying you to hear the new opera to-night? Unless I receive a message to forbid me, I will call for you at half past seven.—Your most devoted slave and subject,

Florian Richley.

Laura instinctively slipped the note into her bosom, as if fearful lest the very picture on the wall should catch sight of the chirography, and pursued her way down the gloomy street, with eyes that saw the murky atmosphere through the radiant glow of a couleur de rose. Meantime the grey light of October was fading away from a dreary room in the third story of a house situated on one of those streets where decent respectability strives hand to hand with the grim assailant, want.

Singularly out of keeping with the shabby and poverty stricken aspect of the room, was a newly finished dress of lustrous purple silk, bright as the dyes of Tyre, that lay folded on the table beside the window, in such a manner that [illegible] heavily trimming—a white border of purple velvet, edged on another side with a fluting of white point lace. For poor Ellen Waynall [illegible] thing more important than a poor paid dressmaker.

She lay on the little white bed in the corner, with her flushed face pressed close against the pillow, and her slender figure partially covered by a coarse plaided scarlet shawl, while the involuntary contraction of her forehead bore witness to the pain she was meekly suffering.

As one or two tears escaped from her closed eyelids, and crept softly down her cheek, a slight step sounded on the landing outside, and a knock came gently to the panels of the door.

'Come in,' said Ellen, hurriedly dashing away the tears. 'Laura, is it possible, that it is you, dear?'

'Yes, it is myself and none other, Nelly. I could not imagine why you did not come and fit that dress as you appointed; but I know the reason now. Nelly, you are sick. Why did you not send?

Ellen tried to smile faintly.

'I am not very sick, Laura; at least I have not suffered much pain until to-night,—no, Laura, do not draw your purse,' she added with a slight perceptible sparkle in her eyes, and a proud quiver on her lips, 'I am not quite so low as to accept charity. Don't look so hurt and grieved, dearest. You know how sensitive I cannot help being on some points. It is only for a little while. When I am well enough to take that dress home and get the money for it, I shall then be enabled to purchase whatever I may require.'

Laura Avery knelt down at her friend's bedside with soft, pleading eyes.

'Dear Ellen, you will not refuse to accept a temporary loan from me?'

'I can wait, Laura.'

Laura looked from the dress to Ellen with a face painted with perplexity. Suddenly a bright inspiration seemed to strike her.

'Let me take the dress home, Ellen,' she exclaimed. 'The walk will be just what I need. You will never be stronger unless you coaxet yourself up a little. You will let me, Nell?'

Ellen hesitated a moment.

'But Laura—'

'No buts in the matter, if you please, Nell,' laughed Laura, gleefully beginning to fold the dress into a basket that stood beside it.

'Where is it to go.'

'To Mrs. Richley's, on River Street. Why, Laura, what is the matter?'

'Nothing, only I am folding the dress wrong,' returned Laura, in a low voice. It was well that Ellen did not see the scarlet blush that rose to her friend's lovely cheek, as she stood with her back to the bed, smoothing the lustrous breadths of purple silk. Mrs. Richley's! Laura was almost sorry she had volunteered to go, but it was too late to retract the offer now.

'What a selfish little creature I am,' she mused. 'Poor Nelly needs the money so bad, and can't go for it herself, and it isn't at all likely that I shall see Florian. I will go—there's an end of it.'

'Thank you, dear Laura, it is so kind of you,' said Ellen fervently, as Miss Avery came to the bedside with the basket on her arm, and her black veil drawn closely over the brown velvet bonnet.

'She owes me three dollars on this dress, and there's seven dollars on the old account, she has never paid me.'

'Ten dollars! I'll collect it, never fear,' said Laura, gaily, as she disappeared, while to poor Ellen it seemed as if the sunshine had all died out with the absence of her beautiful friend.

It was nearly dusk when Miss Avery, summoning all her resolution, ascended the brown stone steps of the Richley mansion and rang the bell.

'What's your business with Mrs. Richley?' asked the servant, suspiciously scrutinizing the little basket that she carried. Laura bit her lips. This manner from servants was entirely new to her. Yet how often must poor Ellen have endured it.

'I have called to bring home a dress that was finished for her,' said she in a low tone of quiet dignity.

'Oh—ah—yes; I suppose you had better walk in.'

The servant conducted her up stairs to a sort of sitting room or boudoir, where Mrs. Richley, a portly dame of about fifty, gorgeously dressed in crimson silk, was sitting in her easy chair, in front of a glowing fire. Laura was inwardly grateful that the gas had not been lighted, particularly when she observed Mr. Florian Richley, who was lounging on a velvet sofa in one of the recesses. Mrs. Richley looked up as the servant ushered in the new comer.

'Well, young woman, what do you want?'

Laura's cheek tinged at the tone of coarse insolence in which she was addressed, but she commanded herself to reply meekly.

'I have brought your dress, Mrs. Richley.'

'Where is Miss Waynall?'

'She is ill.'

'Very well, lay down the dress, it's all right.'

But Laura stood her ground valiantly.

'Miss Waynall would like her money to-night, madame—seven dollars on the old account, and three for this dress.'

'It is not convenient to-night.'

'But, Mrs. Richley, Miss Waynall is ill and needs the money,' persisted Laura.

'There, Florian,' said Mrs. Richley, addressing the young man in the Turkish dressing gown and elaborately arranged hair, 'I told you how it would be.'

'What the deuce is the matter now?' unpalishly asked Florian, for the first time condescending to evince any interest in what was going on.

'Why, these impertinent dress-making people are always clamoring after money, just when you have drained me of my last cent.'

'Let 'em clamor, then, that's my advice,' said Florian, without taking the trouble to move his head.

'Just give me back the ten dollar bill, Florian,' urged his mother. 'You can't want it to-night.

'But I do want it, it happens,' said Florian coolly.

'You're going to fritter it away in some of those gambling houses, or drink yourself stupid again,' fretted Mrs. Richley. 'It's too bad, giving my money away just to plunge you in those horrible [illegible] Why don't you earn money for yourself?'

'Easy, me, easy, [illegible] put, arranging himself to a sitting posi[illegible] lose your temper, for it isn't worth while. This ten dollar bill is going to help make my fortune. It shall take the lively Laura to the opera to-night.'

'Nonsense; this flue scheme will flash in the pan, just like all the rest of your castles in the air. She won't have you.'

'Oh, yes, she will, incredulous mamma, wait and see. Then I'll pay you back the money with interest out of my lady's bag of shiners.'

'And will you leave off your gambling habits? Oh, Florian, they will be the ruin of you yet.'

'Perhaps so—perhaps not,' returned the young man insolently. 'That will be just as I please.'

Both the mother and son had entirely forgotten the presence of the young girl, who was standing in the dusky shadow of the window until this moment, when Mrs. Richley, turning sharply round, saw her.

'What are you waiting for?' she asked, irritably. 'I have already told you that it was not convenient to pay the money to-night—why don't you go about your business?'

Her cheeks were flushed even beneath their artificial bloom of rouge, and her chill gray eyes sparkled with the rising anger, as Laura Avery composedly advanced forward. She took one of the wax tapers from the china shelf, and lighted the gas with a steady hand, whose flash of rich rings filled Mrs. Richley with astonishment.

'I am sorry that you cannot pay your debts, madam,' said Laura, quietly looking the amazed mother and son in the face; 'but I am not sorry for any occurrence that has opened my eyes to the true character of Florian Richley. I will take the ten dollars to my sick friend, as you will find it entirely unnecessary to go to the opera to-night.'

Florian's handsome cheek had grown pale—his knees quivered beneath him as he mechanically took the bill from his pocket book and placed it in the hands of the imperative beauty, while Mrs. Richley sank back aghast into the cushioned arm chair.

Florian made one desperate effort to retrieve his lost fortune even in the moment of sure defeat and discomfiture.

'I am very sorry—awkward mistake—hope you will afford me an explanation,' he stammered.

'I require no explanation,' sir, was Laura's cold reply, as she withdrew from the apartment, haughtily and unapproachable as a statue of ice.

She hurried home through the twilight streets, with a burning cheek and a beating heart, and it was nearly dark when once more she entered Miss Maynall's room, lighted only by the faint glow of a low fire.

'Back so soon, Ellen?' asked Laura, somewhat surprised.

'Here is the money, Nell,' she said, thankful that the dim twilight could not betray her tell-tale features. 'And now you must get well as fast as you can.'

'Oh, Laura, I am so much obliged to you.'

Laura stooped to kiss her friend's pale cheek, inwardly reflecting how much she had to thank Ellen's indisposition.

But she never told Ellen of the discovery she had unwittingly made while fulfilling the gentle mission of friendship, and no one ever knew the precise manner in which the contemplated match between Florian Richley and Laura Avery was broken off.

There are some things that bring their own reward in this world—and that one act of kindness had saved Laura from unconsciously taking the step that would have plunged her into a life-time of misery.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CUBA."

HALIFAX, Nov. 18, 1867.

R. M. S. "Cuba," from Liverpool the 9th, and Queenstown 10th inst., arrived here at 3.30 this morning. The principal features of the news have already been anticipated by Atlantic telegraph.

The French Exhibition closed finally on the 3rd inst., without any ceremony whatever. The largest number of visitors ever in the building on one day, was on the 31st ult., the day originally fixed as the last on which it would remain open. For some weeks past it is said the building and its contents were gradually becoming more dusty and dingy.

Earl Russell has not, after all, abdicated his functions as Leader of the Opposition, the noble lord having issued invitations for a parliamentary dinner to his principal supporters in the Upper House. It is said the Whigs proper are willing to go in for a redistribution of Seats Bill, but that the Radicals press for the Ballot. Mr. Gladstone will, we suppose, occupy his old position as second in command, and it is confidently declared that he is willing to undertake the task of Irish Church Reform.

THE RIOTS AT EXETER.

