

CHRONICALS FOR 1870.

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NEW SERIES, VOL. I.

THE HERALD. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. REILLY & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1871. MOON'S PHASES. FULL MOON, 6th day, 8h. 11m. even. E.

Table with columns: DAY, WEEK, SUN, MOON, HIGH, LOW, DAY'S. Lists moon phases and tide times for January 1871.

PRICES CURRENT. CHARTERED, JAN. 15, 1871. Provisions. Beef (small) per lb. 3s 6d. Pork (small) per lb. 4s 6d.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists various goods and their prices.

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Business Cards.

J. F. BRINE, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. A partner of Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown.

REMOVAL. DR. PADDOCK has removed his residence to the house lately occupied by Norman McLeod, Esq., near the Half-Way House.

HEAD QUARTERS. THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo.

RONALD MACDONALD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AUCTIONEER, COLLECTING AGENT. Sooria, P. E. I., January 2, 1870.

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE IN DesBrisay's Block, (Next Apothecary's Hall) QUEEN STREET.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS. If you want any good Oysters, in shell or by the barrel, just call at the Subscriber's, and he will show you a sample of the above worth looking at.

A CARD. THE Subscriber is now happy to be able to announce, to his friends and customers, that he has completed his Fall Importations.

Gold and Silver WATCHES. GOLD CHAINS! WEDDING, Mourning, and other GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c. Always on hand. Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice.

18- NEW STORE. -70. NEW GOODS! The Subscriber has opened a New Store on Queen Street, in Dunn's Block, nearly opposite Mr. Watson's Drug Store.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing Paper Collars, &c. He also, calls particular attention to his TEA.

THE WAR. In nearly every telegram from the seat of War, we are told of the heavy firing that goes on from the French forts.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

cover. The grenades smashed the wall, and annihilated several of the men. He spoke to one man of the 196th who had a very nice escape. Observing that the spike was of his helmet, I asked him how it had been carried off. He told me he was one of those who had been under cover of the stone-work.

had already crossed the Marne, with the intention of marching on Villiers and Noisy, taking part in resisting the onslaught, but the attack was so sudden and impetuous that, maddened by the artillery of their own side, which they could not bring to bear on the position with out destroying their own men, they were unable to withstand it, and amid wild hurrahs from the Saxons, Brié was taken, and 300 of the French garrison were made prisoners. Just before eight o'clock the Wurtemburgers, coming up from their posts on the south, assailed Champigny with rifle fire.

It would seem the Standard says, as if the words 'had not been established' were not the rosy coloring of fiction. It is a good sign for France when King William does not affect the Cromwellian style in speaking of a repulsed sortie, or giving ground by way of a feat. Still, the next few days will decide the fate of France, and possibly affect the future peace of Europe in no slight degree.

The Manchester Guardian says, that whatever success Gen. Ducrot may have gained, the forces released by the surrender of Metz have wrecked the plan of combined operations agreed upon by Generals Trochu and D'Aurelle. Yet the attempt to select a competent military agent cannot have failed to notice the character of the campaign has been completely changed.

ERECTOR OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. The King of Bavaria has addressed to the King of Saxony the following letter in reference to the Imperial Crown of Germany: Most Serene and Powerful Prince!

Dear Friend, Brother and Cousin!—Victoriously led by Prussia's heroic King, the German races who for centuries have been united in language, manners, science and art, now celebrate a brotherhood of arms, which gives a glorious proof of the importance of the power of a united Germany.

What has been the result of this day's slaughter? It is going too far to say that nothing has been gained by either party, while both have lost much. The French still occupy Champigny, though several of their outposts there. The French have hundreds of killed and wounded, and 600 of them made prisoners.

What is the meaning of this? It seems to cover an angry suspicion that Prussia would not be slow to kick a quarrel.

ROME.

A correspondent of the Armonia, makes the following calculation upon the Roman Plebiscite:— A friend of ours, who was informed of the number of votes voted to have been given in Rome on the 2nd of last October, and who compared the length of time assigned for the voting with the number of urns appointed for receiving the votes, made a calculation as to how many persons a minute could have given their vote.

