The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866. NO. 23.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.

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

ALMANACK FOR MARCH.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 1st day, 7h. 40m., morning. W.N.W.
Last Quarter, 9th day, 11h. 40m., morning. W.
New Moon, 16th day, 5h. 24m., evening. W.
First Quarter, 23d day, 8h. 50m., morning. N.E.
Full Moon, 31ts day, 0h. 19m., morning. S.

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes t nged with preju ice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866:

(Payable in United States currency.)

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
or any two of the Reviews,	6.00
For any three of the Reviews,	7.00
For all four of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	12.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

CLUBS:

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent *to one address* for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz:—

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the year 1865, at the rate of $3.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. & Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.
PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, *Proprietor.*

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 30, 1865.

New Book Store!

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK and BOSTON, a varied

STOCK OF BOOKS,

elected personally by himself, and among which may be found the Poetical Works of Shakespeare, Tasso, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Burns, Moore, Shelley, Scott, Mrs. Hemans, Popular Poetry of Ireland, (published by P. Donahoe, Boston.) &c., &c.

Lingard's History of England, complete Works of Washington Irving, Addison's Works, Macaulay's Essays, Rollin's Ancient History, Thiers' French Revolution, Hallam's Middle Ages, Constitutional History and Literature, Irving's Life of Washington, Lancelott's Queen's of England, Life of Mary Queen of Scotts, Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science, Maguire's Life of Father Mathew, Historical Memoirs of Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans, Zoological Science, Brande's Encyclopædia, Chambers's Do., H. E. Cardinal Wiseman's Essay on Shakespeare, &c., &c.

Bossuet's Variations of the Protestant Churches, Dr. Manning's Shortest Way to End Disputes, Millner's End to Controversy, Discussion of Pope and Maguire, Cobbett's Reformation, Do. Legacy to Parsons, H. E. Cardinal Wiseman's Sermons, Do. Recollections of the Last Four Popes, Dr. Newman's Apologia, being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "What Does it Mean?" Darra's History of the Catholic Church, Marshall's Christian Missions, Life of Christ and of the B. V. Mary, of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Bernard, St. Francis de Sales, and of St. Patrick, and a large variety of other Catholic Works, a list of which will shortly be published.

A large supply of Catholic Bibles, Testaments, Missals, and Prayer Books, all sizes and styles of binding. Butler's Cathechisms, Station Books, Beads, Medals, Fonts, Crosses, Book Marks, &c.

Engravings (very fine) and Pictures in variety, Illustrations of Scripture History, in statuary, &c.

Stationery of all kinds, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Holders, &c., and all kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS, for Convents and Common Schools.

Light Literature—comprising the works of Dickens, Lever, Lover, and other first-class writers: Catholic Legends and Christmas and New Year's Presents for Children—100 Tales, the young Savoyard, Idleness, the Orphan of Moscow, Alice Sherwin, the Lost Son, Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, Old and New, the Boyne Water (Barim), Ailey Moore, Willy Reilly, the Croppy, and a long list of other choice books.

Song Books,—Harp of Erin Songster, Forget-Me-Not Do., and an assortment of Miscellaneous Song Books.

☞ The Subscriber is prepared to order any Book not in his Stock apresent, at small per centage.

The foregoing Stock will be sold as reasonably as possible; and the subscriber trusts that in supplying a want, generally admitted and long felt, by opening a Book Store where all kinds of Catholic Works will be kept on hand, as well as General Literature, School Books, Stationery, &c., he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

EDWARD REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street,
December 6, 1865.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence!

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly wenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH

GALLERY,

Corner of Great George and King Streets.

THE undersigned being an operator of acknowledged skill acquired by practical experience of over twelve years in some of the largest cities in the United States, and also in the Provinces, is now prepared, with every facility, to prosecute his procession in this City, for the accommodation of the public, at MODERATE PRICES.

PICTURES made in every style known to the art; CARTES DES VISITES,

Plain or Colored. Special attention paid to copying and enlarging old Pictures; also, for making Children' pictures for which his light is admirably suited, and in which he acknowledges no superior.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, especially from those who have hitherto failed to get a good likeness. Pictures taken from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

Instructions given in the above art.

☞ Remember the place, corner Great George and King Streets.—Entrance on King Street.

C. LEWIS.

Ch.Town, May31, 1865.

Peterson's Familiar Science.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful boook.

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec. 13.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS,
Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,
COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE
WORKER,
QUEEN STREET, - - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

☞ TIN and ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVE PIPES, and TIN WARE, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

*** All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 17, 1862.

THOMAS KELLY,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE—Queen Street, (over Welch & Owen's.)
RESIDENCE—North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, - - - - - P. E. I.

November 8 1865.—6ms.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
235, Prince Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Select Literature.

THE MARKED MONEY.

[FROM STRANGE STORIES OF A DETECTIVE.]

The Erie Railroad, that great, puffing, driving, hospitality-destroying monster, winds through the village now.

But there was a time——

Certainly there was a time when those yelling, scretching engines did not rush at one end of the place at all unseemly hours of the day and night, winding themselves about it, rushing off at the other, after a horrifying coil, and roaring over the bridge like a great serpent, such as we read of in legend, seeming to say, "Well, I have spared you this time—only swallowed a few of your people. The next time I come I'll take the whole of your tiny village.

