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NEW SERIES, VOL. I.

THE HERALD. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY 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 weather and tide information for January 1st to 31st.

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

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, would do well to call at Head Quarters.

RONALD MACDONALD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AUCTIONEER, AND 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. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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 slight 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, Brie 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.

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!

ROME.

A correspondent of the Armonia, makes the following calculation upon the Roman Plebeian: A friend of ours, who was informed of the number of votes needed 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.

Table with columns: Name, Votes. Lists names and their respective vote counts.

The time appointed for the voting was 10 hours, viz., from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The number of urns was 12 in all. A very simple sum in division, viz., of 40,831 by 7,200. The number of minutes in 10 hours gives 3,672 persons for each five persons and a half each minute of the 10 hours uninterrupted ought to have put their votes into each of the 12 urns.

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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THE "HERALD" FOR 1871.

SCARCELY two months have elapsed since the HERALD appeared in its new form, and the increase of our friends and patrons has more than come up to our expectations. This has taken place while our arrangements for exchanges and correspondence were still incomplete. These are, however, now nearly terminated, and our selections from foreign journals and correspondents, will place us, as our commuted, equal material wherewith to make our journal as interesting as any other.

The detailed debates in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly will not be published in the HERALD; but when any question of great public interest is brought forward, we shall produce a summary of the debate, sufficient to convey to our readers a spirit and scope.

Neither trouble nor expense will be spared to procure the latest information on public events. The market prices here and in the provinces, will be faithfully and minutely quoted; and the shipping from the different ports of the Island given, so as to make the HERALD a journal to which our readers may, with confidence, refer for commercial intelligence.

Political events will be discussed fairly on their own merits, without party bias. The approbation already bestowed on the HERALD by the public, encourages the proprietors to hope that the circle of their friends and patrons will be yet further widened. They, on their part, pledge themselves faithfully so to discharge their duties in the management of their journal, that it may redound to their own credit, and the benefit of the public.

If the number of our supporters throughout 1871 increase as it has increased during the last two months, we shall be enabled to present our readers next year, with a HERALD double the present size.

Our laws leave every man at liberty to choose what form of Religion he sees fit. They interfere in no way with the arrangements for support, entered into between clergymen and their flocks. They prescribe no criteria which he is to pay towards Religion, or to what Religion he is to pay. They even carry their non-interference a step further, and allow men, if so minded, to hold no religious belief, and join in no prescribed form of worship whatever. We would consider the state to be guilty of a most cruel sort of tyranny, did it compel any subject to profess a given church; or to attend its services; or to devote, force him to pay for the support of that church. These are the principles which, among us, seem to guide the state in its relations with the different creeds. To be consistent, the state should have carried the same theory into its educational law. It should have left its subjects as free to choose for their children, a system of education, as to select for themselves, a form of religion. For educational systems differ like religious creeds. There are, however, two very prominent ones—the religious and the secular. What right, we ask, has the state to pass a law compelling one of these systems as its own; compelling with grants from the public treasury, and in a manner, compelling parents to use it for their children? Is it just on the part of the state to turn a deaf ear to all remonstrances, and force men to pay for the support of what they can never use?

We may, in a somewhat broad fashion, divide the colony into those who hold certain systems as their own; and those who do not believe in a creed. We have, by act of Parliament, set up for the use of all, a secular system of education, that is, a system which contemplates the teaching of no religious creed; which forbids the inculcation of the first principles of christianity, and treats human beings as if they were pieces of machinery, with no higher destiny than to be adapted for some worldly purpose, and to wear themselves away in its accomplishment. Now, in acting thus, what have our Legislators done? They have, to all intents and purposes, allied themselves with the unchristian law of the land, and by a system of education which the Deist and the Atheist might welcome as perfectly in accordance with his views; for secular education expresses most distinctly, the principles of those who put no faith in the mysteries of Christianity. On our Island, men holding such views, are, we believe, few. How grasping it must be to them, nevertheless, to think that their minority in this education question has outweighed the majority; for their system has been adopted by law. Is it the existing law of the land and religious men are obliged to pay for it whether they use it or not. We by no means object to the Irregularities having their own schools conducted on their own principles. But, we certainly have no right to propose against paying taxes to support their schools, whilst our schools are to receive no help whatever from these taxes. Still more do we object to be compelled, either by moral or legal compulsion, to send our children to their schools. This reminds us that one of the School Visits in his last report, advised the insertion of a compulsory attendance clause in the Education Act. We cannot think that this Visitor has sufficiently weighed the consequences of such a suggestion. He has, in the first place, proposed a desperate remedy for a by no means desperate disease. Irregular attendance at schools is a weed with many roots, and the main one is not infrequently found in the teacher himself. In the second place, he seeks to destroy the rights of home education, and force parents to submit their children to a system of training against which their religious feelings rebel. If we would have the benefit of the general law put in force amongst