THE FIGHTING ON THE MARNE AND LOIRE. It would seem the Standard says, as if the words 'had not been established' were not the rosy coloring of fiction. It is a good sign for France when King William does not affect the Cromwellian style in speaking of a repulsed sortie, or giving ground by way of a feat.

Accounts from Florence, says the London Tablet, assure us that the Italian Government is in confusion from internal dissensions. The Liberal press was continuing to protest loudly against the seizures on account of the publication of the Encyclical. There was also serious uneasiness felt as to the light in which the great Powers would view the Roman aggression.

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News Items.

Our contemporary, the Argus, has been enlarged by four additional columns.

A trotting match is announced to come off on the Hillsborough River to-morrow.

The Argus reports the loss by fire, on Saturday, the 7th inst., of Mr. Theophilus Webster's house.

Albion and Somerset are preparing petitions to the Legislature in favor of a railroad.

The Young Men's Christian Association Tea, in the Market Hall, on Thursday evening last, was a successful and pleasant affair.

We learn from the Summersdale Progress, that the Malpasque Christmas Tree was quite a success—the amount realized being about £100.

On Monday next, the third of a series of public meetings, by the Sons of Temperance, will be held in the Division Room, lower Atholton street only. Chair taken at 8 o'clock sharp. Free to all.

The Rev. Henry Crawford, of Morrell, was the recipient of a jaunty sleigh, trimly and robust, presented to him by the Government for £500, and the steamer Orca at a valuation.

Mr. Geo. Milnes's patent Seed Sower receives the highest commendation from those of our agriculturists who have used it.

The Hon. J. C. Pope, Joseph Wright, Esq., of Bellevue, and Wm. Crawley, Esq., of South Wilshire, having practically tested the Sower, highly recommend it to the farmers of the Island.

The ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Charlottetown, are making arrangements for a public tea party, to be given in the Hall of their new convent on the 2nd of February. It will be an A. S. affair. The funds are to be appropriated to the paying off of the debts of the Institution.

The members of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute give a literary and musical entertainment in St. Andrew's Hall last night. The affair was not well patronized but passed off very pleasantly. Mr. Gaffney had charge of the musical department, and gave every satisfaction. The literary performances were also creditable.

Wilson & Clark's Theatrical Company are now performing to good houses in St. John, N. B.

It is reported in Ottawa that Senator Miller is to leave his seat on the benches for one at the table, to become Clerk of the Senate.

The Halifax announces the total loss, by fire, on the morning of the 31st ult., of the schooner "St. Lawrence," of 210 tons, capt. J. S. Bay, N. S. The loss sustained by the incumbent was heavy.

The shipping of Yarmouth, N. S., now amounts to 262 vessels of 90,668 tons, classified as follows: 21 steamers, 21 barques, 19 brigantines, and 177 schooners.

The American schooner "Wainwright," condemned for a violation of the treaty of 1818, has been ordered to be sold, together with her tackle, gear, furniture, etc., at North Sydney, C. B., on Friday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The telegraphic charges from Skiveville to all offices on the Montreal Telegraph Company's lines in New Brunswick and the Province of Quebec are twenty-five cents for the first two words, and ten cents for each additional word.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says the telegraph steamer "Robert" has arrived there on the 15th inst. with 2000 lbs. of provisions, and to leave on the 16th inst. to continue to watch for favorable weather to grapple the broken cable.

The Halifax Express of the 9th reports the capture of the schooner "John Northup," in that harbor, and the loss of all on board. The same paper reports a case of infanticide of burglary and theft, and also complains of rowdiness on the part of the "young bloods," who have a taste for breaking windows.

Halifax is crying out for a Morgue, or home where the dead bodies of unknown persons can be deposited for identification, previous to interment. One of the market houses was recently used for the purpose, much to the indignation of some of the citizens.

The sch. Lily, which was seized some time ago for being engaged in smuggling, has been released by the Customs authorities, the owner, Capt. Wells, having paid a fine of \$400. The cargo, consisting of flour, oil, etc., has been consigned, and will be sold on Monday—St. John Globe.

The Halifax "Globe" has been sold out by E. M. McDonald to E. N. Sharpe & Co. Messrs. McConnell & Alley have dissolved partnership. Mr. McConnell continues the Eastern Chronicle, while Mr. Alley contemplates starting a new paper in Truro. The Eastern Chronicle says—We shall not neglect to take what his politics may be, as his political sentiments were not always fully in accord with our own.