Yes, there was a time when the little place was still smaller than now. Not so very long ago, either. We can all remember it—all who can see the little line of silver streaking through their hair. They can remember how, when they were young, this spot was a favorite on sleigh-rides, about a half-way house in the progress, where a fiddler (since become a violinist), was always to be had at a moment's notice; where they had a way of knocking up the nicest little suppers while the hot punch (oh, whisper it low!) was being discussed, and where there was just room enough for a part to dance, and no more no matter how large the party.

What! in the village?

Nonsense! I am speaking now of the little white house that stands about midway as you pass through. That is "The Village Tavern," always has been the village tavern for more than half a century, until within ten years the last word was painted out, and that of "Railroad Hotel" substituted.

There was a time when as Isaac, this "Village Tavern" was the great place for riding, driving, and fishing parties to stop at for dinner and supper. It was a spot, too, for travellers, when they did not scud over the land and arrive at the places of their destination in less time than they could stay at home. Many a traveller who came only for the night's rest, for his supper and breakfast, stayed over a day or two, perhaps for a week. There were trout and pickerel in those days, that could be caught in the clear, bright waters of the mill-stream, which ran stealthily by the foot of the garden, less than a stone's throw from the back garden, and was not banged, and whirled, and beaten by a thousand mill-wheels, and rumbled over by half a hundred of steam-trains daily. There was woodcock, too, five minutes' walk away, and a partridge; or, if you like a little longer walk, something of larger growth worthy of your powder and shot.

John Gordon kept "The Village Tavern." Gordon was a hard headed, stout-bodied, red-faced, jolly, humorous Scotchman. He was liberal, with an eye to the main chance. He was proud of his position as landlord, proud that his house should be known and spoken of in the great city of New York, and particularly proud that so many *connoisseurs* thought it well worth their while to drive out to "The Village Tavern," that they might drink Gordon's inimitable punch, made from the peculiar whiskey of which the landlord had trace from the moment it came from the still, just close by the foot of Ben Nevis, till the hour it went gurgling from the pitcher into the throats.

Of all these things was John Gordon proud. This was the pride of his profession; but there was one thing more of which he was proud, and to which all other things were but as accessories. This was his daughter Letty. Letty Gordon was the Landlord's only child. He had married an American wife, and ten years after his marriage there came to John Gordon this one child. On the day that little Letty could count eight years, Mrs. Letty Gordon, senior, was called to another and a better world, leaving little Letty heiress of all the goods, chattels, and real estate of which she died possessed, the last item being "The Village Tavern," with its furniture and belongings; a comfortable little setting out, which, with true Scottish thrift, her good father had settled upon her the day she was married, and from which John Gordon had garnered some solid wealth, which lay stretched out in various farms in the country round.

Letty Gordon had great blue eyes, very blue, very large, and sparkling with suppressed mischief. Letty Gordon had light-brown hair that danced about her head, laughing all combs to scorn, and almost repudiating a ribbon. She had the whitest skin, and the whitest teeth, and the—— Oh! this sounds to much like an auctioneer's summary. I shall end it by saying that she was just the merriest, sweetest, and most enticing little fairy I had ever seen, and I am not alone in so believing. There were a few of the favored guests of "The Village Tavern," who could occasionally see Letty Gordon; but to the mass who came and went like shadows, Letty was herself a shadow. They had heard of the landlord's beautiful daughter; once in a long while, some one more fortunate than the rest, would catch a glimpse of the little maiden, but from whence she came, or whither she went, the glimpser could never tell. They drank the health quietly of the mysterious beauty of whom they heard so much, of whom they knew that she breathed the same atmosphere as themselves, and yet to them was a sealed book. This was the treasure that John Gordon watched and guarded—she, who already an heiress in her own right, was to inherit all the acres that he had been adding year by year from the overflow of "The Village Tavern." Letty was not only the admiration of the gay groups who came from the city, but she was the ambition of every rustic beau, who looked with covetous eyes upon the fair face and the broad acres of the landlord's daughter. They looked, but they looked in vain; for John Gordon had long resolved that whoever came wooing to his Letty should be no common man, but should outdouble her in wealth.

Letty Gordon was not the only fair attraction that brought the gallants to "The Village Tavern." There was another bright face, another comely shape, in the person of Martha Field. Martha and Letty were of an age—both eighteen. Martha was an orphan, and had been taken when a child by the late Mrs. Letty Gordon to "care for." Martha was the right hand of "The Village Tavern;" she was here, there, and everywhere, as John Gordon expressed it. If extra company came, and aid was wanted in the kitchen, Martha was able and willing. Whether Martha's hand was wanted in the bedrooms, in the parlors to wait on the guests, to attend in the bar, it was always the same—she was there. Whatever she did was well done. Many a smart farmer's son who came as a suitor to the mistress, made a desperate effort to amend the hopelessness of the case by falling in love with the maid, only to find out that his fate was the same in either quarter. Marth Field had already disposed of the little beating heart that lay beneath her trim, well-fitting bodice. She had given it, subject to certain conditions, into the keeping of David Bigelow, a smart and promising carpenter, who by some special art lacking under his tongue, had managed to secure the little girl to himself in the face of the most startling opposition. Under these circumstances there can be no wonder that Martha should be given to reading romances, and sympathizing generally with lovers, particularly with those in distress. There were some who said that when Martha Field married, John Gordon would come down warm with a trifle with the couple to start with; but those who knew the landlord better declared that as long as breath was in John Gordon's body he would not part with a dollar of all he had so carefully hoarded, and now so strictly watched. In proof of this they pointed to Letty and Martha, upon whom he never lavished a penny, putting off their desires for showy dress, so inherent in the sex, by telling them that their faces would make their fortunes without ribbons and silk.