us, by all means let us adopt Mr. McPhail's suggestion and insert a compulsory attendance clause in the Education Act. Irregular will then be triumphant, and the entire colony will be compelled to bend to it.

We believe that our fellow Colonists are Christians; yet we cannot help thinking that they have allowed a most unchristian system of education to be established among them. We are here, it is true, divided into various sections of belief; and opinions, but the Educational Law now in force, makes no account of these. It cuts the Gordian knot by discarding all Religion from the schools, and setting up institutions of which Robespierre would have felt proud. Had we been an infidel people, this was the proper measure to take; but as we are not, the Religious feelings of every section of the community, had a right to be not only consulted, but respected. Instead of this, a considerable proportion of the people has to pay for the luxury of having its Religious feelings ignored. The Catholics, among others, have year after year, to endure this species of treatment. When they presume to ask for an adjustment of the Education Law, they are told that they are unreasonable, or that they ask for privileges which no other sect asks for. The same course is followed by the Protestants. It is unreasonable that they should be unreasonable in their Religious views, will, in every probability, tell him that he is unreasonable also in his Religious views. Seeing therefore that the Catholic is unreasonable on both these counts, why not tax him to build and support Protestant Churches as well as to build and support Infidel Schools? If he is as unreasonable in education as he is in religion, he ought to be brought to reason on both questions. Let the Legislature then make him reasonable in Religion by the same method that it has adopted to render him reasonable in Education. He is forced to pay for the building and supporting of schools, directly opposed to his ideas of Education. Let a parallel law be passed and force him to pay for the erection of churches and the maintenance of clergymen opposed to his religious belief. If he is not the one to hesitate to take the other? The question is compelling, but here the real answer given, it would be—we dare not.

The Catholic is further told that he asks for privileges which no other sect demands. This is incorrect. He asks no privileges, but a right. He pays an education tax. If the education furnished by that tax be not such as he would wish to see imparted to his children, he has under no circumstances, a right to ask for a grievance, and to sue for a privilege, but to ask a right. The state in assuming the province of an educator has assumed, rightly or wrongly, we pause not to enquire, a spiritual function, in the exercise of which it would respect the spiritual rights of its subjects. The state, in assuming the province of an educator has assumed, rightly or wrongly, we pause not to enquire, a spiritual function, in the exercise of which it would respect the spiritual rights of its subjects. The state, in assuming the province of an educator has assumed, rightly or wrongly, we pause not to enquire, a spiritual function, in the exercise of which it would respect the spiritual rights of its subjects.

It is, however, alleged, by the patrons of this unchristian system, for educating that religious truth will be taught in the family at home, or in the Sunday schools. Now, how can parents working for their bread early morning to late at night—these weary periods devoid of education—be expected to impart to their children that instruction in faith and morals, which is necessary to make good and respectable citizens? Practically, as we have known it far often neglected than given. As for the Sunday school, how can an hour's attendance in the week there fill up the blank occasioned by six days' training on a system devoid of religion? They who expect it, have formed a curious estimate of what a child is, or of what a child can do. You take six days of the week to form the secular habits of your children, and one hour or two to form their religious. Which are the most likely to predominate? In the child, as in the man, habit is everything, and the stronger habit will gain and maintain the ascendancy.

It is further asserted that secular schools, where all denunciations are made for instruction, do much to soften down religious differences. This, however, happens to be the chief objection which a religious mind takes to these schools. Is there any Catholic or Protestant parent who would wish to see his children learn a Catholic or less of a Protestant belief, or to have their minds being formed on the admitted effects of this secular system, to stave off those doctrinal truths, which every Catholic and Protestant believes himself bound to profess and uphold. The very reason why Catholics object to such schools is because the faith of their children would be weakened, and perhaps even sacrificed. But the secular system only pays for its own fruits, and in a very short time the crop of infidelity will be abundant. For this reason, it is that we call the unchristian school method the most sectarian of all methods. It is the method of the Atheist and the Deist, and leads most infallibly to their sect, destroying on its way all religious belief. The Government has, in fact, set up sectarian schools, while flattering itself that it was eschewing the religious difficulty, and what is worse, it has chosen the sect, which, for the credit of the Island, we are glad to believe contains the smallest number of adherents. If sectarianism be to have school, one of its own let them be given to them, but it is paying their system too high a compliment to make it the only one on the Island which the Government will countenance or endorse. Christian sects may well feel themselves slighted, and that from a quarter whence they had little reason to dread being so treated—namely, from a Christian Government.