Bismarck is reported to be seriously sick from a cold.

Mrs. Sheld, wife of the Hon. John Sheld, died at Brighton last week. She accompanied her husband to Paris on his mission to represent the Southern Confederacy, in 1861, and resided there until the outbreak of the present war.

A French paper states that Mlle. Marguerite Bellanger has died of small-pox at Casuel. She has left her surviving child (the one so often mentioned in the secret papers of the Tuilleries) a residence in the Avenue Friedland, a splendid ocean steamer, and a fortune of various descriptions.

Capt. Eyre, of the steamer "Bonnie," which ran down the United States steamer "Osada," and who was suspended for six months for that cause, has been informed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co. in whose employ he was, that his services are no longer needed. This is a severe punishment to Eyre for his conduct at the time of the disaster.

The Paris Journal states that one result of the action before Champigny, December 11, was to add five days' supply to the stores of fresh meat in the capital. From 1,000 to 1,500 wounded and dead horses having been sent to the lines carried by the Paris troops, while their own loss of horses did not exceed 300 or 400. The flesh of all these animals was to be distributed among the various butchers of the capital.

Late Telegrams.

The telegrams to the Charlottetown Press give a very inadequate, if not in some instances, an absolutely incorrect idea of the events transpiring in France. They give us the following important news, published in the Boston papers of Monday—

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Despatches just received in this city, announce a most important and decisive victory of the French army, recently posted at Metz, who marched in the direction of Laonville, a small town situated on the left bank of the Seine, and attacked the Prussian position at that place. The engagement becoming general, a heavy and determined battle ensued. The Prussians were completely routed, and the French were compelled to abandon their position. Laonville was accordingly evacuated, and the French troops occupied the town. Intelligence of this signal victory was immediately dispatched to Havre, and, upon receipt of the news, great joy and exultation was manifested throughout the city.

The Prussians are now sending to the front the remainder of the second line, consisting of 40,000 men, and it is considered the utmost effort Germany is capable of making. Chair taken at 8 o'clock sharp. Free to all.

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Shipping Intelligence.

By telegraph from Georgetown, P. E. Island, Jan. 17, 1871.—Brisbane Express, Young has gone down stream, and is ready for sea by the first fair wind. Schomberg William K. Hodgson, and J. H. Stewart, from St. John, with cargo on board, will sail for St. John, on Monday, the 19th inst. The schooner "Lionel," belonging to H. J. C. P. and Capt. Long, belonging to James Clave, Esq., are here for the winter. No ice in harbor; the ferry boats running as usual. The Arrow leaves Halifax to-day, and Amherst to-morrow, for Georgetown.

By telegraph from Georgetown, Jan. 18, 1871.—Scho. Dominion arrived; she reports Athol, Friend and Myrick, here, at 6 o'clock. The schooner "Lionel," belonging to H. J. C. P. and Capt. Long, belonging to James Clave, Esq., are here for the winter. No ice in harbor; the ferry boats running as usual. The Arrow leaves Halifax to-day, and Amherst to-morrow, for Georgetown.

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Mercantile Advertisements.

REMOVED! THE Subscriber has removed his Office and Salesroom to

Martin Hogan's New Brick Store.

Flour. Flour. 100 Bbls. Choice Family FLOUR

Molasses & Sugar. 20 pure MOLASSES

Kerosene. Kerosene. 20 Casks—120 test GENUINE KEROSENE

Buckets & Brooms. 40 DOL. BUCKETS

APPLES. 125 Bbls. Choice Picking and Cooking Apples

Washwomen, Attention! 200 Boxes CLOTHES PINS

TEA PARTY! IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE NEW CONVENT

THURSDAY, the 2d FEB. next. Tea on the tables at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Buffalo Robes! CHEAP! at Wholesale

Austins' Biscuit, Soda, Water and Wine.

Nails. Axes. 50 Kegs Assorted Nails, 1/2, 3/4, and 1 inch

FUR. FUR. War Prices paid for Mink, Fox, Otter, Rat, &c., &c.