This was John Gordon's household, save old Aunt Judy, who reigned supreme in the kitchen department. One bright day in June, when the leaves fluttered with more than ordinary gladness, and the sun glanced over the water of the river, sending its light to the clear, gravelly bottom till it showed the lazy fish in their very homes, the Patterson stage rattled through the village, and I dropped one passenger at "The Village Tavern." He was a tall dark complexioned man, somewhere about thirty, with a quiet, assured manner, that told the crowd of idlers who stood always ready to stare at the stage passengers, if they were capable of receiving any impression, that the new-comer was not easily stared down, and well accustomed to all the attentions that could be thrust upon him.

He told John Gordon, who stood ready to receive him, that his name was Philip Conger, and his intention was to spend a week with him, and try his hand at the fish. John was pleased at the announcement, and told his guest so; more pleased as he noticed that the young man's luggage bespoke that money was plentiful; and still more pleased when he found that his liberal order did full justice to his looks. Philip Conger fished until the venerable old trout and pickerel trembled in their watery beds. He shot with such success that he awakened the jealousy of the stereotyped sportsmen of the place. He walked, he rode, and drove, and so the week passed away, and yet he remained a guest of "The Village Tavern." Another week, and Philip Conger was still there; but he no longer fished, no longer hunted, his walks and rides were shorter, and the house had more attraction. In a few words he had seen Letty Gordon, had spoke with her, and from that moment all things that carried him away from where he could feel that she was near had lost their charm. And stranger still than this, Letty, who had been so invisible to all other eyes, now went flitting uneasily about the house. If Philip sat upon the settle, there were large chances but he would see her within the hour. If he walked roamingly about the garden, Letty had a bouquet to make up, some berries to pick, or something to do which he always could take a hand in. Those about the village who always see everything told John Gordon occasionally that Letty was at that moment under the charge of the stranger, being paddled leisurely along the river bank in a skiff, or had been seen at some past time walking with the stranger in some near lane, or sitting in some half-secluded place earnestly talking. They could see that the landlord's face grew dark whenever such intelligence was brought him, and those who were most about the house could observe that he no longer treated his guest with the same attention as formerly; there was a lack of that welcome and greeting that John Gordon had always for well-paying guests; and then the gossips foretold a storm. They said that when John Gordon's face darkened there would be lightning flashes which would strike somewhere. There were other signs besides these foretelling storm. Letty was seen once, twice, perhaps three times, in tears, and Martha Field had been heard openly to declare all fathers tyrants.

One day John Gordon, with redder face than usual, and quicker step, went from bar to stable, from parlor to cellar. Something there was in the wind more than common. The busy-bodies looked around and abroad for the cause, and were not long in finding it out. There, almost opposite the house, and in full view, lay the little skiff fast at anchor, while Philip Conger, with Letty Gordon as his pupil, was back at his old employment of fishing. Now they said the long-gathering storm would burst; but they were to be woefully mistaken when they believed it would break with violence over the head of Philip Conger. In their own good time the couple came back; they were too happy to hasten much; and then John Gordon, with his vials of wrath all charged, sought Philip. For an hour they were together in the room of Philip; but those who listened for the thunder of the storm heard nothing. There was only the confused sound of the two voices, sometimes that of Gordon above the other, then as instantly calming down. What the mesmerism was that held the usual violent man was a mystery, but at the end of the hour John Gordon came forth pale and silent, and in another hour Philip Conger had turned his back on "The Village Tavern," never to be its guest again.

It was for his daughter all his harshness was reserved, and poor Letty had now not only to bear with her father's dark looks and stern words, but, what was worse, with a curtailment of her liberty. How she would have borne this it would be hard to tell but that Martha had brought to her a letter from Philip, written within that hour before he left the house, filled with his promises of love, and his declarations that he would not depart from the vicinity, and would find means to communicate with her. How well these declaration was kept she knew the next day, when Martha brought her intelligence that Philip Conger was within a mile, having found quarters at a farm-house scarcely that distance away, on the opposite side of the river. It may be held as a certainty that John Gordon was not long in knowing this; and further, he knew that many days would not elapse ere the lovers would find means of correspondence. To Martha Field, Letty had confided everything, and Martha was now the Mercury that managed, if she did not carry the correspondence between Letty Gordon and Philip Conger, and David Bigelow the worker who, at the bidding of Martha, performed the postman. Without actually knowing this John Gordon suspected, and with him suspicion generated active measures. David Bigelow was at once forbidden the house, and the full weight of his displeasure rained down upon the head of Martha.