Some very serious riots took place at Exeter on the 4th. The disturbances began with the breaking of the windows of some bakers' shops, and threatening assemblages before the shops of some butchers. Between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, the rioters became very daring, and nearly all the bakers' and butchers' shops were broken into. The fronts were destroyed and the houses gutted. Much damage was done, and in many places tills were robbed. The militia were called out, and 200 soldiers were despatched by special train on receipt of telegram asking for assistance. Some corn-dealers' premises were burnt down at Exminster, it is supposed by incendiaries. The city was kept in a state of commotion during the whole of Tuesday night, and a conflict arose between the authorities and the "roughs," the former having prohibited the usual celebration of the 5th of November. The contagion of disorder has extended to other Devonshire towns, and we hear of food riots at Torquay, Crediton, and Newton Abbott, in the first named place of so serious a character, that the Riot Act was read.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg, of Saturday last, publishes the text of the declaration delivered to the Sublime Porte by the Ambassadors of Russia, France, Prussia and Italy. In this declaration, the Powers named throw off all responsibility for the future course of events, in consequence of the Porte refusing to accept their advice on the Cretan question. They declare that they leave Turkey to the consequences of this refusal, and withdraw from her all their moral support. France is said to have signed reluctantly; England and Austria refused their co-operation. The Russian Government has issued a circular, showing the course adopted by it in order to prevent an insurrectionary outbreak in Turkey, and declares that Russia will adhere to the principle of non-intervention, so long as it is respected by the other Powers, that it will not adopt an isolated course of action, but "that it is resolved to accomplish its duties to humanity."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Latest advices from India bring us full details of the expeditionary force to Abyssinia, which it seems is as popular there as it is the opposite with us at home.—The *Friend of India*, a leading Anglo-Indian paper, considers "the difficulties are trifling enough, and becomes less so as our information enlarges." Perhaps the excitement of the expedition breaking through the dull monotony of the soldier's life in India may have something to do with the state of feeling in Bombay. The advanced brigade of the field force arrived safely at Aden on the 15th October, after a good passage, and without any casuality. They were to proceed in a few days to Annesley Bay, 20 miles south of Massowah, the place chosen for debarkation, where there was good anchorage in deep water. The entire force to leave India was to consist of over 12,000 effectives (4000 Europeans and 8000 natives,) and, in addition to this army of fighting men, there will be probably as many as 8000 followers.

If it is true, as stated, that there is no drinkable water to be found within sixteen miles of the coast, it is a bad look-out for the men. Already, a steamer had been detained to condense water for the troops employed on the working parties; but it is suggested that the responsible people, foreseeing the difficulty as to water, should have lost no time in setting up several powerful condensers to supply the force.

ITALY.

The following proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel was issued in Florence on the 27th ult:—

"*Italians*: Bands of volunteers, excited and seduced by a party without my authorization or that of my government, have violated the frontier of the States. The respect equally due to all laws and international stipulations sanctioned by Parliament and by myself, under these serious circumstances, prescribes an inexorable debt of honor. Europe knows that the flag raised in territories adjacent to ours, and upon which is inscribed destruction to the supreme spiritual authority of the head of the Catholic religion, is not mine. This attempt places our common country in the most serious danger. It imposes upon me the imperious duty of saving at the same time our honor and the country, and of not confounding in one or two causes, absolutely distinct, two different objects. Italy must be secured against the dangers she may run. Europe must be convinced that, faithful to her engagements, Italy does desire to be and cannot be the disturber of public order. A war with our ally would be a fratricidal war between two armies which have fought for the same cause. As holder of the right of peace or war, I cannot tolerate its usurpation. I feel confident, therefore, that the voice of reason will be listened to, and the Italian citizens who have violated that right will promptly withdraw behind the line of our troops. The dangers which disorders and rash schemes may create among us must be appeased by maintaining the firm authority of the government and the inviolability of the laws. The honor of the country is in my hands, and the confidence which the nation has shown in me during the saddest periods, cannot fail me. When calm shall be restored to men's minds, and order shall be fully re-established, according to the vote of Parliament, my government, in agreement with that of France, will endeavor with all loyalty to make a practicable arrangement calculated to put an end to this serious and important Roman question. I have had, and always shall have, confidence in your wisdom, as you have had to the affection of your King, for this great country, which, thanks to our common sacrifices, we have, at last, restored to the number of nations, and which we must hand down entire and honored to our children.' The proclamation is signed by the King and all the ministers.

Marshal O'Donnell, ex-Minister of Spain, died on Tuesday evening, 5th inst.

It was announced, a few days since, that subscriptions had been commenced in France in aid of a fund to assist the Papacy in the defence of the temporal power against the attack of the Garibaldians. The matter was taken up with great enthusiasm, and in a few days nearly 700 000 francs were contributed.

Great military preparations continue to be made in France, and the magnitude of these arrangements is referred to as clearly showing that the French Government anticipates a far more important conflict than the volunteers of General Garibaldi could threaten. It is said that troops are being sent to the east as well as southward.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of October 28, says the Pope went to Fort St. Angelo and presented himself to the Garibaldian prisoners, who received him on their knees in profound silence. Looking around on the party, about two hundred in number, the Holy Father said:—"Behold him whom your generals call the Vampire of Italy. Is it against me you have all taken up arms?—And what do you see? A poor old man." The Pope then drew tears and addressed several of the prisoners personally, saying:—"You, my friend, have lost your shoes; and you, your shirt, and your coat, and your hat. Ah! Well! I shall see you are provided for, and then I shall send you away to your homes; only, I shall ask you first, as Catholics, to make a spiritual confession, for my sake. You know, my dear friends, that it is the Pope himself who asks this of you." The Garibaldians were deeply moved by this address, and pressed forward to kiss the cross bordering the Pope's robes, when the Holy Father gave them his benediction.

There was a fearful accident to the mail from England to Paris on Sunday morning. Our correspondent sends us the following hurriedly written account:—About 14 miles from Paris, the train, which was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, ran into an engine and tender which were coming from the direction of Paris. How the fatal piece of carelessness was permitted, has yet to be explained. The two engines met with a fearful crash, and broke into each other in such a manner as to look like a confused mass of iron. The first carriages were smashed to atoms; many of the passengers were killed and others were fearfully bruised and shaken. The two carriages furthest from the engine sustained but little damage. The accident took place about half-past seven, and it was nearly ten before such of the injured persons as could bear removal reached their hotels in Paris and got medical aid. A great deal of suffering was caused by the impossibility of getting anything to drink, though there was a station only 300 yards off; but a couple of hours elapsed before even a drop of water could be obtained to moisten the lips of the wounded.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

JAPANESE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The San Francisco Bulletin thus describes the carpenters who accompanied the new and most wonderful troupe of Japanese, since performing in that city:—

"The Japanese calling themselves the *Hanga-ko-kee* troupe are fitting up the stage of the Metropolitan Theatre in the similitude of a Japanese temple, for the exhibition of their feats of strength and legerdemain. They are said to be all of one family, and the very carpenters who are doing the joiner work are members of that family. Japanese carpenters have an advantage over American mechanics, in the fact that they have four hands instead of two, their toes being as handy as their fingers. But they gain nothing by it, because they make no use of work-benches or vices. If a Japanese carpenter wants to sharpen a saw, he squats on his haunches, places the back of the tool to be operated on the ground, grips one end of the saw with the left hand, seizes the other with the toes of his right foot, and goes to work with as much confidence as a Yankee carpenter at a bench. Their tools are not like American tools, though they have a faint similarity, showing that all tools have one common parentage, whether their inventor was Tubal Cain or some other artificer. All Japanese saws are shaped like butchers' cleavers. The handle is like the handle of a cleaver, but flattish, as if whittled out of a piece of inch board; the metal back of the saw is driven [illegible] and the whole is secured by being wrapped with fine split cane. The blade of the saw is about the substance of our saws, but the teeth are much narrower, giving more of them to an inch, and much longer. They are all pointed towards the hands, and cut the wood like so many hooks. When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places at across anything which will elevate one end a few inches, then stands on the wood and cuts it, seizing the cleaver-looking saw in both hands and pulling it towards him. Thus, by a number of short, quick up strokes, he gets through a plank not so speedily, but quite as effectively as an American carpenter would do with the long, slow, down stroke of the rip-saw. The planes are small, with single irons, no handles. The planes are shorter, lighter, and the wood shallower than ours, being generally not more than an inch deep. To plane a piece of wood, they lay it on the ground, squat on their hams, hold it fast with their toes, and work the plane with both hands towards them. To drill a hole they have a short awl, inserted in the end of a round stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat as before, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands in less time than one of our carpenters could drill one with a gimlet. Their hammers are solid cylindrical pieces, not made sharply with waists and graceful outlines like ours. They have the same flat-sided handles as the saws. The Japs. have iron squares, not unlike American squares, marked with degrees. Their measures are brass, very light, and fluted. On one side the inch, or what stands for the inch with us, 1 3-16 inches, and divided into ten parts. Some of their tools appear to be mere children's toys; for instance, they have a smoothing plane 24 inches long, one inch broad, and half an inch thick. Their chisels are light and small. The cutting part of some are the size and shape of a section of a half dollar, the square side being the cutting edge, and a round metal shaft connecting the convex side with a wooden handle. The most ingenious article in their tool chest is a chalk line. It is a wooden cup containing a spongy substance steeped in Indian ink. This is pierced front and back, and the marking line passes through it. The end of the line is attached to a small awl, the other end of the line, after passing through the cup, is wound around a reel not unlike a fishing-rod reel, which takes the place of the handle of the cup. To mark a line down a plank, the Japanese carpenter sticks the awl in at one end of the proposed line, carries the cup to the other, the line paying itself out as he does so; he holds the line on the board when he reaches the desired spot, strikes the mark, and then takes up his cup and reels up his line as he walks back to the spot where he inserted the awl. The process of paying the line and reeling it up again both draw through the ink in the cup and keep it ready for action."

THE CONDEMNED ENGLISH FENIANS—THEIR SPEECHES ON RECEIVING SENTENCE.

However wicked we may consider the conduct of the Fenian party, we cannot but admire the patriotism that makes them so regardless of death in what they consider their country's cause as the following speeches indicate. Allen, Larkin, Gould, and Shore—found guilty and condemned to death for the murder of the Manchester policeman Brett during the rise which resulted in the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, the Fenian leaders, on the 18th inst.—severally made speeches in reply to the enquiry of the court what they had to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. Another of their number—a soldier named Maguire—who had been 13 years in the army, made no remark.

William Philip Allen, a native of Bandon, in the County of Cork, in reply to the interrogatory of the Court, said:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—Your direction is one that should be gladly asked, but other and more eloquent men than I have answered it. Where are the men—Burke, Emmet, and others, who have stood in the dock like me in defence of their country? No man in this Court regards the death of Sergt. Brett more than I do, and I positively say in the presence of the Almighty and ever-living God, that I am innocent—aye, as innocent as any man in this Court. I don't say this for the sake of mercy; I want no mercy—I'll have no mercy. I'll die as many thousands have died, for the sake of their beloved land, and in defence of it. I will die proudly and triumphantly in defence of republican principles and the liberty of an oppressed and enslaved people. It is possible we are asked why sentence should not be passed upon us, on the evidence of the prostitutes of the streets of Manchester, fellows out of work, convicted felons—aye, an Irishman sentenced to be hanged when an English dog would have got off. I say, positively and defiantly, justice was not done me since I was arrested. As for myself I feel the righteousness of my every act with regard to what I have done in defence of my country. I fear not. I am fearless—fearless of the punishment that can be inflicted on me; and with that, my Lords, I have done."