In Store! 250 Bbls. Canada FLOUR

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Partnership Notice. THE undersigned having this day entered into a Partnership

Wanted. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a TEACHER for the New Grammar School

Notice to Debtors. ALL parties indebted to the Subscriber will please make immediate payment

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STANDARD PRIMERICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

1. The Edinburgh Review. This is the oldest of the series. Its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lamb.

2. The London Quarterly Review, which commences its 12th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It really maintains its position in politics, and shows equal vigor in literary department.

3. The Westminster Review, has just closed its 23rd volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. The North British Review, now in its 11th volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher intensity of conviction.

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the standard in its literary and scientific departments, it is a valuable repository of facts and details which entitle its pages to be read with interest.

Terms for 1870. For any one of the Reviews . . . \$1.00 per annum. For any two of the Reviews . . . 1.50. For any three of the Reviews . . . 2.00. For all four of the Reviews . . . 2.50.

Single Numbers of a Review, \$1.00. Single Numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, 25 cents. The Reviews are published quarterly. Blackwood's Magazine is published monthly. Volume commences in January.

Clubs. A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, who send their orders to our address.

Postage. The postage on current subscriptions, to all parts of the United States, is two cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. The numbers the postage is double.

Premium to New Subscribers. New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870, will be entitled to receive of the Four Reviews for 1869, New Subscribers to all five for 1870 may receive Blackwood's two of the Reviews for 1869.

Back Numbers. Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1869, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1869, to December, 1869, at the current subscription price.

The January number will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 110 Fulton St.,

General News.

The Daily News thus proposes the suppression of G. F. Train. It is high time that the journalists of England should enter into a league for the suppression of G. F. Train. They have found him, in their moments of recreation, a convenient sort of football; but he has now become a football; and has succeeded in becoming a public nuisance. He has extracted from his own importance, there has been somewhat too much of Train. Notoriety is what the man seeks, and he has obtained it by the mere madness and absurdity of his pretensions. But then there are vast numbers of persons at home and abroad who do not rapidly get a joke, and these well-meaning, but dull people may form a quite incorrect idea of the claim which Mr. Train has upon public notice. Outrageous self-assertion will always insure on many honest folks, and it is not one quality more than another which Mr. Train possesses, that is, in fact, he has a measure of it which almost amounts to genius. The power of consummate audacity, such as his, is most singular. We find men who are more nobodies—who have not a title or shadow of qualification for an important post—coming forward and assuming the honors of a mission by bare force of effrontery. Nothing in that way of late has exceeded the exploit of M. Regnier, an obscure and unknown Frenchman, who constituted himself a missionary for the salvation of empires. M. N., as he used to be called, deceived the Emperor, imposed on Count Bismarck, boasted Marshal Bazaine, and enjoyed for a week or two a European reputation. How? Simply by "cheek"—for all other words are feeble to express the gift which he gained him this fleeting renown. There is something almost sublime in the charlatanism of M. N.; it far transcends anything which Mr. G. F. Train could accomplish.

But it is more than probable that the success of M. N. has inspired Mr. Train with the idea of imitation. When he arrived in England, we are told, he inquired at the Reform Club for Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and Mr. Forster. Perhaps he left a card, and now expects a visit in return. He had already announced by letter the object of his coming to England. It appears that he is on his way to America, "on an important mission from Gambetta, the patriot chief of the French Republic." It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Train, following out the role of M. N., saw M. Gambetta; and that the busy delegate gave him all manner of assurances of friendship to get rid of him. Mr. Train does not seem to have claimed any damages for the insults and incarceration he suffered at Marseilles; it is the misfortune of every true patriot to be misunderstood. Very probably M. Gambetta, the patriot chief of the French Republic, would be welcome to Mr. Train, who would be the only way, and Mr. Train would be thanked.

The only way to extinguish a common nuisance, such as Mr. Train has become, is the one we suggest. In this country we cannot—although feeble human nature sometimes wishes it were possible—summarily lock up in a madhouse a man who harasses the public ear with his ravings. We cannot even incarcerate him for a day or two, in the hope that he may be induced to move on when he gets out. We are as helpless, with regard to him, as is the household whose nervous system is upset by the ceaseless grinding of an organ round the corner. The rights of the subject must be respected; we must not interfere with our neighbor's enjoyments, if he happens to like a music-hall air played out of tune; and we must not gag a mountebank orator whose piercing voice may lead to the crack of doom. But if journalists will consent to ignore the enemy, he would, perhaps, be moved in despair to moderate the raucous of his tongue.