For weeks things remained in this uncertain state. Whatever measures John Gordon intended to take were locked within his own breast. There was a mystery in progress through which none could fathom, and to which Letty Gordon bent her ear seriously and trembling when Marth Field brought her the gossip she had heard stirring. John Gordon had been known to have several private interviews with old Brown, the village constable. The old man had been seen lurking around the village suspiciously, as if smelling out some trouble. He spent a great deal of time at the tavern in talks with the landlord, or sitting watching everybody and everything under his lowered brows. The gossips were busy again. They declared that between John Gordon and old Brown there was something that would bring trouble to Philip Conger of David Bigelow. They had heard the landlord declare his intention of driving them both out of the village, and of turning Martha Field into the road to seek a home where she would. Perhaps he would not go so far; but every one who knew John Gordon knew that he would not stop half way in his efforts to reach any end upon which he started. Of late he talked much about ingratitude—about those he had fed turning from him—about conspiracy—about nursing vipers in his bosom that turned and stung him; and for a long time the pickers-up of unconsidered domestic trifles were divided in opinion whether the old man made allusion to his daughter or to Martha Field. They were soon satisfied when they perceived that he ceased to speak with Martha unless forced by necessity to do so, and then only with an expression that betrayed his unwillingness.

Martha laughed at the threats of John Gordon to expel her from his house. She knew that she was essential to the success of "The Village Tavern," and thus if its landlord did not understand when he had a good and faithful servitor, she knew enough that would, and to these she would go. Martha Field set him at defiance, and still continued, with the aid of David Bigelow, to carry the letters of the lovers.

It was one evening in the early autumn, following a day that John Gordon and old Brown had been engaged in numberless consultations. The plot seemed to thicken, and those who had been passing about until they knew more of the matter than the actors themselves, said that it was near its catastrophe. The habitual redness had deserted John Gordon's face; it was pale instead—very pale for John Gordon. He stepped more quickly that night than was his custom, from the bar to the parlor, and so up-stairs to where Letty and Martha sat. Those who spoke of it afterwards said that many things passed that evening that were strange, but were not thought of in that way until the next day. They said that soon after dark a rower, in a skiff looking very like the one Philip Conger was sometimes seen in, came slowly up the river, and lay for some minutes under the great willow that grew at the foot of the garden; and one of these gossips, living on the opposite side, says he saw this single rower leave the skiff and stand under the willow, where in a few moments he was joined by one in a light dress; that they stood together for a short space, and parted—the skiff and its single rower returning the same way that it came. Another, equally as veritable, two hours later, saw a carriage and horses, entirely unknown in that part of the country, travelling at great speed on the road toward New York, and declared this carriage to contain a lady and gentleman, who, with corroborating circumstances, were believed to be Philip Conger and Letty Gordon.

Those who were nearer home saw, that same evening, a car drawn up in front of "The Village Tavern," with old Brown as its driver. They saw him and John Gordon go together to the vacant parlor, where, after a talk, Martha Field was sent for. Within a few minutes the more inquiring, who pressed out of the bar-room for that purpose, saw Martha Field, John Gordon, and old Brown, drive away together from "The Village Tavern;" Martha without bonnet or shawl, and with a calm, scornful look; John Gordon with white face, and pale, tight-shut lips; and old Brown with a complacent expression of face, that would leave the impression with all who did not know him, that he had just performed one of the most benevolent and praiseworthy of actions.

The next day the village was startled from its sleep with the intelligence that Philip Conger had carried away Letty Gordon, and they were believed to be in New York; that Martha Field, at almost the same moment that the runaway couple were commencing their flight, had been arrested on a charge of stealing money at various times from John Gordon, and was now in the county jail, entirely refusing to confess; that the stolen money had been directly traced to her by a plan of John Gordon and old Brown, the different coins having been marked to lead to detection, and spent by Martha Field at different places in the village; and that John Gordon, upon his return from the squire's, where Martha was committed, and finding that Letty had fled, started in pursuit, and was brought in half an hour afterwards with a broken arm, having been thrown from his cart. This was news indeed for the gossips, and great capital they made of it. The stories that flew from mouth to mouth did not lose in the telling. Some had it that Martha had robbed John Gordon of many hundreds of dollars, in revenge for his refusal to bestow a marriage portion on herself and David Bigelow; others, that Martha was thrown into prison by the landlord in revenge for her assisting Letty in a marriage that would surely throw him out of the tavern stand. These cried shame, and asked each other if John Gordon was not rich enough to give Letty her little property, and if he was not old enough to give up to young men. It was strange how many had seen and foretold all these things to themselves long ago; how many knew it would be so, and were not surprised in the least; and how many were there who had suspected something wrong in relation to John Gordon, and lead him to see that there was an instability in wealth, and nothing really true but their advice.

A week rolled by, and John Gordon left his room, with his broken limb in splints hanging by a sling. He had altered, people said, in that week to be at least ten years older. His face was drawn and haggard, and the rosy, healthy hue had gone out of his cheeks. His eyes were dim, and there was no loud, hearty laugh ringing through the house as in the old days. The loungers and gossips watched the old man as he went vacantly about the place with something like awe. They watched him as he was confronted in his own bar, that spot which only one short week before was his stronghold, by another face as pale and haggard as his own, who asked for justice on behalf of Martha Field, and was refused. Then this man, who was none other than David Bigelow, stood up before the landlord and the curious crowd, and told how Martha Field was guiltless, and that John Gordon knew it when, in his base anger and desire to remove the means of communication between his daughter and Philip Conger, he sent an innocent girl, who should have been as dear to him as a child, to a criminal prison. John Gordon trembled with the rage he was obliged to suppress, and David Bigelow went on. Yes! he knew that the money which he had marked as a trap was taken by his daughter Letty, as she had a perfect right to do; for was not the house and all within it—ay, and all its profits, even to the last penny, even the lands he had bought with those profits—hers? Yes! And he, John Gordon, knew this, and more. He knew that Letty Gordon had taken this money as she would take any other thing that was her own, and had given it to Martha Field to purchase such articles as her father wrongfully denied her—paper, pens and ink, that she might write to the man to whom she had betrothed herself, and such things as were necessary to have when she fled from the home where she was a prisoner.