Larkin acknowledged that he was of the crowd which released Kelly and Deasy, and that he joined others for that purpose, but that they had no design of murder. He looked on his fate, whatever it might be, as a decree of God which he could not escape, and denying any hand in the murder, he looked to God for mercy, and asked His forgiveness for those who had sworn his life away.

Gould, the finest-looking and, to appearance, the most intellectual of the five, said his name was Michael O'Brien, and that he was born in Cork. He also addressed the Court as follows:

"I am a citizen of the United States of America, and if Charles Francis Adams had done his duty toward me, as he ought to do in this country, I would not be in this dock answering your questions now. Mr. Adams did not come though I wrote to him. He did not come to see if I could find evidence to disprove the charge, which I positively could if he had taken the trouble of sending or coming to see what I could do. I hope the American people will notice that part of the business." [Gould here commenced to read from a paper, when he would have done better to have spoken. It was upon the tyranny of England and the wrongs and misery of Ireland—"the thousands who want bread, while aristocrats are rioting in luxury and crime." Its conclusion was as follows:] "Which are the the young of Ireland to respect—the law that murders or banishes their people, or the means to resist relentless tyranny and of ending their miseries forever under a home Government? I need not answer to that question here. I trust the Irish people will answer it to their satisfaction soon. I am not astonished at my conviction. The Government of this country have the power of convicting any person. They appoint the judge; they choose the jury; and by means of what is called patronage (which is the means of corruption), they have the power of making the laws to suit their purposes. I am confident that my blood will rise a hundred fold against the tyrants who think proper to commit such an outrage. There is nothing in the close of my political career which I regret. I don't know of one act which would bring the blush of shame to my face, or make me afraid to meet my God or fellow man. I would be happy, and nothing would make me more happy than to die on the field for my country in defence of her liberties. As it is, I cannot die on the field, but I can die on the scaffold, I hope, as a soldier, a man and a Christian.

Shore, commenting briefly upon the loose and irregular evidence upon which he had been convicted, denied that he had any hand in the murder of Brett, but defended the justice of the attempt to rescue Kelly and Deasy from the hands of the authorities. He said the circumstances would have justified the act before the English had it happened in any other country, and taunted English justice thus:

"If Jefferson Davis had been released in a Northern city, there would have been a cry of applause throughout all England. If Garibaldi, whom I saw before I was shut out from the world, had been arrested, released, or something of the kind had taken place, they should have applauded the bravery of the act. If the captives of King Theodore had been released, they would have been applauded. But as it happened to be in England, of course it is an awful thing, while yet in Ireland murders are being perpetrated on unoffending men, as in the case of the riots in Waterford, where an unoffending man was murdered and no one was punished for it. Had I been an Englishman, and arrested near the scene of that disturbance, I would have been brought as a witness to indentify them; but being an Irishman, and it was supposed my sympathy was with them, and on suspicion of sympathy I was arrested, and in consequence of the arrests and rewards which were offered I was indentified. It could not be otherwise. We have been found guilty, and as a matter of course, we accept our death as gracefully as possible. We are not afraid to die, at least I am not."

"Nor I!" "Nor I!" Nor I!" said the other prisoners.

"I, too, am an American citizen, and on English territory. I have committed no crime which makes me amenable to the crown of England. I have done nothing, and, as a matter of course, I did expect protection—as this gentleman (pointing to Allen) has said, the protection of the Ambassador of my Government. I am a citizen of the State of Ohio; but I am sorry to say my name is not Shore. My name is Edward O'Meagher Connor. I belong to Ohio, and there are loving hearts there who will be sorry for this. I have nothing but my best wishes to send them, and my best feelings, and I assure them that I can die as a Christian and an Irishman, and that I am not ashamed or afraid of anything I have ever done or the consequences, either before God or man. They would be ashamed of me if I was in the slightest degree a coward, or concealed my opinions. You will soon send us before our God, and I am perfectly prepared to go. I have nothing to regret, or to retract or take back. I can only say God save Ireland."

"God save Ireland!" shouted the others, "God save Ireland!"

The two judges put on their black caps, and in the hushed silence Mr. Justice Mellor read the sentence of death against the five prisoners. They rose, and passed quickly from sight, with one more cry, as they faced the crowd, before descending the staircase, of "God bless Old Ireland." The prisoners, strongly ironed, and under a military escort, were taken to prison, where, if there is no delay, in two weeks after the Assizes, they are sentenced to be executed.

By our cable despatches Saturday last, it appears that Maguire has been pardoned by the Queen, and to-day's despatch announces the probability that the other prisoners will have their sentences commuted to imprisonment.

A London paper learns from undoubted authority that the conduct of the Garibaldians at Nerola was so wantonly infamous as to be almost unfit for publication. One priest who would not reveal where the church plate was, they stripped stark naked, and prodded him with bayonets, until he fell half dead from the loss of blood. The tabernacles of the several churches were broken open, the Blessed Sacrament scattered on the floor, spat on, trodden upon, the ciboriums and chalices being desecrated in a manner too infamous and too filthy to mention. In a word, devils from the infernal regions could not behave more vilely than those scoundrels did. All this is known in the French army, and if ever—which we greatly doubt—these red-shirted robbers have the courage to come near the Emperor's legions, the punishment inflicted by the latter will not be child's play. But the Garibaldians are brave only when they outnumber the enemy as seven to one, and are hardly likely to face the French troops.

The London correspondent of a Dublin Tory paper states as a fact that the alarm at Balmoral about a Fenian attack was real, that the Government were apprised of such a plot, and that, besides the military guard ordered to the neighborhood, a large number of detective officers of the Metropolitan police were despatched to Her Majesty's Highland chateau, to keep close watch and ward about the grounds. The same writer says, we know not how truly, that the newspapers have received a hint to say as little as possible about the Queen's intended movements, and that the Court will not sojourn at Osborne this winter.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 27, 1867.

THE Dominion Parliament, although in session for nearly three weeks, has done nothing but talk incessantly. The Hon. Mr. Howe and Dr. Tupper have crossed swords, and it is plain to be seen, from the sympathy which the Nova Scotian arch-traitor received from his Canadian hearers, that the Dominion will not relax its treacherous grasp of Nova Scotia, unless forced by superior power to do so. Under these circumstances, the Nova Scotia papers send a cry after their representatives to "come home," as they can do no good at Ottawa. In the meantime, the Local Parliament is determined upon "Repeal," and, if backed up by the sturdy independence of a united people—as we have every reason to believe it will be—there is no power on earth can prevent them breaking the odious connection which binds them to Canada. Let them come home by all means, and if denied redress by the Imperial Government, there is the resource of their own strong arms, and the not improbable assistance of the neighboring Republic. At all events, we feel assured of the truth, that a beggarly "Nationality," with a large minority of its people discontented and ripe for revolt at the very outset of its career, cannot be of long duration. The enormous expense and extravagance entailed by the new Constitution would, of themselves, ensure its destruction. So great are these, in fact, that the Lower Province members are amazed, and raise in vain the feeble and unheeded cry of retrenchment, whilst there is scarcely a statesman in the Dominion who will venture to assume the responsibility of Finance Minister. Time, which the fathers of Confederation clamor for, to demonstrate all the advantages of Union, so far from improving matters, will render these difficulties all the more complicated and numerous, until the mongrel Dominion bursts by the force of its own flatulency. We have to thank our stars that we are not a portion of it, nor is there any consideration or bribe which should induce the people of this Island to surrender its independence into Canadian keeping at the present time. Upon this point, however, we think we may make our minds easy, for not only has the Imperial Government signified its determination that no corruption nor coercion will be tolerated in attempting to extend the Dominion so as to include the Island Colonies, British Columbia and the Hudson Bay Company's Territory; but the financial affairs of the Dominion are in such a shaky condition as to preclude Sir John A. McDonald and his colleagues from offering this Colony $800,000, or even a particle of that sum to gain its adhesion to the Union. A bogus offer may, perhaps, be made for the purpose of deluding the people, but we feel certain that not one dollar will ever be handed over from the empty exchequer of Canada to "settle" the Land Question of this Island, or for any other purpose, except bribery. There are parties in the Island who have already received the bribe, and are advocating, to the best of their ability, the political suicide of their native or adopted country. Let the people be on their guard against these characters, who, as soon as they accomplished their country's ruin, would flock to Ottawa for promotion, like the hundreds of other hungry vultures that crowd the halls of its Parliament Buildings, and leave their dupes here to eke out a miserable existence and pay an ever-ending tribute to Canada. We say to the people, let them not be deceived by the cry of free lands and money grants, &c., &c., every one of which is but a snare and a delusion. There can be no doubt but that, within a short time, the tariff of Canada—which is now fifteen per cent.—will be materially raised to realize funds to "clothe, feed, educate, arm and equip" the "skeleton empire," known as the Dominion of Canada, as the Hon. Mr. McGee graphically wrote, and also that "every other mode of taxation" must be resorted to (such as stamp acts and toll gates, &c.,) to maintain five Legislatures and five sette of officials, with increased numbers and increased pay. The great difficulty which a Government finds in the way of a high tariff is, that it induces smuggling, and what the Dominion particularly dreads is, that Prince Edward Island, with its admirable facilities for smuggling, and a ten per cent. tariff, would drive a most profitable, though illicit, trade with Nova Scotia and other largely-consuming portions of the Dominion laboring under the disadvantage of a twenty or thirty per cent. tariff, and hence the desire and anxiety which it is said Sir John A's Government entertain to have Prince Edward Island incorporated in the Dominion before the tariff shall be finally adjusted, and bear with an iron pressure upon the enterprise, trade, prosperity and very vitality of the country. Some bogus offer may, therefore, come from the Dominion Parliament this session, which will enable the Canadian agents in our midst to take the stump, and endeavor to persuade the people that they are going to get free lands and their pockets lined with gold, by uniting with the Dominion; but we venture to assert that the tariff question will only be *patched* this session with the view of securing an easy conquest of the Island. The people, however, should remember the story of the fox that was invited by the lion into his den. Reynard accepted the invitation, but on examining the approaches to the den, he discovered innumerable tracks *leading to*, but none *returning from* it, and very wisely declined entering a place from which there was no retreat. The invitation may be very cordial and tempting, but we have the tracks of over three hundred thousand Nova Scotians to warn us against accepting it. What the people of this country have to consider is, if, for some delusive and glittering offer, they are prepared to pay from twopence to four pence additional for every pound of sugar, tea, tobacco, etc., which they use, and the same upon every gallon of molasses and yard of cotton, etc., which they buy. If they are prepared for this, together with an additional tax upon their land for school purposes, and for the support of an extravagant Government and an army of hungry officials, without any corresponding equivalent or advantage, they will fall down and worship the Canadian calf; but if they are not prepared to accept the undoubted *blessings* just enumerated, they will wisely retain their envied position of comparative independence and comfort, in spite of the wiles and influence of all the minions that Canada is able to bribe. We think we have said enough on this subject just now, and as we commenced this article by a reference to the words actually being waged in the Dominion Parliament, we cannot conclude without referring to the gladiatorial contest in which the Hon. Messrs. McGee and Anglin engaged. Mr. McGee commenced the fight by a review of the Hon. Mr. Howe's speech, which he bitterly denounced, and at the same time made a severe onslaught on Mr. Anglin. The latter gentleman retorted so ably as to fairly drive Mr. McGee out of the House, and to place the Hon. Mr. Tilley and his Government upon their backs in the matter of proscribing Catholics in the Senatorial appointments for New Brunswick. The Government was forced to deprecate the injudiciousness of Mr. McGee's attack, which only recoiled upon himself and the Ministry which he sought to help with ten-fold force. Whatever measure may be enacted during the present stormy session we will not fail to chronicle, believing, as we do, that the coalition is to be judged by its acts and not by its words.