NEW ARTILLERY.—In the recent general made by the French from Paris, General Ducrot brought into action one of those new engines of destruction, remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, to the invention of which the present war has given so great an impetus. This is an armor-plated locomotive, furnished with two powerful mitrailleurs, "also protected by armor, and originally intended for the railway bridge at Pont du Jour, whence it was to throw bullets on to the heights of Meudon. This novel machine, which weighs together only some six tons, has been manufactured at Gail's, the well-known mechanical engineer of Paris, to whose establishment the city is so much indebted for the extraordinary efforts that have been made to supply it with cannon and other means of defence. The Prussian invasion has certainly contributed a great deal to develop the inventive talents of the French; for hardly a day passes without some new implement of destruction being submitted to the Government of National Defence. Under the spur of defeat, they have produced the Markseberg mitrailleuse, firing 250 balls a minute, and the Montigny firing 480, as well as the Durant steam mitrailleuse, which discharges no less than 4,500 in the same space of time, and the Fauchens, or "mower," which is said to operate without noise, smoke, or fire, to have a range of from 500 to 600 yards, and to cost only thirty-five francs, with all the necessary apparatus for firing 300,000 projectiles; so that if every ball had its billet, the French, by employing this weapon, might rid themselves of the whole of their enemies for something less than 100 francs. In addition to the above, many novel descriptions of shells have also been proposed, if not actually tried, among which are the Gaudin fire-bomb, the improved Mendrot shell, bombs emitting suffocating vapors, and so on.

The predicted "tidal wave" caused great consternation throughout the Dominion. In Quebec, Fredericton, Yarmouth, &c., almost panic prevailed. The "wave" however, did not make its appearance, nor was the tide more than a usually high one. It is evident that the schoolmaster is a good deal yet to do before people learn common sense.

Snow.—Snow is regarded by a town-reared child rather as a nuisance than as a benediction: it is not for the city's use and the citizen feels more of its evils than of its virtues. We must go to the husbandman to hear the white meteor's praises sung. Here and in neighboring lands he has made his admiration proverbial. "Snow year, good year," our farmers say. The Spaniard calls "a year of snow a year of plenty." Under snow, bread, the Italian curli remarks; and also, "Snow for a week is a mother to the earth"—though the consciousness of the possibility of having too much of a good thing, he adds to this that "after a week it becomes a step-mother." And it is by no means difficult to give reasons for the good inferences implied by these grateful proverbs. The warmth-preserving power of snow is the most important of them. There is scarcely a greater apparent anomaly in nature than is here presented by the coldest of substances, being a heat-retaining medium. But the anomaly is phantasmic; and it vanishes when we consider that the warmth-conducting power of a substance has nothing to do with its own proper temperature, but depends upon its structural composition. The woolen comforter has no warmth of its own, but its open fibrous material offers such a barrier to the waves of heat that are ever trying to escape from our bodies, that its contact conveys to us the idea that its substance is warm. Snow approaches in structural character to wool: it is soft and open; and for this reason it acts like wool in confining warmth. The "obscure billow" of heat pouring from the earth meet an obstacle at every separate particle of a snow blanket, and are beaten back, the ground profiting by the averted loss. The surface of snow may be cooled by radiation, or by bleak winds, or the adjacent stratum of air may become bitterly cold; still the body of the snow prevents the frost from striking down towards the earth, which is virtually warmed by having the cold kept from it. This protective intervention of snow is the secret of its beneficial influence on crops and vegetation. An old idea was that its virtue was due to the quantity of nitrous salts the frozen particles were supposed to contain; but when a chemist of the last century analyzed both snow and rain-water, and found that their constituents were so nearly alike that there could be no difference in their chemical effects on vegetation, this notion fell out of recognition. Yet its warmth conservation is not the only good function of snow. It breaks up the ground, renders it porous, and allows the air to enter and exercise its powerful fertilizing influence upon the earthy materials. And the moderate supply of water that it yields gently percolates the soil, without that washing away which rain in its downward course, in view of its action upon the earth, it is not surprising that the believers in mystic cures and simples should imagine that snow possessed medical or healing properties. Of some of these we have survivals in the supposed efficacy of snow in removing chilblains and healing frostbites, though we doubt whether any medical man could now be found to declare that snow variously administered, will cure levers, colics, tooth-aches, sore eyes, and pleuritis, act as a preservative from the plague, and otherwise tend to prolong life. Yet these were the creeds of a physician of two centuries ago, Dr. Bartheolins, Cooperator of the medical operations, adding that the method was taught him by Marcus Aurelius Severinus, of Naples. Harvey, the English discoverer of the circulation of the blood, found relief from gout in the cold of snow; for he used to go to the roof of his house when an attack came on, and plunge his affected foot into the icy water that lodged there.—Gentleman's Magazine.