Mr. LAMP will please accept our thanks for a bound interest copy of his Calendar for 1871. It is a most useful publication, and contains some additional matter not found in the issues of former years. His arrangement of the Clergy is the same as Mr. Harvie's, and open to the same objection—an objection which will, perhaps, induce us to publish an Almanac on our own account next year.

We regret to have to announce the sudden death, on Friday last, of Robt. A. FALLOVE, Esq., from an overdose of laudanum administered by himself.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP MCINTYRE'S LECTURE.—Last week we had time only to notice the fact that the Bishop of Charlottetown had lectured before the Catholic Institute. We, this week, furnish our readers with a condensed report of the notable lecture which formed the subject of the lecture. His Lordship started from Lyons with his audience, and described, with graphic power, the beautiful country through which the railroad runs to the foot of the Alps. The ascent then begins, and in less than two hours, said his Lordship, the road becomes more crooked than can possibly be imagined.

"Zig-zagging against the mountain side, the railway here is laid by an American Engineer, from the United States. It is on the narrow gauge principle, and consists of two parallel iron rails, with a wooden plank between them for the carriage. Along this mountain road we passed several villages. When we arrived at the station, the Bishop of Charlottetown, the secretary of the Institute, and the very amount of the highest or last mountain, the ascent was steep that the engine had to be stopped for a moment, and the engine driver, in order to save the engine, was obliged to drag us up in safety, with such our own axes were more than sufficient to cut the rails, and to get the engine over the mountain, we were obliged to use our own axes, and were thus, by the aid of our own hands, enabled to witness the passage of the engine, which we were passing with rather some difficulty.

From Turin the route led to Venice, where His Lordship was to sail for Alexandria. In Venice, the most notable change which had taken place since 1862, was the closing of many beautiful churches and conventual establishments, whose religious inmates had been driven out of the city, and were now in the world by the Robber-king of Italy.

On approaching the harbor of Alexandria, the great number of soldiers, for I counted over sixty, all in operation on the east bank, struck me as being very unusual. The city is not at first visible, owing to a long bay that runs along its shore, and is only seen as the ship approaches. The bay is very deep, and the water is very clear. The city is built on a hill, and is very beautiful. The architecture is very interesting, and the people are very kind and hospitable.

Within a few miles of Cairo, in the place where Pharaoh's death is recorded in the Book of Exodus, I brought down the first of the pyramids, which are now in ruins. The pyramids are very large, and are built of stone. They are very old, and are very interesting. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the pyramids.

From Alexandria to Jaffa, his Lordship visited by steamer. "Jaffa," he said, "is supposed to be one of the oldest cities in the world, and to have been built before the deluge. In visiting the Holy Sepulchre, we saw the place where the Lord was crucified, and where he was buried. The place is very interesting, and is very beautiful. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre."

"The road from Ramleh towards Bethlehem is mountainous. There is here and there a few small villages, and some of them are very beautiful. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre. The road is very good, and is very safe. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre."

John's coach. A spring of fresh and liquid water issues from a crevice in the wall, and forms at the bottom of the grotto a basin, whence again the water flows down into the valley. The water is very pure, and is very good to drink. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre.

On arriving at Calvary you find a very high enclosure, of which the Mahomedans are the present guardians; but who, for a small fee, will allow you to enter. On entering, you find the present site of the Holy Sepulchre, which was destroyed by the Saracens, and was rebuilt by the Christians. The site is very interesting, and is very beautiful. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre.

Not exceeding Nature or even Jerusalem itself, Bethlehem must certainly be considered as a place of the greatest interest to the Christian. It is the birthplace of our Lord, and is very beautiful. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre. The site is very interesting, and is very beautiful. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre.