ROME OR DEATH.

Rome, the object of such doubtful conflicts during the past few weeks, is again in a state of perfect tranquility. Althoug its military strength, humanly speaking, is scarcely sufficient to maintain order within its walls and the small remaining territory annexed thereto, still Garrabaldian hordes have sorely experienced the effects of their enthusiastic valor. Their inferiority in numbers seemed only to stimulate this new generation of Italian republicans, desirous, under the pretext of bestowing liberty to a people enclosed in the bondage of Papal and priestly regime, to make the time-honored centre of Christianity the seat of United Italy.

Notwithstanding their prospects of success, we feel surprised that they did not tremble to undertake a war against truth, which had already proved so many times disastrous to ambitious invaders. God does, indeed, chastise his beloved Church when she becomes relaxed in the exact fulfillment of her duty; but repentant, He admits her to the kiss of peace, and forgetful of her past offences, reinstates her in all her former grandeur. There is no one certainly who did not sympathise with the people of the fair Italian Peninsula when they were visited a short time ago by a merciless epidemic; yet no one was more interested in the fate of the poor sufferers than the devoted priests. They, regardless of the danger to which their excessive charity exposed them, were always to be seen assisting the unfortunate victims in their mortal agonies, thus endearing themselves to God and man. Among the many who courageously braved the terrors of death, was Cardinal Altieri, the illustrious prelate of Albano. The cholera had decimated her population, so frightful were its ravages. Such a sad state of things only inflamed the more the Prelate's charity. For in the midst of the unburied dead, abandoned dying, and shrieking survivors, was he to be seen, exerting himself to render less miserable the state of the unfortunate. By his orders the dead were interred; by his benevolence, the needy were supplied with the necessary medicines, and when they were destitute of homes, the spacious apartments of his palace were ready to receive them. He did not allow himself the necessary time for repose, but night and day discharged the sacred duties of his ministry by wiping away the tears of the disconsolate widow so suddenly bereft of her husband and darling child; by absolving the penitent sinner, imparting to him in his dying moments words of consolation, and fortifying him in his last passage by the Holy Viaticum. Such incessant toils, boundless charity, and Christian heroism obtained from Heaven its well-merited recompense, for we see the panic-stricken inhabitants bewail the death of the saintly Pastor, taken from their midst to enjoy the glory of the Heavenly Jerusalem. Such was the spirit that animated the clergy in that terrible visitation of Providence; such likewise the spirit which animated the military more recently in the unjust invasion which threatened their immediate ruin; for they were alike faithful to God, loyal to their Pontifical King, and regardless of the dangers which afflict the body.

As Rome and her few depending towns were gradually recovering from the sad effects of the epidemic, hostile troops were on the point of wending their way to the very capital. Long ago did they employ their agents to demoralize the Roman youth by stealthily introducing trashy reading and immodest pictures into the City, seeking thereby gradually to undermine the foundation of religions and thus render them inimical to the Pope. Now they considered their plots mature, and the death blow all that was required: now Garribaldi's ranks swelled with numbers of persons as reckless as they were desirous of plunder; as depraved as they were eager to suppress Catholicity; now the aged general used only exclaim "Rome or Death" and the flames of hatred for all that is holy and the desire to shed innocent blood was insitated in their breasts. Thus excited they cross the Italian frontier, and congratulate themselves on the easy conquest of the Lated but "eternal city," flushed as they were by the slight success gained at Monte Rotondo. Rome or Death was uppermost in their thoughts; Rome or Death excited their courage; Rome or Death was their war-cry, bye word and desire.

Whilst thus buoyed up by delusive hopes, the lot is being drawn from the fatal urn and the decisive moment arrives. The compact little army of Pius IX., aided by some detachments of French, softly wind their way over the hilly district of Tivoli and fall like tigers on their unsuspecting enemies, turning instantly the glee of their national airs into shrieks of wild desperation, blasting in their hearts the desire of obtaining Rome; bringing DEATH to them at the bayonet's point.

Is it not glorious to every Christian soul to hear recorded a victory in which long persecuted truth triumphs, and triumphs the more gloriously in as much as it was more vigorously assailed! Will we be any longer told that the subjects of the Pope are not loyal, but devoted to Victor Emmanuel? Are we to judge of the character of the inhabitants of the Pontifical States from the revolutionary agents who are sent thither to foster republican principles? Are we to believe that the Papal Government is regarded by its subjects as a system of oppression and tyranny? No, no, and as a testimony thereof, we appeal to the conduct of the inhabitants of those places visited by Garribaldian bands who always received the Pontifical greeting, proudly displaying their banners; and manfully, courageously and generously refusing the liberty thus offered to them by the invading party; we appeal to the conduct of the Roman youth who, seeing their beloved and cherished city imminently doomed to ruin, did not hesitate to take up the rifle in self-defence.

Garibaldi is now a haggard and humiliated prisoner at Spezzia; his followers are partly killed or taken prisoners; or dispersed, they threaten ruin to the King whom they had sworn to serve in order to lessen the infamy redounding on them from the civilized world for their puerile attempt at military aggrandizement. Let future invaders bear in mind that 'eternal' is the cause of Rome; 'eternal' the treasure she possesses; 'eternal' the city which possesses it.—*Com.*

AMONG the passengers who left Charlottetown for Boston by the steamer *Alhambra*, on Tuesday the 19th inst., was Capt. Thomas Foley, of this city, who is *en route* for Buenos Ayres. Capt. Foley is well and favorably known in this Colony, where he has resided for over twenty years, and in his search for a new home in South America and a better climate than Prince Edward Island affords, he carries with him the cordial well-wishes of numerous attached friends. For ourselves, we wish him a pleasant and speedy voyage, and we sincerely trust that Buenos Ayres will more than meet his expectations as a suitable location in which to settle himself and his family; for, if such be the case, we know that, by the exercise of the same industry and integrity by which he raised himself to a position of independence in this country, he cannot fail to acquire more than a competence within a few years in South America.

THE Hon. Mr. Anglin, one of the New Brunswick members of the Dominion House of Commons, in a recent letter to his paper, the St. John *Freeman*, warns the people of this Island to be on their guard against some plot or scheme which is believed to be in contemplation by Sir John A. McDonald's Government to wheedle the Colony into the Dominion. We can assure the *Freeman* that the people *are* on their guard and thoroughly wide awake in anticipation of any political rascality that may be attempted to deprive them of their independence, as Sir John and his wretched local agents will find to their cost when they come to put their scheme in practice.

THE *Islander* of last week devotes two or three columns to prove the Hon. Mr. Aldous a liar in asserting that the Land Purchase Bill has proved a benefit to this Island, and fortifies its wild assertions by an array of figures which nobody can understand, and which, we are sure, nobody will read. It would be a waste of valuable time to refute the *Islander*, for the fact is, that Mr. Pope's opposition to the Land Purchase Bill and the Loan will be accepted by the people at large as proof strong as holy writ, that both are good and necessary measures which is, in reality, the fact, proved by practical experience, as regards the first named Bill, and soon to be proved in the case of the second.

WE wonder where the *Patriot* obtains all its information about the doings of the Executive Council. There must be a leaking individual somewhere in connection with it, or otherwise (which may be the more reasonable conjecture) there is a good deal of pumping going on. We would simply caution the public that the *Patriot's* information and conclusions may not be at all times exactly reliable.

IT appears that the rifles with which the Canadian volunteers are armed, have been merely loaned by the Imperial Government, and will either have to be paid for or returned within a short time. It will be remembered that one of the baits held out by Col. Gray to induce this colony to unite with Canada was, that by so doing, the Canadian Government would supply the Island volunteers with an unlimited quantity of rifles, thus relieving the local government from the necessity of borrowing arms from the Mother Country, which we would eventually be called upon to pay for. From the fact above given, however, it will be seen that the argument of the gallant Colonel was as fallacious as the leather argument of the *Islander* and the *Examiner*, when based upon Dawson's Tannery, and nearly as worthless as the Summerside *Journal's* articles on the same subject.

The members of the Canadian House of Commons are to be allowed $6 a day for their services, together with 6d. per mile travelling expenses—the mileage calculated both ways—if the session do not extend beyond thirty days. But if the session exceeds thirty days, then the sessional allowance will be $600! We think hon. members will have very little trouble to prolong their labors for one day beyond the thirty, so as to secure the $600. The President of the Senate and the speaker of the House, are to have £1000 each, for the session.

Stewart Campbell, one of the Nova Scotia sight-en to the House of Commons, has turned traitor to the people since his arrival at Ottawa. This political Judas will be held in remembrance when next he presents himself to the people for election.

Local Items.

THURSDAY, the 5th of December, has been set apart by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council as a General Thanksgiving Day for the harvest of the past season.

Louis Carvell, Esq., Superintendent of the New Brunswick Railways, arrived here from Shediac on Thursday last by the Steamer *Princess of Wales*, and left again by the same boat for Halifax on Tuesday morning.

WE understand that the Government has purchased the Townsend Estate in King's County upon reasonable terms.

WE understand that the members of Victoria Lodge, Freemasons, with their friends and guests will celebrate the anniversary of St. Andrew, by dining together at the North American Hotel, at seven o'clock on Monday night next.

AN editorial article in review of the *Islander* of the 16th inst., is, for its great length, unavoidably crowded out this week.

Twenty Shares in the Union Bank of P. E. Island were put up at Auction by Mr. W. Dodd, Auctioneer, a few days since, and after a somewhat spirited bidding were knocked down at $5 per cent. over the original amount of each share.

The 'Heather Belle' has discontinued her trips to Souris and other outward ports.

All Sorts of Items.