STRONG GOVERNMENTS STRENGTHENING WEAKLY.—Prussia had a pretty "strong" government before the war, but it will come out "stronger." We know how the civil war affected this Republic, and gave us a government "as strong" as the warmest admirers of strength could desire. The proceedings of Prussia toward her socialists and democrats who dissent from points of the Bismarck programme, recall similar operations in this country, with which students of our recent history are familiar. Men who do not quite like the further slaughter of their Prussian countrymen, and think that Germany should make a peace now that she has gained so much, without risking more, are arrested and imprisoned on the charge of treasonable practices. The most eminent private character and public services, as in the case of Dr. Jacoby, do not save them from punishment, for the crime of questioning the perfect wisdom of the government policy. Democracy has had but little chance in Prussia under Bismarck's rod, but gentlemen of Republican tendencies in the future empire of Frederick William I. will be as scarce outside of prison walls as white crows in a flock. Elsewhere than in Germany, the continued defeats of the French Republic will operate to make imperial and kingly governments less tolerant of budding democracy. Russia, seeing the progress of absolutism in other quarters, is taking retrograde steps in the path of reform and liberty which her Czar had begun to tread. The corporation of Moscow, credulously believing that Alexander was in earnest when he relaxed the rigor of his system after the Crimean defeat, have been indulging in the folly of petitioning for a free press, religious toleration and other reforms, as if unuzzled newspapers and unshackled religion could exist in the country of Czar. For this their "angry master" has severely reprimanded them; and another step toward the present officials, on the taboos subjects, will send them all to the salt mines of Siberia. It may be said that these are war times, and that with the return peace Bismarck will give to the Berlin democrats the freest press; and the Czar—supposing that he does not find himself with a war on his hands—will resume his beneficent occupation of educating and enlightening his subjects—to the extent of permitting a free press and free religious teachings. But the hope-

ful people who think thus, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. In no age has an empire been able to sustain itself by liberal concessions of people's rights. The principles of human liberty are at deadly war with imperialism at all times, and must be trampled upon, in order that emperors and their courts may live. Every privilege extended by Napoleon to Frenchmen, after he assumed the purple, endangered the stability of his throne. The increase of votes against him, as shown by the result of the last plebiscite in France, furnished ground for belief that a few years later the weight of adverse public opinion would have overthrown him. The Emperor Frederick William I., under the astute guidance of Bismarck, is not likely to make the same mistake. There will be no plebiscite in Prussia; but rather a revival, in all its medieval force, of the doctrine of the divine right of kings over the rest of the world. It will be surprising if the Hapsburgs are not affected by the contagion of a stringent imperialism, and if a stronger government does not follow in Austria, upon the heels of the great Prussian exemplar. In Italy, too, and assuredly in Spain, we may expect to see a tightening of the reins upon the people. The outlook may be highly promising to those who are infatuated with the theory of the consolidation of nationalities, but we see in it little that is auspicious for the cause of popular liberty.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Queen Street, ARE NOW OPENING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF GOODS! FOR THIS SEASON. CONSISTING OF WATERPROOF CLOTH, IN GREAT VARIETY. FROM 4s. 6d. per Yard. Wide French Twills AND FRENCH MERINOES, IN Black and various Shades, including the NEW MAROON COLOR, NOW SO POPULAR, at 1s. 10½d. per yard & upwards. Figured Silk Repp Dresses, HANDSOME PATTERNS. Plain and Checked Winceys, Coburgs and Lustres, Grey and White Blankets, Black Velveteens, Winter Caps, &c., &c. Dec. 28, 1870. MACKINNON & MACDONALD Have just received, per Steamers "Dorlan," "City of Baltimore," "Brig "Argos," "Sarcus "Theresa" and others Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS, Broad Cloths, Doekings, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscovs, Flies, Wainseys, &c. Dress Materials, Ladies' wools and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting, Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Hosiery, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furs. Hardware. Iron, Steel, Tough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traps, Back Bands, Hammers, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paint Oil, &c. Tea, &c. All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices. MACKINNON & MACDONALD, Dodd & Rogers' Brick Building, Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870.