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hold the man—the celebrated Father Batin-bonne has, within the last few years, erected a magnificent convent and church. The arch of the bay of Jaffa is very beautiful, and is very good to drink. The people are very kind and hospitable, and are very interested in the Holy Sepulchre.

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The sittings of the Supreme Court for Hilary Term commenced on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Sir Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice, and Justices Peters and Healey presiding. Owing to the stormy state of the weather, a sufficient number of Grand Jurors were not in attendance on the first day of the term to constitute a quorum, and the Grand Jury were consequently sworn in on Wednesday, the second day of the Court.

The following are the names of the Grand Jurors in attendance:—
Wm. Heald, Foreman; W. H. Frisley, W. A. Weeks, John M. Grant, John McGowan, Alex. McLean, Geo. Forbes, Robt. Mutch, Wm. Dool, B. W. Higgs, Wm. Mutch, Thomas G. D. Doyle, senior, William Murphy, J. D. Mason, R. H. Hodgson, D. Farnham, J. Allan McDonald, P. Hughes, John McMillan, J. B. Gay and Benj. Wright, Esquires.

The Grand Jury found the following Bills:—
The Queen at the prosecution of the Farmers Bank of Halifax &c. Smith Robins & Co. v. the Farmers Bank of Halifax &c. The Farmers Bank of Halifax &c. v. the Queen. The Queen at the prosecution of the Farmers Bank of Halifax &c. Smith Robins & Co. v. the Farmers Bank of Halifax &c. The Farmers Bank of Halifax &c. v. the Queen.

The Queen at the prosecution of A. H. Weeks, Marshall of the Vice Admiralty Court, v. the Queen. The Queen at the prosecution of A. H. Weeks, Marshall of the Vice Admiralty Court, v. the Queen. The Queen at the prosecution of A. H. Weeks, Marshall of the Vice Admiralty Court, v. the Queen.

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to the rent, and that the plaintiff had recognized his right by previously making payments to him. The cause occupied two days, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £200 damages. Counsel for plaintiff—Alley & Davies—for defence—Hodgson and Haviland.

Wm. B. Dawson vs. Sarah Smith, Administratrix of the estate of the late John Dawson deceased. The amount claimed was £118 12s. 4d. for which plaintiff recovered. No defence was made to the action—Alley & Davies for plaintiff—E. J. Hodgson—for defence.

The suit of Ebenezer Marshall & Son vs. A. H. Weeks—brought on for the sale of certain shares, which were on bond the 8th of March at the time of her capture, by the defendant, in his capacity of Marshall of the Vice Admiralty Court, is now pending.

The Annexation press has been jubilant over the despatch of the Fishery question. It seems, however, that in forwarding the telegram to the Charlottetown press, a very important omission was made—LONDON, Dec. 31st.—The British Government has ordered instructions to be telegraphed to the various Governments, and has made a permit no further seizures of vessels on the contested fishing grounds. A commission has been appointed to go to Washington for the purpose of discussing the treaty relative to the Canadian fisheries. The British Government has ordered instructions to be telegraphed to the various Governments, and has made a permit no further seizures of vessels on the contested fishing grounds.

MONTEAL TRU WITNESS.—Persons in P. E. Island indebted to this paper, can ascertain the amount of their indebtedness by calling at the HERALD OFFICE, Charlottetown, where a settlement can be effected and receipts granted. See that your payments are acknowledged in the following manner:—Rev. W. H. Sheehy, St. Dunstan's College, 66-2; Archibald McDonald, Grand River, 66-12; Michael Bourke, Georgetown, 186-2.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY INSTITUTE received their annual meeting on the 15th inst. The affair was a most successful one, and was attended by a large number of persons. The members of the Institute received their annual meeting on the 15th inst. The affair was a most successful one, and was attended by a large number of persons.

THE LEGISLATURE met on the 16th of inst. There was some talk of a bill to amend the law relating to the sale of land, but it was not introduced. The Legislature met on the 16th of inst. There was some talk of a bill to amend the law relating to the sale of land, but it was not introduced.

THE HERALD has received a copy of a very neat publication, entitled "The Bowal and Cape's Newspaper Reporter and Advertiser's Gazette." It is printed in New York, and is useful to newspaper men and to the general trader as well.

THE AMERICAN ship "The American" which was wrecked on the coast of the Island, has been raised, and is now being towed to the wharf. The ship was wrecked on the coast of the Island, and is now being towed to the wharf.