THE Intercolonial Railway route is likely to be that suggested by Major Robinson—namely by the North Shore of New Brunswick, as that is the farthest removed from the American frontier. The Lower Canadians, the Nova Scotians, and a large proportion of the New Brunswickers are in favor of this route, while the Upper Canadians, with Sir John A. McDonald and his government at their head, are averse to it, and will endeavour to carry their point by political influence, and to locate the railway in what is known as the central route.

THERE are over 300 officials employed about the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the number of jobbers who infest the capital looking for offices is almost innumerable. This is certainly a bright prospect for the tax-payers of the Dominion.

Nearly the whole population of Vancouver's Island have signed a petition to the British Government asking premission for that distant colony to annex itself to the United States.

THE Proprietors of the St. John newspapers held a meeting in that city last week, at which they passed a set of Resolutions condemnatory of the stamp tax, to which the papers of the Dominion are about to be subjected by the Ottawa Government. This is another *blessing of* Confederation which we are not sorry to see the New Brunswick press experience, and we fancy that their troubles, like those of the young bears, are only [illegible]

Congress was to impeach the Pre[illegible] meantime the people, in the late elect[illegible] ed Congress. Who is going to be t[illegible]

The new Democratic councils of [illegible] fused to have their sessions opened w[illegible] member asserting that "preachers ha[illegible] than good, and had caused the late [illegible] praying influence."

The formal transfer of Russian Am[illegible] States has finally been made. Gen[illegible] ceived the transfer, which was acc[illegible] ceremonies of lowering the Russian [illegible] United States flag, and the interchan[illegible] sentences in the way of speech-makin[illegible]

Monte Rotondo is a small town o[illegible] miles north-east of Rome, in the pro[illegible]

It is said that Louis Napoleon pro[illegible] Prince Imperial of France to Gi[illegible] daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Maguire, M. P., has left C[illegible] superintend the publication of his fo[illegible] the "Irish in America."

The Hon. C. G. Duffy has been [illegible] toria Parliament for the county of [illegible] his opponent was named Sands, wh[illegible] a large majority, although Sands ha[illegible] possession, and gained the suppo[illegible] Mr. Duffy's majority was 476 votes to [illegible] took place in August, and is announ[illegible] satisfaction in the Melbourne Argus.

Charles Lever, the novelist, has b[illegible] lish Consul at Vienna.

A memorial, in the shape of a mag[illegible] to the late Cardinal Wiseman, is abo[illegible] London. A site has been obtained [illegible] Railway Station, Westminster Abbey [illegible] the new quarter springing into exi[illegible] ingham Palace. It is intended to [illegible] thedral a most imposing edifice, and [illegible] most of the European languages wi[illegible] for the purpose of hearing Confessio[illegible] foreigners in their native tongue.

THE GARIBALDIANS.—Speaking o[illegible] *Times'* Florence correspondent admi[illegible] Garibaldi's army were for the most p[illegible] biggest blackguards that Italy cou[illegible] adds that, so generally were the vol[illegible] Pope enlisted from amongst the cr[illegible] crime sensibly diminished in Flor[illegible] raid lasted:—

"Since the beginning of the insur[illegible] ing how crime has diminished in F[illegible] day the papers record that 'no off[illegible] mitted in Florence during the last t[illegible]

Here is a specimen of the means [illegible] baldians attempt to carry their en[illegible] the Roman correspondent of the [illegible] *Post*:—

"Towards dark yesterday, five [illegible] a carriage to the house of Signor M[illegible] tary of War, and, knocking at hi[illegible] cook who came to open it, and were [illegible] of Signor Mazio, when an orderly [illegible] of pistols, and the thrilling scream[illegible] ind[illegible] them to abandon their mur[illegible] down stairs, and drive off more [illegible] came."

NOVA SCOTIA

On Saturday night last, a Mr. Mc[illegible] ing home from Halifax, and when [illegible] Walton, Hants County, he was so[illegible] with blackened faces, who caught hi[illegible] ed "his money or his life." Both [illegible] owner he refused to deliver his mo[illegible] villians drew a knife and made a bl[illegible] breast. By a most fortunate circ[illegible] parcel of papers in his breast poc[illegible] saved his life, as had they not been [illegible] probably have been fatal. The [illegible] blow with the knife which this tin[illegible] Laren's stomach, inflicting a severe [illegible] ing the unfortunate man. The sco[illegible] him of all his money, amounting [illegible] dollars, and retreated to the woo[illegible] weak from loss of blood. Mr. McLa[illegible] into his waggon and drive to the n[illegible] he was well cared for. It is proba[illegible] over. Mr. McLaren has no sus[illegible] men were.—*Chron. Nov. 16.*

News by Tele[illegible]

San F[illegible]

The annual Convention of the [illegible] of California, acting in concert wi[illegible] tionary Brotherhood, and recognin[illegible] their Chief Executive in America[illegible] short session to-day. The officers [illegible] are represented as in a satisfacto[illegible] endorsed the policy of the Irish Re[illegible] hood as enunciated by Thos. J. K[illegible] John Savage of America.

Ma[illegible]

As the day for the execution of th[illegible] approaches, the Government redo[illegible] against any outbreak or attempt a[illegible] troops have been pouring in here [illegible] days past, and the city is now cro[illegible]

Manche[illegible]

In addition to the large military [illegible] authorities have provided for the [illegible] by swearing in at the Town Hall o[illegible] special Policemen on the day of th[illegible]

Experienced Engineers have la[illegible] tifical troops are actively engaged [illegible] tial works of defence at all the [illegible] and these fortifications are rapidly [illegible] pletion. No markets of the 21st [illegible]

In the Senate last night in repl[illegible] Mr. Campbell stated that the Gove[illegible] to initiate or entertain negotiation[illegible] Government with regard to the re[illegible] city Treaty. Such negotiations co[illegible] ed through the instrumentality of [illegible] at Washington. He also stated [illegible] proposed to establish Mail comm[illegible] Indies, and to subsidize a line [illegible] view.

Hon. D. McGee is seriously ill [illegible] Kingston.

There is a fear of another negr[illegible] ary outbreak. The parish of St. [illegible] threatened on the present occasio[illegible] former rebellion. There are so[illegible] groes disciplined according to [illegible] ready to take up arms.

By Special Telegrams over [illegible] learned that a hurricane swept [illegible] the 30th ult., desolating the capit[illegible] lives.

Advices from Mexico state th[illegible] has received the remains of Mi[illegible] lian from the Mexican Governmen[illegible] to be in a fair state of preservatio[illegible] cumstance. The necessary pape[illegible] miral to assume care of the remain[illegible] to pass the Revenue and Post [illegible] inspection or delay, have been [illegible] gethoff, and he was expected to [illegible] the charge for Vera Cruz on the [illegible] Austrian Frigate *Novara* would [illegible] them to Austria.

Gold 139 1-2[illegible]

Cr[illegible]

Crefan official accounts of [illegible] efforts of Ali Pacha to turn the i[illegible] flexible determination to become [illegible] of Greece.

The Russian, Prussian and Fr[illegible] tinue to convey non-combatants [illegible]

Congress was to impeach the President, but in the meantime the people, in the late elections have impeached Congress. Who is going to be tried?

The new Democratic councils of Baltimore have refused to have their sessions opened withprayer, one bold member asserting that "preachers had done more harm than good, and had caused the late rebellion by their praying influence."

The formal transfer of Russian America to the United States has finally been made. General Rousseau received the transfer, which was accomplished with the ceremonies of lowering the Russian and hoisting the United States flag, and the interchange of two short sentences in the way of speech-making.

Monte Rotondo is a small town of 1,200 souls, ten miles north-east of Rome, in the province of that name.

It is said that Louis Napoleon proposes to affiance the Prince Imperial of France to Gizelle, the youngest daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Maguire, M. P., has left Cork for London to superintend the publication of his forthcoming work on the "Irish in America."

The Hon. C. G. Duffy has been elected to the Victoria Parliament for the county of Dalhousie, in which his opponent was named Sands, whom he defeated by a large majority, although Sands had been in previous possession, and gained the support of many parties. Mr. Duffy's majority was 476 votes to 272. The election took place in August, and is announced with apparent satisfaction in the Melbourne Argus.

Charles Lever, the novelist, has been appointed English Consul at Vienna.

A memorial, in the shape of a magnificent Cathedral, to the late Cardinal Wiseman, is about to be erected in London. A site has been obtained close to the Victoria Railway Station, Westminster Abbey, and bordering on the new quarter springing into existence round Buckingham Palace. It is intended to make the new Cathedral a most imposing edifice, and clergymen speaking most of the European languages will be stationed there for the purpose of hearing Confessions and preaching to foreigners in their native tongue.

THE GARIBALDIANS.—Speaking of these gentry, the *Times'* Florence correspondent admits that the ranks of Garibaldi's army were for the most part composed of the biggest blackguards that Italy could furnish; and he adds that, so generally were the volunteers against the Pope enlisted from amongst the criminal classes, that crime sensibly diminished in Florence so long as the raid lasted:—

"Since the beginning of the insurrection it is surprising how crime has diminished in Florence. Day after day the papers record that 'no offence has been committed in Florence during the last twenty-four hours.'"

Here is a specimen of the means by which the Garibaldians attempt to carry their ends. We copy from the Roman correspondent of the London *Morning Post*:—

"Towards dark yesterday, five persons drove up in a carriage to the house of Signor Mazio, Under Secretary of War, and, knocking at his door, stabbed the cook who came to open it, and were proceeding in quest of Signor Mazio, when an orderly soldier with a brace of pistols, and the thrilling screams of Mazio's nieces, induced them to abandon their murderous scheme, ran down stairs, and drove off more rapidly than they came."

NOVA SCOTIA.

On Saturday night last, a Mr. McLaren was proceeding home from Halifax, and when near the village of Walton, Hants County, he was accosted by two men with blackened faces, who caught his horse and demanded "his money or his life." Both being valuable to the owner he refused to deliver his money, and one of the villians drew a knife and made a blow at Mr. McLaren's breast. By a most fortunate circumstance he had a parcel of papers in his breast pocket, which no doubt saved his life, as had they not been there the blow would probably have been fatal. The villian made another blow with the knife which this time entered Mr. McLaren's stomach, inflicting a severe wound and prostrating the unfortunate man. The scoundrels then robbed him of all his money, amounting to nearly a hundred dollars, and retreated to the woods. Although very weak from loss of blood, Mr. McLaren managed to get into his waggon and drive to the nearest house, where he was well cared for. It is probable that he will recover. Mr. McLaren has no suspicion as to who the men were.—*Chron. Nov. 16.*

News by Telegraph.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.

The annual Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of California, acting in concert with the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and recognizing John Savage as their Chief Executive in America, adjourned after a short session to-day. The officers of the organization are represented as in a satisfactory condition. They endorsed the policy of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood as enunciated by Thos. J. Kelly of Ireland, and John Savage of America.