Business Notices. Notice. THE Subscriber has just received, from Great Britain, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Tonic Balaams, &c., &c. Parties desirous of obtaining the above articles, will do well to call at the Cash Drug Store, where all the most popular remedies of the day are to be had. P. G. FRASER, Queen Street. ROSINE and other Aniline DYES, to be had at P. G. Fraser's CASH DRUG STORE, Queen Street. Observe! SUPERIOR SWEET OIL to be had, very cheap, at the Cash Drug Store. P. G. FRASER. Worm Annihilator! P. G. FRASER'S Worm Annihilator is the best, safest, and most effective worm remedy yet discovered. CASH DRUG STORE. Soaps! Soaps! SOAPS of all descriptions to be had cheap, at the Cash Drug Store. P. G. FRASER. Prescriptions! PRESCRIPTIONS accurately prepared with the purity of drugs, and at moderate prices, at the Cash Drug Store. P. G. FRASER, Ch'own, Nov. 30, 1870.

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Lottery, In aid of the New Church at Vernon River. A SPLENDID SILVER JUG, valued at One Hundred Dollars, currency, and presented by a lady patroness, for the benefit of the New Church, about to be erected at Vernon River, will be disposed of, by lottery, on St. Patrick's Day, next. Tickets, only 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the stores of the Hon. D. Breaux and P. Walker, and at Owen Connolly's, Esq., also from the Committee of Management, at Vernon River. The winning number will be published in the first issue of the Herald, after the day of drawing. The names of all purchasers of tickets to be forwarded to the Revd. James Phelan, P. P. of Vernon River, on or before the 10th March, next. To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with dispatch. A lot of First-class Water Coolers on hand. Sayer's Crystal Blue, Sold Cheaper than ever. July 7, 1869.

Insurance. London and Lancashire LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!! Head Office: London, 1, Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C. Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street. Chairman of Board of Directors: F. W. Russell, Esq., M. P. Special Features. Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits. Half of the Premiums on Policies for the whole term of life may remain on Credit for five years, at five per cent. interest. Eighty per cent. of the Profits returned to the participating policy holders. Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions. Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant. General Agent for the Lower Provinces, ALEX. W. SCOTT, Esq., Halifax, N. S. Medical Adviser at Charlottetown, F. P. TAYLOR, M. D., J. B. C. S. Edinburgh. Agent for P. E. Island, ROBERT SHAW, Office of FitzGerald & Shaw, Nov. 23, 1870.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!! Board of Directors or the current year: Hon. GEORGE BASS, President. Hon. E. J. COLCLOCK, William Brown, Esq., Robert Dodds, Esq., W. E. DAWSON, Esq., Robert Hooper, Esq., W. E. DAWSON, Esq., J. B. C. S. Edinburgh. Agent for P. E. Island, ROBERT SHAW, Office of FitzGerald & Shaw, Nov. 23, 1870.