General News.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS correspondent writes:—"An officer of the Lancet told me that he had heard a heavy musketry fire from a camp of the 1st Durham Light Infantry, which was supposed to be the result of a single shot which was fired by a man who was wounded by the enemy. The officer of the Lancet told me that he had heard a heavy musketry fire from a camp of the 1st Durham Light Infantry, which was supposed to be the result of a single shot which was fired by a man who was wounded by the enemy."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC Association have held their annual meeting at Exeter. The meeting was a most successful one, and was attended by a large number of persons. The Association have held their annual meeting at Exeter. The meeting was a most successful one, and was attended by a large number of persons.

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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 road 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 Summerside Progress, that the Malpeque 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 House, lower Alberton street only. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Henry Crawford, of Morrell, was the recipient of a jaunty sleigh, trimly and robust, purchased 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, 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. M. 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 gave a literary and musical entertainment in St. Andrew's Hall last night. The affair was not well patronized but passed off very pleasantly.

The Rev. Father Gagnon, of the Parish of St. Lawrence, has been appointed to the vacant position of pastor of the parish of St. Lawrence, in the city of Montreal.

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 150 tons, owned by Messrs. 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, 193 brigs, 21 brigantines, and 107 schooners.

The American schooner "Hampshire," 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.

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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.

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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 Prussian general, a heavy and distinguished battle general, the Prussian army was completely routed, and the French were compelled to abandon their position. Laonville was accordingly evacuated, and the French troops occupied the town.

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.

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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 cargo consists of sugar, coffee, and other goods.

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Mercantile Advertisements.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office and Salesroom to

Martin Hogan's New Brick Store.

W. D. STEWART.

Flour. Flour.

Molasses & Sugar.

Kerosene. Kerosene.

Buckets & Brooms.

APPLES.

Washerwomen, Attention!

TEA PARTY!

THURSDAY, the 2d FEB. next.

Buffalo Robes!

Austins' Biscuit.

Nails. Axes.

FUR. FUR.

In Store!

Removal.

NOTICE.

Partnership Notice.

WANTED!

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7. The Revue des Deux Mondes.

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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 bone of contention, and has succeeded in becoming a public nuisance. He has extracted from his laughter a ridiculous estimate of 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 faint proclaim the crack of doom. But if journalists would remember that the omnibus and covenant 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 Colla'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 that has been fired, 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 better cooled; 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. Bartheolinus, Coenepheus, in a treatise 230 pages long, "De Nivis Usu Medico." And he was no quack. In one chapter of his curious work he treats of the very rational use of snow as a heating agent, to be used before surgical 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 THEMSELVES.—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 taboored 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.

Mercantile Advertisements.

DECEMBER, 1870.

NEW GOODS.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Queen Street, ARE NOW OPENING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF GOODS! FOR THIS SEASON.

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.

Fall and Winter GOODS! 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, 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. &c.

Tea, A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices. MCKINNON & 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, Toilet Requisites, &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.

ROSEINE 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.

A. BERRARD, BELL-HANGER, GAS FITTER, GUN & TIN-SMITH!! Dorchester Street, (Next to Old Reading Room Building.)

DETS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c. All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to. Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

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.

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. The Jug can be seen at the store of the Hon. D. Breaux.

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., Norman Moore, Esq., John Scott, 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.

FURS! FURS! FURS! LADIES' FURS, LATEST STYLES!!! IN FITCH, STONE MARTIN, MINK, SEAL, GERMAN MINK, ALASKA MINK, &c., &c., &c.

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, Shirts, 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.

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 secure 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 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 dignifiedly illustrated with original engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufacturers, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, &c. &c. Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, 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 interesting information. 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. Specimen copies sent free.

Terms.—\$3 a year; \$1.50 half year; Clubs of five copies for one year, at \$6.00 each; \$25 with 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 medicinal 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.

Files, 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 beneficially to the sore; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will send in their names to the undersigned, he will send them a copy of the Ointment, and acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure in certain cases.

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 a secretious nature. As the blood impures, the skin is affected, and the system is deranged; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more efficacious than any other remedy for all complaints of a secretious 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 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, Cough, Glandular Swellings, Chilblains, Swellings, Ulcers, Cold & Hoarse, Lung-sore, Whooping Cough, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of PROSSER HOSKINS, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 21s., and 39s. each Box. * * * * * There is a considerable saving by taking the largest size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.