Manchester, Nov. 20.

As the day for the execution of the condemned Fenians approaches, the Government redoubles its precautions against any outbreak or attempt at rescue. Regular troops have been pouring in here by railroad for two days past, and the city is now crowded with soldiers.

Manchester Nov. 20, evg.

In addition to the large military force the Municipal authorities have provided for the security of the peace by swearing in at the Town Hall over 2,000 citizens as special Policemen on the day of the execution.

Paris, Nov. 19.

Experienced Engineers have laid out, and the Pontifical troops are actively engaged in building substantial works of defence at all the approaches to Rome, and these fortifications are rapidly approaching a completion. No markets of the 21st yet received.

Ottawa, 22d.

In the Senate last night in reply to a member, Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that the Government had not power to initiate or entertain negotiations with the American Government with regard to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Such negotiations could only be approached through the instrumentality of the British Minister at Washington. He also stated that the Government proposed to establish Mail communication with the West Indies, and to subsidize a line of steamers with that view.

Hon. D. McGee is seriously ill.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 16.

There is a fear of another negro riot and revolutionary outbreak. The parish of St. Thomas in the East is threatened on the present occasion, as in the case of the former rebellion. There are some four hundred negroes disciplined according to military practice, and ready to take up arms.

New York, Nov. 19.

By Special Telegrams over the Cuban Cable it is learned that a hurricane swept over St. Domingo on the 30th ult., desolating the capital and destroying 200 lives.

Advices from Mexico state that Admiral Tegethoff has received the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian from the Mexican Government. They are reported to be in a fair state of preservation considering the circumstance. The necessary papers authorising the Admiral to assume care of the remains and permitting them to pass the Revenue and Post Officers without undue inspection or delay, have been handed to Admiral Tegethoff, and he was expected to leave the capital with his charge for Vera Cruz on the 12th inst., where the Austrian Frigate *Novara* would be ready to convey them to Austria.

Gold 139 1-2.

Washington, Nov. 19.

Cretan official accounts of Oct. 20th, ridicule the efforts of Ali Pacha to turn the islanders from their inflexible determination to become part of the Kingdom of Greece.

The Russian, Prussian and French Commanders continue to convey non-combatants to Greece.

The Grand Vizier's remonstrance against this is being treated with contempt. The war is being resumed with increased violence and will not close until after the annihilation of Turkish rule.

London, 19th—Noon.

The Speech of Napoleon before the French Chambers yesterday, was published this morning. It relates to Italian and German affairs, and question of Reform. The document is quite short, making less than 1,500 words.

Manchester, Nov. 13.

The prisoners Roberts, Featherston and Gould, were brought up before Commission to-day, and sentenced to five years imprisoment. All the indictments having been disposed of, the Special Commission was dissolved.

Dublin, Nov. 12.

The trial of Halpin before the Special Commission was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of treason and felony. The prisoner throughout his trial has maintained his claim of American citizenship. The Court has not yet pronounced his sentence.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.

The Premier announced that the Government would try to pass before the adjournment, the Post Office, Excise Customs, Tariff and Railway bills, and the bill to renew the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

Florence, Nov. 19.

The 'Gazette' publishes the text of diplomatic note from Prime Minister, Manebrea, which declares that the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope is indispensible to the maintenance of good relations between Italy and France.

Manchester, Nov. 15.

The execution of Allen and the other prisoners condemned to death by the Special Commission, except Maguire, whose pardon has been announced, will take place on the 23rd inst. in this city.

London, Nov. 18.

Though the sentence of most of the Fenians recently convicted at Manchester will be commuted to hard labor for a term of years or banishment, Allen will probably suffer the extreme penalty of the law, Nov. 23rd.

London, Nov. 18.

Midnight.—The Manchester *Observer* says:—'There is no hope of reprieve or commutation for Gould and Larkin, and they will be executed with Allen on the 23rd inst., according to the terms of their sentences.'

The British Government has recieved from the West Indies no official advices of the sumersion of the Island of Tortola, as reported by a Cable despatch from New York.

The troops of the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy are making preparations to go into winter quarters at Civita Vecchia.

The latest European despatches are to the 22d instant, one of which reports that General Menabrea, the Italian Prime Minister, has issued another note wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced. How serious to be sure!

It is reported that the United States have made propositions to purchase the Hudson Bay Territory. The Dominion of Canada had better look sharp.

Austria has signified its willingness to join the European Conference, proposed by France.

Small bands of Garibaldians had lately passed the Papal frontier, but were promptly met by the Papal troops and speedily suppressed.

Despatches containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingston, the celebrated traveller and explorer, were received in London on the 22d.

Great efforts were made, but without avail, except in the case of Shore, to have the lives of the condemned Manchester Fenians spared. Ample preparations were being made to secure order and safety at the executions, which were to take place on the 23d. England, which can afford to sympathise with rebels and filibusters everywhere else, is more inexorable than any other civilized country in her treatment of political prisoners.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach and Indigestion.—The stomach furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer that has ever tried them will deny their extreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease from the mildest case of dispepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve, generally cure.

Ship News.

The crew of the Sch. *Comet*, Capt. McPhee, at this port to-day, were taken sick with fever, after leaving St. Jago, and the vessel put into Inagua. Isaac Day, seaman, of Jedore, died before reaching Inagua, on the 7th Oct. The *Comet* experienced heavy weather on the passage home, and lost bulwarks and galley, and had boat stave and sails split.—*Ex.*

Yesterday the Bark Abcona, Campbell, master, cleared for Liverpool, with a cargo of 18,500 bushels of oats and 12,868 feet deals, by James D. Mason, Esq. The Ship *C. Owen*, Brown, master, and the Bark *Empress*, Gillis, master, cleared the same day, the former for Havre, France, with 28,898 bushels of oats, both by Carvell Bros. To-day the brigt. *Idalia*, Robert Paul, master, also cleared for Havre with 13,863 bushels of oats, for the same parties.—*Ib.*

Launched.

From the shipyard of R. S. McDonald, Esq., Pisquid River, on the 15th October, for the Hon. D. Davies and Messrs. G. & S. Davies, of this City, a Brigantine of 186 tons n m., copper fastened, to class five years A I at Llyods, called the PROMET; and on the 1st inst., another Brigantine of 199 tons n. m., same class and fastening, called the TWANIA. Both of these vessels are intended for the English Market. Mr. MacDonald's reputation as a builder of handsome, first-class vessels is so well established as to render remark on these vessels unnecessary.

Died.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., Jonathan Couch Collings, aged 49 years, after a short illness, which he bore with perfect resignation to the Divine Will. While in life he was known and respected as an energetic and honest man. It is the firm hope and belief of his relatives and friends that he passed from death unto life.—Jos.

New Advertisements.

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

MERCHANDIZE,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

FOR CASH ONLY!

G. & S. DAVIES.

Nov. 27, 1867. 2m

New Advertisements.

CONTRACT.

For Printing New Edition of the Statutes of Prince Edward Island for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867.

PERSONS disposed to contract for Printing Eight Hundred Copies of the Revised Public General Statutes, of Prince Edward Island, passed in the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, and for Binding the same, are hereby informed that TENDERS will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to superintend the same, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of December, instant.

The Public and Private Statutes will form two separate Volumes, comprising, if in small pica, 280 Pages and 170 Pages, or thereabouts, respectively, and will form two separate Volumes,

Tenders to express the rate per Sheet of eight Pages for each Volume. The Contractor will be required to print the Public Statutes first, and to complete the same within Four Months after commencing it, which he will be required to do on or about the 21st day of December next: and to complete the Private Statutes within Three Months thereafter. Both works to be printed in a good and workmanlike manner, either in the style of the Revised Statutes of Prince Edward Island, published in 1862, or of the Session Laws of the present year, (1867), a specimen of which, as well as of the Binding and of the quality of the Paper, may be seen, and other particulars made known, at the Office of Honorable Joseph Hensley, one of the Commissioners, where Sealed Tenders directed to the undersigned are to be sent.

Separate Tenders to be sent in for the Printing, which must express the rate if printed according to the type and style of the Revised Laws or of the Session Laws, as the case may be, and separate Tenders for the Binding of the work; and the Tenders for the Binding to set forth the rate per Volume at which the Contractor or Contractors will Half Bind the same in Calf, and Half Bind the same in Sheep.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Commissioners, signed, if in reference to the Printing, by two (2) persons of known responsibility, engaging to become Security for the due performance of the Contract.

EDWARD PALMER, JOSEPH HENSLEY, } Commissioners.

Charlottetown, November 27, 1867.

"Flying Frenchman" for Sale!

THIS well-known and favorite HORSE, whose Stock is the most numerous and the fastest in the Island, and always command a ready sale and the highest prices, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Market Square at 2 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, the 30th day of DECEMBER,

Terms made known at the SALE.

JOHN MAHER.

Lot 49, Nov. 27, 1867.

FOUND.

ON the St. Peter's Road, on Monday night last a Lady's FUR MUFF, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to JOHN TREANOR, at Hon. Geo. Coles'.

Ch. Town, Nov. 27, 1867. pd

NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has, by late various arrivals from Britain, Canada, and the United States completed his

Importations for the Season

COMPRISING A VERY

General Assortment of Goods!

which he offers for sale at his establishment,

THE

QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSE.

He assures those who may favor him by a call, his stock has been purchased with a most careful regard to the soundness of the articles offered for sale.

TERMS CASH.

No abatements in price, but a considerable discount will be allowed on the purchase of a parcel.

Parties buying on these terms, at this establishment, will not only effect the advantage of obtaining the same at the lowest rate, but also insure to themselves good sound articles.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Queen Street Warehouse, Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1867. } 4in

JUST RECEIVED

FROM BOSTON.

3 Bbls. HAVANNA ORANGES,
2 Boxes LEMONS,
2 Bbls., ORANGES,
2 Bbls. COOKING PEARS,
1 Box EATING PEARS,
1 Case GRAPES,
COCOA-NUTS, APPLES,
CONFECTIONARY, &c., &c.,

For Sale Cheap for Cash at

T. O'CONNELL'S

Variety Store, Queen Street.

Nov. 20, 1867. 4in

To the Public.

AUCTION SALE continued every FRIDAY and SATURDAY evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at the subscriber's Auction Rooms, Reading Room Building.

Goods of every description received and sold to order. Terms Cash; sale positive. No reserve.

Auction sales of Horses, Cattle, Farming Implements, New and second-hand Furniture, Stoves, &c., attended to on market days, in front of the Market House, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Reading Room Building, Nov. 21, 1867. }

☞ Ample room for the reception of all kinds of Goods, both at Auction Rooms in Reading Room Building, and at Warehouse in Market House basement.