This he said, and more. That Martha Field had refused to say anything on the night of her arrest, knowing that Letty would step forward for her protection at the proper time; that it was Letty's intention to have left her home with Philip Conger within a few days of the one on which Martha was arrested; but why the flight should occur on that evening, so prematurely, was an unexplained mystery. One thing was certain, that when Letty Gordon left home she did not, nor did she now, know of the arrest of Martha Field, or she would come forward at any risk and show her entire innocence.

The old man sneered at David's story There was law, he said, and justice for all. If the girl was innocent, let her show it, and all would be right. She had chosen silence when she was examined before the squire; now let her wait until her trial. There was law and justice for all, and protection for him too, and he would have it. John Gordon accompanied this last declaration by a blow upon the table with his clenched, uninjured hand, that brought back to the listeners some memory of the week before, when it would have been dangerous to have provoked his wrath. David Bigelow drew himself to his full height, and speaking as calmly to the maimed man before him as though his address were the commonest topic, he told him that from that time forth no appeal should be made to him again for mercy; that he would go forth, and, if Letty Gordon was alive, he would find her and bring her there to do Martha Field justice, and to confound his villany. From that time John Gordon could look upon him as his deadly enemy, and remember that, as he had denied mercy, so it would be denied to him. David Bigelow strode out of the room, while the old man glared fiercely at the group, who murmured their admiration of the carpenter, and one by one followed him out.

David Bigelow had left the village, none knew exactly where, but the surmise was that he had gone to New York. Days and weeks slipped by, and nothing was heard of him. Martha Field was still a prisoner awaiting trial. John Gordon was gaining strength in his arm; the bone was knitting finely, the doctor said, but he was not gaining strength in "The Village Tavern." The neighbors came less, and gossiped less. The story crept about. Even those who drove up from the city knew something about it. There was one thing

they could all see, which was that John Gordon's face was pale, and the strength of his welcome gone. The day for Martha Field's trial came. There was great sympathy for her through all the country. Her story was believed, but there was no evidence. The prosecution made its case very clearly and distinctly. The loss of the money was proved, the marking, the tracing of the marked money to the village shops, where it had been passed by Martha. There was no defence; the very able counsel that had volunteered for her said, he could only make the statement on behalf of the prisoner; and then he gave Martha's story of how she became possessed of the marked money. There was a dead silence in the court-room as he closed a beautiful appeal for, mercy for the prisoner. In its midst came a loud groan, and in a moment after a shuffling of feet, and several persons were straining to lift a man, who had slipped from one of the benches and lay prostrate upon the floor. It was John Gordon, the strong man. Weak enough now he was, as they strove to raise him to his feet. His eyes were wide open, and looking eagerly toward the judge. 'Acquit her,' he said. 'I am sorry. I know she tells the truth.'

'Put that man back upon the stand,' the judge says sternly.

The man was put back upon the stand; but he had nothing to say, only that his heart had softened, and he could see truth in the story the prisoner told now, when he would not see it before. And so they carried him away to his cart, and drove him home.

As they bore the old broken down man out by one door there were eyes met Martha's from the other that made her heart leap. Each of that jury said, when speaking of the case afterward, that they would have acquitted the prisoner through sympathy, without any evidence for the defence. When the eyes of David Bigelow and Letty Gordon met Martha's, she knew that she wanted no sympathy now to send her out upon the world without a stain upon her name for ever. The truth had come; and when Letty Gordon, now Mrs. Philip Conger, threw her arms about the prisoner's neck and kissed her, while she cried and laughed by turns, everybody knew the story as well as though it had been told. As a form the evidence must be given, and before the tears had dried upon Letty's cheeks the verdict was rendered—"Not Guilty." How the people shouted until the judge was obliged to adjourn the court for an hour, to allow the enthusiasm time to cool! How the news spread like wild-fire through the country town, and the ladies looked out of their window and waved their handkerchiefs to Martha as she passed up the street from the court-house! And how all the little boys burned up all the stray barrels and boxes that night in her honor!

John Gordon retired from being host of "The Village Tavern," and David Bigelow and Mrs. Martha Bigelow took his place, and for twenty years dispensed its hospitalities; after which period, rotund in purse and person, they gave way in turn. John Gordon lived many years after, undisturbed in the wealth that by legal right belonged to Letty. Philip Conger was not rich, but fortune prospered with him, and he grew so.

On the night of Martha's arrest, with the instinct of love, he knew that something was being plotted by John Gordon, without knowing what, and believed it to be a scheme to remove Letty. Watching, he saw old Brown drive to the door with his cart. He stole noiselessly to the back of the house. He heard Martha summoned. There was no time to lose. He knew every step of the house, and in a moment was beside Letty. There was no time for preparation, for thought. While the two men were accusing Martha in the parlor the lovers were flying through the garden, ignorant of all that occurred until David Bigelow, by never-ceasing search, found them and told the story.