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FURS! FURS! FURS! LADIES' FURS, LATEST STYLES!!! IN FITCH, STONE MARTIN, MINK, SEAL, GERMAN MINK, ALASKA MINK, &c., &c., &c. IN VICTORINES, COLLARS, RUFFS, SKATING MUFFS, &c., &c., &c. As the Stock is large, the above Furs will be sold very cheap. All Furs warranted free from moths. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR MINK, FOX, MUSKRAT & OTTER. A. B. SMITH, South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1870.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, Queen Street. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS. It is very large, and must be converted into CASH. To accomplish this, all will be offered at prices which must insure a sale. Our Stock of DRESS GOODS is large and varied, ranging from the lowest prices to materials of the best and most fashionable winter goods. LADIES' MANTLES AND MANTLE CLOTH, Silk Fringes, Braid and Trimmings, in variety: Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c. In Winter Coatings, Fancy Coatings, Trousers, Blue and Black Cloths, we admit of no competition. Ours is undoubtedly the Stock of the City. To this and the following we invite the especial attention of buyers. READY-MADE CLOTHING in various makes of cloth and styles, to suit all. Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, and Hosiery, Flannel, in all colours and makes, Blankets, very cheap, Hassocks, Shirtings, Hoyle's Prints, and all other Cotton Goods; Carpets, of all kinds, from the lowest grade, at 9d per yard, to that of the best quality, at 11s. 6d. It is needless further to enumerate our Stock. We ask a call, feeling confident of our ability to convince all that what we state above is true. MASON & HENDERSON, December 7, 1870.

REMOVAL. GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE REMOVED TO Reddin's Corner, QUEEN STREET. Owing to the increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger premises, and having received, per "Lina," the Italian, over Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Flannels, Nappes, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c., TOGETHER WITH Furnishing Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY. He is now prepared to accommodate his Customers in first-class style. Cutters and Workmen unsurpassed in P. E. Island. Nothing will be left undone to ensure satisfaction. A call solicited. J. W. FALCONER, Ch'own, Oct. 5, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION. I, D. H. MACKINNON, do, by virtue of Authority vested in me, as Proprietor of the "New York Clothing Emporium," issue this, my Proclamation, the 29th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is binding to all intent and purposes, that, whereas, this Fashionable Street has been neglectfully misnamed Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereon, nor appropriate to the business thoroughfare of so magnificent a location for business purposes. Considering that all the Great Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called "BROADWAY."

Where I sell the most handsome and most stylish fitting Garments ever manufactured in Charlottetown or any other place. You can call, gentlemen, and examine my Stock of Cloths, my Fashionable made up Garments to order, my ready-made Garments, which alone excel any custom work in Charlottetown. Come and we will suit you to anything you want in our line, to suit your own notions of comfort and style, as well as our stylish and comfortable ideas, cut and mechanism. You can have all these cheap, at "The New York Emporium," Broadway, -BY- Charlottetown. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer. Mutual Fire Insurance Office, } May 7th, 1870.

Christmas Presents! MUSICAL BOXES, large and elegant, playing from four to six tunes each, can be had at a small advance over cost and charge, O'Connell's American Variety Store, Queen St., Dec. 21, 1870. 1st sin SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN! FOR 1871. TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. THIS splendid Weekly, greatly enlarged and improved in one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufacturers, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art. Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions, Trades, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of great value and interest. Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household. Workshop and Factory, in the land, besides affording a continual source of Valuable Instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European Writers, and having access to all the latest Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the Scientific American are constantly enriched with the choicest information. An Official List of all the Patents issued is published weekly. The Yearly Numbers of the Scientific American make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in size to four thousand ordinary book pages. Terms:—\$3 a year; \$1.50 half year; Clubs of 12 copies for one year, at appearance of a splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress." In connection with the publication of the Scientific American, the undersigned has the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring PATENTS. The best way to obtain an answer to the question—Can I obtain a Patent? is to write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., who have had over twenty-five years' experience in the business. No charge is made for advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the invention, should be sent on application. MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York, Dec. 28, 1870.

ALL CURES MADE EASY BY Holloway's Ointment. Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment. Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied before the Ointment, to the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will send in the notice upon the neighboring acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure in certain cases will be effected. Eruptions, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases. After fermentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood, and the removal of the impurities of the blood is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions. Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more efficacious than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood impures, the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicines to bring about a cure. Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subsiding pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all impurities and depravity from the system, subside and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism, Bad Breasts, Cancer, Scalds, Burns, Contracted and Yaws, Blisters, Stiff Joints, Skin-disease, Bites of Mosquitoes, Elephantiasis, Scrofulous eruptions, Head-ache, Flatulency, Scrofulous humors, Cocco-bay, Glandular Swellings, Chilblains, Swellings, Ulcers, Cold & Hand, Piles, Wounds.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largest size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Page.

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