A. McNEILL.

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, the 25th Oct., 1867.

THOMAS DAWSON.
RICHARD HEARTZ.
THOMAS ALLEY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents its falling or turning grey, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to RESTORE GRAY HAIR

TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on bald places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will insure against grey hairs to the most advanced age.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING (or ZYLOBALSAMUM), is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, removes all dandruff, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from falling out, and is the most economical and valuable Hair Dressing known. Millions of bottles sold every year.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES AND THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES

Sold by Druggists throughout all the World.

Principal Sales Office, 198 Greenwich-st, N Y. City.

STOVES!

STOVES! STOVES!

500 COOK STOVES suitable for coal, warranted to WORK WELL, consisting of MAGICIAN, VICTORIA, and HELPING HAND

DODD & ROGERS.

COOK STOVES FOR WOOD, WATERLOO, BROADSIDE, PREMIUM, and YARMOUTH COOK.

DODD & ROGERS.

FARMERS BOILERS, all sizes,

DODD & ROGERS.

PARLOR AIR TIGHT and SHOP STOVES.

DODD & ROGERS.

REGISTER GRATES and MARBLE MANTLES.

DODD & ROGERS.

ROOFING PITCH and FELT.

DODD & ROGERS.

ONE No. 3 Singer's Sewing Machine.

DODD & ROGERS.

Nov. 13. 1867.

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 and promptly executed,

B. D. REDDIN.

Old Stand, Reddin's Corner, November 11th, 1867. }

FOR SALE!

AN Excellent BUSINESS STAND for Sale at Dundas Cross Roads, consisting of half an acre of Land, on which there is a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, 30 x 28, consisting of a Shop and six finished rooms, also a Kitchen, 14 x 16, finished also, 1 Granary, 28 x 30, 1 Shed and an excellent well of water. For further particulars apply to MARTIN MARTIN or to DONALD MARTIN on the premises.

Dundas Cross Roads, Nov. 13, 1867.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.

Suburban Residence for Sale.

THE Subscribers will sell by Public Auction, in front of the Colonial Building, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER next, at 12 o'clock noon, that beautiful COTTAGE, with two acres of ground attached, situated in the Common of Charlottetown, about fifteen minutes' walk from the city, lately occupied by W. B. DAWSON, and known as the "MODEL COTTAGE."

This property is eligibly situated in the most elevated and healthy position in the suburbs of Charlottetown, nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. Judge PETERS, commands a splendid view of the City and its environs.

The Cottage itself is tastefully and elegantly finished, with an especial eye to comfort, and presents a very attractive and handsome appearance. The other buildings on the premises, consisting of a Stable and Coach-house, Icehouse, Milkhouse, and Coalhouse, are commodious, well-arranged, and thoroughly finished.

The grounds attached, which embrace a large GARDEN, are in a good state of cultivation, are planted with choice and ornamental Trees, and intersected with broad gravelled walks; and the whole property is surrounded by a handsome and substantial Fence.

There is also connected with the Kitchen of the Cottage a large BRICK TANK, with Filterer and Force Pump.

The Terms of Sale will be: 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down; 25 per cent. on delivery of Title Deeds; and the balance in six months from the day of sale, to be secured by a mortgage on the property.

An indisputable title will be given to the Purchaser.

Further particulars respecting title, possession, etc., can be obtained, on reference to the conditions of sale, at the Office of Messrs. ALLEY & DAVIES, Solicitors, Charlottetown, or to the undersigned.

THOMAS DAWSON,
RICHARD HEARTZ,
THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 20, 1867.

TENDERS.

Tenders for Dredging the South port and Charlttetwn sides of of Charlottetown Ferry.

SEPARATE Tenders are required to be sent into the Colonial Secretary's Office, on or before THURSDAY the fourteenth day of JANUARY next, at twelve o'clock, noon, by any person or company who may be willing to contract with the Government to perform the three following works, that is to say:—

1st. To dredge the Southport side of Charlottetown Ferry, as follows:—A channel to be cut through the flats from the main channel to the landing slip at the Southport side; the first 150 feet, leading from the main channel, to be dredged out 5 feet deep, and 60 feet wide.

2ndly. The remaining distance up to the outer edge of the stationary Wharf and under the Floating Blocks, (supposed to be about 400 feet,) to be dredged out 2 feet deep throughout, and 60 feet wide up to the docks, and from side to side within the docks.

3rdly. The public docks, on the Charlottetown side of said Ferry, to be dredged out and deepened in the same manner from side to side, three feet deep at the least, from the end of the slip to the channel.

The above works to be respectively completed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Works, or other person or persons appointed by the Government to inspect the same, on or before the First day of October, A. D. 1868.

The soil dredged out to be removed and deposited in such a place as not to obstruct the navigation of the Hillsboro or other rivers.

Tenders to be accompanied by the names of two sufficient securities for the due performance of the above Contracts.

The Government is not to be considered as bound to accept the lowest Tender in any case.

GEORGE COLES,
Colonial Secretary.

November 13, 1867.

AUCTION!

TO BE sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 2d DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises of JOSEPH MURRAY, Lot 65, 50 Acres

Government Land,

Upon which two installments have been paid, and eight years to pay the balance. The above LAND is within 2½ miles of Mussulmud, and a quarter of a mile from a Grist and shingle Mill. Also—

The following Stock,

1 Mare, (10 years old) 4 Cows, (one with calf,) 4 Pigs, 1 Truck & Wheels, 2 Sleighs, 1 stack Oats, 1 sett Harrows, 1 Plough, 1 sett Cart Harness, and several other articles too numerous to mention. All sums over 20s., a credit of 12 months Will be given.

GEO. CLOW, Auctioneer.

Lot 65, Nov 12, 1867.

CARD.

P. A. McIntyre, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON!

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Dom'n of Canada.

Residence at Mrs. Smith's, - - - Souris East

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1867.

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. REDDIN.

Queen Street Ch'town Oct. 30, 1867. P I Rx 4ins

Meeting of the Legislature.

Colonial Secrttary's Office.
NOVEMBER 7th 1865.

WHEREAS by a Resolution of the House of Assembly passed on the 14th day of April, 1863, it was resolved that the initiation of all money votes should be with the Execution:

Notice is hereby given that all application for Money Grants for Roads, Bridges, Wharfs, &c., and all petitions for any subject whatsoever, which parties may desire to submit to the Legislature at its next annual Session, are required to be sent into this Office on or before the first day of February, 1868.

By Command,
GEORGE COLES,
Colonial Secretary.

MAILS.

New Fall Arrangement.

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

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

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

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

Monday,	Nov. 4	Monday,	Dec 2
Wednesday,	" 6	Wednesday,	" 4
Monday,	" 18	Monday,	" 16
Wednesday,	" 20	Wednesday,	" 19

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, to be forwarded per steamer, will be closed every TUESDAY and THURSDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

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

THOMAS OWEN
Postmaster General.

General Post Office Ch'town, 6th November, 1867. }

ERSKIN'S

BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS.

Rheumatism of all kinds, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica,

As also for FACE-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, COUGHS, and all affections from Colds.

☞ See Lancet, under MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

WM. H. WATSON.

City Drug Store,
Victoria Building, Queen Street, Oct. 16, 1867.

MR. HENSLEY'S REPORT.

(Concluded in condensed form.)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
3d June, 1867.

The Honorable Joseph Hensley, Attorney General:

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date 1st inst., requesting a Return of the amount of Securities in this Office for the Balances due on Public Lands, and their real or positive value; also, a Return of the area of unsold Lands, and their value.

I beg to state that in the Schedule A, annexed, are set forth the Balances due from the purchasers of Government Lands on the Worrell and Lot 11 Estates, Selkirk Estate, Winchester Estate, and Montgomery Estate, as submitted to the House of Assembly in the Detailed Accounts of this Office. The balances due from the purchasers of Lands on the Cunard Estate, being incomplete at the time of submitting such Detailed Accounts, have since been prepared, and are the amounts due 1st June, 1867.

The sum of £88.994 8s 0d. currency, (£52,596 5s. 4d sterling), is the amount due this Office, and is secured by the 23d Section of the Land Purchase Act, and is thereby declared to be a specific lien and charge on the Land sold, having priority over every other lien of charge. No better security can possibly be held, and after ten years' management of this Office, I feel fully justified in asserting that the amount represented as due to the Land Office is a real and positive asset of the Colony, every fraction of which can and may be recovered.

The quantity of Lands, the property of the Government, remaining unsold, amounts to 143,775 acres, as described in the Schedule B, annexed, and are valued at £34,344 3s. 0d, currency, (£22,896 2s. 0d. sterling.

In accordance with instructions in your communication, "rather to under-estimate than to over-estimate the worth of the Lands in question," as will appear in the Schedule B, 54,797 acres are classed as of inferior quality, and may possibly remain some time unsold. I have, therefore, omitted them from any valuation in forming the estimate of the worth of the Public Lands of the Colony.

I beg here to be allowed to state, that the Accounts of the Public Lands Office, ending 31st January, 1867, shew that the operations of the Land Purchase Act, not only morally and politically, but also financially, have been highly advantageous to the Colony, there having accrued a positive gain of over £3,000 (£2,000 sterling), as will appear by the Schdule C, annexed, by the purchase of Estates.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
JOHN ALDOUS,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

SCHEDULE (A).

Baiances due on Lands—Worrell and Lot 11 Estates,		£10178	2	0
Do	Selkirk Estate,	12264	3	0
Do	Winchester Estate,	2654	10	0
Do	Montgomery Estate,	5885	13	0
Do	Cunard Estate,	49712	0	0
		£78894	8	0
	Sterling,	£52596	5	4

SCHEDULE (B).

Lands unsold—Worrell and Lot 11 Estates		21,588¼	acres.
Do	Selkirk Estate,	3.695	do
Do	Winchester Estate,	1,514¼	do
Do	Montgomery Estate,	5,096	do
Do	Cunard Estate,	111,892	do
		143,775¼	do

CLASSIFIED VALUE AS UNDER.

Acres.		£	s.	d.
6.000	in occupation under rent, at 10s. per acre,	3000	0	0
15,096.	part in occupation under rent, at 8s. per acre,	6038	8	0
65,882	Wilderness, at 7s. 6d. per Acre,	24,705	15	0
2.000	do at 6s. per acre,	600	0	0
54.797¾	do inferior quality,			
143.775¼		£343	4	3
	Sterling,	£22896	2	0

SHEDULE(C.)