I hope that it is not taking away the romance of my tale to tell that Letty Gordon and Martha Field, that were, are both grandmothers, comely and handsome at that.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 14, 1866.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

There is every indication that Prince Edward Island will have ample steam communication with the adjoining continent during the coming summer. We shall have the Boston line of boats plying as usual, to begin with. Then capitalists in Portland, Maine, contemplate establishing a weekly line of steamers to run direct to Halifax, Pictou and this Island—that is, if Provincial capitalists will take stock in the company; and we have every reason to believe they will. A proposal has also started in Montreal for the establishing of a line of steamers between that city, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and Charlottetown. Some of the leading Canadian papers encourage the idea to the best of their ability. The strong probability is, that the proposal will be received and carried into effect by some of the business men of Canada's commercial emporium. The Montreal *Gazette* says "that the work will be gone into on a sufficiently large scale to insure success, we think may be regarded as fully guaranteed by the position and resources, as well as the business judgment, of the gentlemen who are taking it in hand." The *Gazette* also thinks that, as this undertaking is calculated to benefit the Lower Provinces, they ought to subsidize the line. The *Evening Telegraph*, in opposition to this, says: "The Government is asked to assist in a job to enrich a few individuals at the public expense, in a manner as impudent as it is unwarrantable." But this, as the Halifax *Citizen* very truly remarks, is an extreme and unfair view of the case. It might be a wise policy for the Legislatures of the Provinces to assist such an undertaking by grants of public money for a time, until a remunerative business might be established; but there may be a question whether this enterprise, if judiciously managed, ought to stand in need of any such aid. The steamer "Lady Head" has for several years been doing a lucrative business between Quebec and Pictou; and if the new Company do not attempt at first to do more than the necessities of the trade require, and will allow their enterprise to grow with the increase of commerce, very little aid, by way of subsidy, will be required to make that business profitable. Thus, with the Island steamers, and a steamer on the route pursued by the "Island City" last year, it will be seen that the facilities for travel and commercial intercourse between the Provinces and the United States, as far as steamers are concerned, will be all that can be desired. The latest intelligence from Washington, too, with regard to the Reciprocity Treaty—a continuance of which, in a somewhat modified form, seems very probable, notwithstanding the recent rupture in the negotiations between the Provincial Delegates and the Committee of Ways and Means—bids Prince Edward Island look forward with hope and confidence, and that with a development of her trade and resources, a reign of prosperity and progress awaits her at no distant future.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Since the departure of the Provincial Delegates from Washington, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported to the British Minister and the House of Representatives a Bill relating to the Treaty much more liberal in its provisions than the memorandum submitted to the Delegates during the recent negotiations. Our latest American exchanges say "that a highly important bill to the commercial interests of New England, was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day in the House, by Mr. Merrill, its chairman. It, in effect, proposes to revive Reciprocity with the British Provinces, and is understood to be compromised upon by the British Minister and our authorities. The Bill provides that from and after March 17, 1866, there shall be collected upon the following articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the British possessions in North America, imported from Her Majesty's possessions, the following duties:—

On Fish—Salmon $2; Shad $1.50; mackerel $1; herring, pickled and salted, 50 cents; all other pickled $1 per barrel. All fish not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per hundred pounds; provided that any fish in packages other than barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon the same fish in barrels.

We omit coal and timber as not affecting this Island, and come to the duty on

Animals, living, of all sorts, 20 per cent. ad valorem; beef, 1 cent per pound.

Indian corn, 10 cents per bushel; hay, $1 per ton; pork, 1 cent per pound; potatoes, ten cents per bushel; rye, 15 cents per bushel; wheat, 20 cents per bushel.

The following articles are admitted free: Unwrought cotton and linen rags, and firewood, Burr millstones, grindstones, gypsum, unground.

The fourth section repeals the fishing bounties, provided that vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond, to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and on proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the salt has been used in curing fish, the duties will be remitted.

Section 5 provides that goods arriving at New York, Boston and Portland, or any other port, may be entered into the Custom House and conveyed *in transitu* through the United States under such rules as the Treasury Department may prescribe.

Section six allows goods, where the duty has been paid, to be transported through the Provinces with consent of their authorities, from one part of the U. States to another place therein.

Section seven allows British subjects to freely navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats, and crafts, and to use the South St. Marie canal on terms of equality with the United States.

Section eight provides that citizens of the British Provinces shall have, in common with our citizens, liberty to take fish of every kind except shell-fish on the eastern sea-coasts of the United States, north of 36 parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the sea coasts on the shores of the United States, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and with permission to land on the coasts of the United States for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in doing so they do not interfere with the rights of private property of the fishermen of the United States, in peaceable use of any portion of the coast in their occupancy for the same purpose.

Section ninth provides that the President may terminate or suspend the provisions of this act or any section as to the whole or in part of the British North American Provinces, by giving public notice of such termination whenever, in his opinion, it may appear just and proper, or whenever any of the following privileges shall not be accorded to the citizens of the United States:—

First—The right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, and the means of communication between the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean with their vessels, boats or crafts, as fully and freely as subjects of Great Britain, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may be hereafter exacted from Her Majesty's subjects.