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To amount paid for Worrell and Lot 11 Estates		23500	0	0
Do	Selkirk Estate,	9918	0	9
Do	Winchester Estate	3000	0	0
Do	Montgomery Estate,	7448	5	0
		£43866	5	9
	Balance,	3006	18	10
		£46.873	4	7
To area of Estates purchased,		181.249¼	acres.	
To balance unsold,		31,893¾	acres.	
Cr.		£	s.	d.
By amount due on sales and bonds,		10178	1	11
Receipts plus expenditure,		3417	13	4
Amount due on sales,		12264	3	1
Receipts plus expenditure,		9683	7	2
Amount due on sales,		2654	10	2
Receipts plus expenditure,		1022	9	8
Amount due on sales,		5885	13	10
Receipts plus expenditure,		1767	5	5
		£46873	4	7
By area sold,		149.85¾	acres.	
	Balance,	31,893¾	acres.	
		181.249¼		

Giving a profit of £3006 18 10, (2004 12s. 7d. Sterling,) and a balance of 31,893¾ acres to be disposed of.

Note.—The Cunard Estate is omitted in this Schedule; its purchase being of so recent a date as July last, a correct estimate of its profit and loss can scarcely be formed.

TABLE (E.)

Shewing the Revenue from 1860 to 1866, inclusive.

1860—Revenue		£43,113	13	5
1861	Do	42,009	9	3
1862	Do	38,792	10	1
1863	Do	61,688	14	4
1864	Do	66,729	0	9¾
1865	Do	68.041	3	11
1866-7	Do	95.442	17	1
Expenditure		£61,794	12	9
Do		49.199	16	4¾
Do		51.677	12	7
Do		54,622	3	6
Do		57,873	15	6
Do		75.950	8	3
Do		154,832	1	10

[COPY.]

Prince Edward Island.

No, 28. DOWNING STREET, 10th August, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 61, of the 17th June last, enclosing a Minute of your Council and other Documents, relative to certain sums claimed by the Commissariat Department at Halifax on account of the expenses incurred in connection with the Detachment of Troops lately stationed in Prince Edward Island. I referred your representations on this subject, together with those of the Executive Council, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, and I have to acquaint you that in order to relieve your Government of so much of the claim which has been made upon it as would be equivalent to the expense which would have been chargeable to Army Funds had the troops remained in Nova Scotia, the Controller of the Army Expenditure in that Province has been directed to prepare a new account, comprising the expense of transport, lodging-money, office rent, extra wages and contingencies, and the actual excess cost of the provisions, fuel, &c., above the Halifax contract prices.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD FERMOY'S PLAN OF QUIETING IRELAND.

The following letter is in the "Dublin Freeman:"—"Killbrooney, Restrever, Oct. 9.—Sir,—In your paper of yesterday's date you copy a letter of Lord Fermoy, adressed to the London Times, in which the writer offers to the public his advice on the subject of Fenianism. Lord Fermoy declared it to be his opinion that an overwhelming mass of the population of all Ireland, if not in numbers, yet certainly in effective strength, is upon the side of law and order as well as upon the side of British connection, and his lordship recommends, as the best remedy against Fenianism, that the people of Ireland be permitted to arm and train themselves as volunteers, for the defence of their own country. It is just possible that I am mistaken in supposing Lord Fermoy to desire permission from England for the Irish people to arm and train themselves as citizen-soldiers for the defence of their own soil, just as if they—his lordship's fellow-countrymen—had rights all the same as if they were Englishmen or Scotchmen. It may be that it is only to a select few of his Irish fellow-countrymen his lordship proposes to give arms. Perhaps Lord Fermoy might regard even me as hardly so "well disposed," hardly so sincerely desirous for "preserving the lives and properties" of myself and my countrymen—as to be fit for being entrusted with arms. I remember that 25 years ago his views upon British connection were the same as mine were then and are still. We both desired that Ireland, under the same Sovereign as England and Scotland, should have her own independent Parliament and Government. We both were of opinion that the right way for settling the Church question, the land question, the education and all the questions about Irish affairs that have agitated Ireland, and that now begin to frighten and endanger England, was by the free deliberation of the Lords and Commons of Ireland. Lord Fermoy may have changed his views since he was Mr. Burke Roche. But I say to him and the English, as I have never ceased to say to my fellow-countrymen, that there is no way of securing peace and prosperity for Ireland, and no way for saving England from the dangers that Fenianism will bring into England's next war with France of the United States, except that simple way of Repeal which he once tried in good company of travel.—I remain, sir, your most obedient servant.—JOHN MARTIN."

ONE OF THE LATEST TRICKS.

The ingenuity of the thieving fraternity would almost seem to be inexhaustible, for scarcely a week passes without the reading public being startled or amused by the revelations of some new dodge to circumvent the law of *meum et tuum*. Last week one of our Bolton shoe dealers was made the victim of a most daring, and yet a somewhat ingenious trick. A tall man, having the appearance of a member of one of the building trades, entered his shop, and desired to be shown a pair of shoes of the best quality. A pair was at once submitted to his inspection, but they were pronounced to be not quite good enough. He wanted a pair of the very best quality the tradesman had in his shop; the price was of not the slighest consequence. A pair was next reached from the shelf, which the tradesman pronounced to be equal to any that could be purchased in Bolton; the price was 24s. The man tried them on, and found them to be, as he expressed it, "just the ticket;" therefore he would become the purchaser, keep them on his feet, and leave his old "leathers" to be repaired. Whilst the tradesman was on his knees, feeling at the new shoes, and satisfying that the fit was admirable, a fellow who had been loafing about the door for some minutes, rushed into the shop, and at one blow knocked the customer to the floor. The tradesman was almost panic-stricken; but the man who had been knocked down jumped to his feet in an instant, and started in pursuit of his assailant, who was tearing away at a rapid rate across the Market square. "My word," exclaimed the shoe dealer, as he rushed to the door to witness the chase, "but if he catches you ruffian he'll make him hutch." The two men soon disappeared down Oxford Street, and they may be running yet for aught that is known to the contrary. Certain it is that the shoe dealer has never seen one or the other since, nor the color of his money.

On the night of the 31st ult., a number of boys were annoying the good people of Sydney, C. B., by knocking at doors, and other Hollow Eve practises, one of them named Campell, was shot in the back by a bullet from a revolver, discharged by a man named Cameron, stage driver. Mr. Cameron says he aimed (as he thought) high enough for the ball to pass over the heads of the boys, as he only wished to frighten them. The affair is being investigated, and Cameron will be bound over for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court.

LOVE AND MADNESS.—A sad occurence, resulting in the suicide of a young woman named Alice Scribner, took place at Kars, K. C., on the 1st inst. She had for some time been keeping company with a young man, named Abraham Picket, of whose society her parents disapproved, and ineffectually exerted their influence to persuade her to break the connection. On the day named, the young man happening to call at the house of her parents, an altercation took place between him and her father, in the course of which the infatuated creature rushed from her home and threw herself into a pool near by, in which she perished before assistance could be rendered.—*St. John News.*

West India House.
Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store, the following,

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Cask Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Cask Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,

40 boxes RAISINS, Cases CLARET,
24½ do RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
60 do FIGS, Bags RICE,
Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene Oil, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS. 20 Doz. Am. BUCKET

—ALSO—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec.17, 1866.

P. E. ILAND
STEAM NAVIGATION COS.
STEAMERS
"PRINCESS OF WALES"
AND
HEATHER BELLE

The Steamer
"Princess of Wales"

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

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

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

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

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

THE STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE"

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

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

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

F. W. HALES,
Secretary

June 12. 1867.

STELLA COLAS

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

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

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, 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 for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P.E. I.
Nov. 25, 1868.

REILLY'S BOOK STORE
QUEEN STREET
(Next to Hon. D. Brennan's.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his STORE

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

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

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

☞ Give us a call.

EDWARD REILLY.

Charlottetown, Queen Street, July 31, 1867.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—

11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds. Holland GIN;
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR;
60 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY

Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 29, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

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

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

ON HAND,

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

including the patent DON'TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, DON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

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

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

Ch'town, July 24, 1867. 1 e

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

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

OLD STAND,
Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

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

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

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

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

COPPER PAINT

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

CHARLES QUIRK,
MANUFACTURER OF
SQUARE ROD,
GENT'S BRIGHT
AND
NATURAL LEAF
GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO
QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.
January 16, 1867. 1y

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.	
Hon. George Coles,	Thos. H. Dodd, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
Mr. Artemas Lord,	Mr. Bartram 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. 1 y

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS.
Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete exchange 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. 16, 1867. 1 o f

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disorders of Children.

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

Disorders of the Stomach

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsey.

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

Derangement of the Kidneys.

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

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

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

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

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

N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot. dec. 6

DONALD M'RAE,
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P.E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866

YARMOUTH STOVES

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

COOK & BOX STOVES,

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

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell, Oct. 16, 1867. tf

WM. LOUGHAR,
(Late of the Customs Department)
SHIP BROKER, &c.,
Having rented the SCALES on
Queen's Wharf,

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

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

VOL. IV.

THE HE
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
EDWARD
EDITOR AND PR
at his Office, Qu

TERMS FOR THE
For 1 year, paid in advan
" " " half-year
Advertisements inserted at the
JOB PRI
Of every description, performed
and on moderate terms, at the H

ALMANACK FOR

MOON'S PH

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	rises	s
		h m	
1	Sunday	7 28	4
2	Monday	29	4
3	Tuesday	31	4
4	Wednesday	32	4
5	Thursday	33	4
6	Friday	35	4
7	Saturday	36	4
8	Sunday	37	4
9	Monday	38	4
10	Tuesday	39	4
11	Wednesday	40	4
12	Thursday	41	4
13	Friday	42	4
14	Saturday	43	4
15	Sunday	44	4
16	Monday	45	4
17	Tuesday	46	4
18	Wednesday	46	4
19	Thursday	47	4
20	Friday	47	4
21	Saturday	48	4
22	Sunday	48	4
23	Monday	48	4
24	Tuesday	48	4
25	Wednesday	48	4
26	Thursday	48	4
27	Frid	48	4
28	Sat	48	4
29	Sunday	4 48	4
30	Monday	48	4
31	Tuesday	48	4

Prices C

CHARLOTTETO
PROVI

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

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bushel,

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

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

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

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

GEORGE

Fishermen

THE SUBSCRIBER is pre
FISHERMEN, at reason
necessary to prosecute all the d
carried on about Prince Edwa
waters, such as

Salt,
Barrels,
Pogies,
Clams,
Mackerel Hooks,
Cod do
Mackerel Lines,
Cod do
Mackerel Jigs,
Cod Leads,
Cotton Duck,
Do Sail Twine,
Bait Knives,
Splitting Knives,
Jig Rasps,
Bait Heavers,
Clam Choppers,
Oil Clothes,
Sou'Westers,

He also possesses excellent fac
PACKING MACKEREL an

Charlottetown, May 22, 186