Second—The right to cut lumber on that portion of American territory in Maine, watered by the river St. John, and when floated down said river to the sea to ship to some place in the United States, without any export or other duty.

Third—Freedom from exposure to illicit trade which the establishment of any free port in the Provinces near our boundaries tends to induce.

Fourth—The right of American citizens to take all kinds of fish except shell-fish on the sea-coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of the British Colonies, without being restricted to distance from the shores, with permission to land to cure fish and dry nets; provided that in so doing they shall not interfere with private property nor with the salmon and shad fisheries in rivers or mouths of rivers.

Fifth—The rights of citizens of the United States to transport, free of duty, goods, wares, &c., from one port of the United States to another port or place therein over the territory of British Provinces subject to no higher rate of duty or terms than are now charged or shall be hereafter charged Her Majesty's subjects.

We are glad to find that the Americans are beginning to act with reason at last, and now that they have receded from their mistaken policy of non-intercourse and prohibition, we expect them to make much more reasonable concessions than even the above, before the trade relations of both parties can be satisfactorily arranged. We find on this subject, an article in a late No. of the Halifax *Citizen*, so exactly coinciding with our own views, that we quote it here without any apology. It will be seen that it also enunciates opinions regarding the late negotiations and the offers of Mr. Galt and the Canadian delegates, in accordance with those to which Mr. Coles, over his own signature, has given publicity in our local papers; and the same opinions—if newspapers be any index of public sentiment—are entertained by a majority of the people of the British Provinces. The *Citizen* says:

"We never doubted that our neighbors would come to their senses, and see this matter of commercial intercourse in its true light; but the change has come sooner than was expected. Scarcely had the Colonial Commissioners left Washington, when the Americans found what a serious mistake they made in pressing their supposed advantage too far, and immediately commenced making proposals for re-opening negotiations. On the 15th inst., the following item of news was telegraphed from Washington to the Montreal papers:—

RECIPROCITY QUESTION.—The Committee of Ways and Means have had several interviews with the British Minister, since the departure of the Canadian officials. The object and purpose of these interviews were to ascertain if some arrangement could not be effected which would be advantageous to both countries. The Committee suggested to the British Minister to submit any propositions upon this subject which he thought proper, and they would be carefully considered. They informed him that they were disposed to sanction such legislation as looks to fair and just reciprocal trade between the Provinces and the United States.

This announcement has been received in Canada just as it ought to be. The whole country feels that it had a most fortunate though very narrow escape, from a ruinous and humiliating bargain, by the Americans rejecting the terms offered by Mr. Galt; and this sentiment is freely avowed even in the journals supporting the administration. The feeling in Nova Scotia is of precisely the same kind. We would gladly trade with our neighbors on fair terms, and would even consent to renew the treaty as it stands, although it never gave us an equivalent for the advantages it gave our neighbors. But after the position that matters assumed at Washington, it would be too much to ask the Provinces to submit any new propositions. If our neighbors wish the treaty renewed, let them say so; if they wish it extended, let them state the particulars; and any proposals they may make that are reasonable and fair, will receive a reasonable and candid consideration. But if negotiations are to be re-opened, or if they are to lead to any practical result, the Americans must dismiss from their minds the idea on which they seem to have hitherto acted, that the future of these colonies is in their hands, and that if they refuse to trade with us we must sink into poverty. American interests will suffer to a far greater extent than colonial by the repeal of the treaty; and until our neighbors fully recognize this fact, and begin to act rationally upon it, re-opening negotiations will not likely be attended with much advantage to either side.

ST. PATRICK.

Hail, Glorious St. Patrick, dear Saint of our Isle,
On us, thy poor children, bestow a sweet smile;
And now thou art high in the mansions above,
On Erin's green valleys look down in thy love.

Hail, Glorious St. Patrick, thy words were once strong,
Against Satan's wiles and a rude Pagan throng;
Not less is thy might where in Heaven thou art,
Oh! come to our aid, in our sorrow take part.

In the war against sin, in the fight for the faith,
Dear Saint, may thy children resist to the death;
May their strength be in meekness, repentance and prayer,—
Their banner, the cross, which they glory to bear.

Thy people, now exiles on many a shore,
Shall love and revere thee till time be no more;
And the fire thou hast kindled shall ever burn bright,
Its warmth undiminished, undying its light.

Ever bless and defend the sweet land of our birth,
Where the shamrock still blooms as when thou wert on earth;
And our hearts shall yet burn, wheresoever we roam,
For God, and St. Patrick, and dear native home.

BREFFNI.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Reverend Mr. Belcourt, of Rustico, delivered an extemporary Lecture at the above-named Institute on last Wednesday evening. His subject was "Missionary Labours in the Hudson Bay Territory, with an account of the Manners and Customs of the Indians." In 1831, having been commissioned, the Rev. gentleman left Quebec and proceeded to the Indian settlements in that cold and sterile tract of country owned by the Hudson Bay Company, where he remained, teaching the religion of Christ, for more than twenty years. He was the first Missionary who went thither, and at first labored under a great disadvantage in not having a knowledge of the Indian tongue; but after a short time he succeeded in acquiring that, being greatly assisted by his knowledge of Greek, to which language, he stated, it is somewhat analogous. He subsequently wrote, and, in 1838, had published, a Grammar and Dictionary of the Indian tongue. Some of the Indian tribes had vague ideas of the existence of a Supreme Being; and so soon as they were made acquainted with His attributes were not unwilling to embrace the Christian religion. The Missionaries suffered great hardships, particularly in travelling from one locality to another, dogs being the only animals used for conveying them. The Rev. Lecturer next spoke of the various customs of the Indians, their war dance, their mode of making what they termed music, by placing pebbles in a bag and rattling them, their festivities and different amusements. The general feature of the Bay Territory were then mentioned by the Rev. gentleman, who described the country as very swampy and mountainous, badly fitted for agricultural purposes, and extremely cold. The Lecture occupied an hour in delivery, which was a very interesting and instructive one, and was listened to with great attention by a rather uncomfortably crowded audience. Several gentlemen present spoke after the lecture by way of eliciting further information, which was promptly afforded by the lecturer. At the close of the discussion a vote of thanks was passed in favor of the Rev. Mr. Belcourt, and a wish expressed that on some future occasion he would give the Institute a continuation of his excellent lecture.

This (Wednesday) evening, Richard Reddin, Esq., will lecture. Subject—"Samuel Johnson."

REVENUE OF P. E. ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.—The *Islander* of the 9th inst. gives a detailed statement of the sources of the Island revenue of the year ending 31st January, 1866, and says:—"Although the returns are not fully completed, certain sums having not yet come in from several outports, we are in a position to state that the actual receipts to the 31st of January, 1866, amount to £68,041 3s. 11d. The revenue of the previous year was £66,333 11s. 10d., showing an increase of £1,717 12s. 1d. The expenditure proper of the year just closed is about £66,800, leaving a surplus of over £1,100. When the extraordinary expenditure of the year is considered, it is some satisfaction to find that our liabilities are more than met."

A MOONLESS MONTH!—The month which closed on last Wednesday week—says a Halifax contemporary—was in one respect, at least, unparalleled. It had no full moon. There were two full moons in January, and there will be two in March. The present moon became full a couple of hours after February closed. Such a circumstance never occurred before—at least not since the human race were placed on this world; and it will never occur again—at least not for two millions of years, and long ere then, shall we not have the "new Heavens and the new earth promised us in the Holy Scriptures? Reader, you have witnessed what no human being ever saw before, and what no mortal can ever see again!

J. COVILL, Esq., American Consul for this Island, died at his residence in this City on Wednesday last. His funeral, which took place on Saturday, was quite an imposing affair—the Freemasons, of whose number the deceased gentleman was one, having taken it in hand. This is the second American Consul who has died in this Island within the space of a year.

A meeting of the Members of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday evening next, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

W. C. GRANT, Sec'y.

THE last *Islander* contains a very interesting letter, dated "St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, 5th February, 1866," from the pen of the Hon. W. H. Pope, descriptive of his voyage from Southampton to St. Thomas. A very good description of St. Thomas is given, and many important facts and statistics in connection therewith. But for its great length we would be induced to publish the letter. With reference to Mr. Pope's mission to the West Indies and Brazil, we very much fear that it will be nearly as profitless as his chase after butterflies in St. Thomas. Even should he and his colleagues succeed better and obtain free trade, we more than suspect if it would be of much advantage to these Provinces, which will have to defray the heavy expenses of this excursion to the tropics.—Time, however, will tell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The lines of "J. F. W," although not wanting in merit, might be construed in times like the present to bear a meaning which, perhaps, they do not convey, and thus create a state of feeling which it should be the object of good members of society to prevent. For this reason we must decline publishing "J. W. F's" favor. "Tim" came to hand too late for to-day's paper.

THE first steamer for this season left Boston for St. John on Monday, the 5th inst. The "Empress," running between Windsor, N. S., and St. John, is to commence her trips on that route on the 20th inst. The steamer "Commerce" made her first voyage for the season, from Boston to Halifax, on the last day of February.

WE learn from Mr. H. A. Bennett, that the receipts of the Benevolent Irish Society amounted, during the past year, to £63 11s. 4d., of which £56 16s. 7d. were expended in charitable purposes—such as in providing coffins, defraying funeral expenses, etc., etc., and in relieving the wants of the poor in this City. There is, at the present moment, a balance of £6 14s. 7d. in the Treasurer's hands.

☞ TEN thousand Canadian volunteers have been ordered to the front, and the militia called out, in anticipation of a Fenian invasion about the 17th March

☞ Some editorial remarks on the Irish question are unavoidably crowded out this week.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.—We had the pleasure a few days ago of visiting the Boot and Shoe Factory of Mr. Nicoll of this city. The principal building is situated on Queen's Square, and consists of three floors, the lower is used for a show room, the others contain the machinery and some of the workmen. There are 76 persons in all, employed in the concern, 13 of whom are females; there are 6 men constantly engaged in cutting material for the establishment, 9 sewing machines are kept going regularly, and between 500 and 600 pairs of Boots, Shoes, &c., are manufactured every week. One of the advantages to our merchants dealing in the Shoe business is, that their orders can be filled and forwarded from his establishment in less time than a letter could reach a firm in Boston; again they save the duty which otherwise must be collected upon the article; and last, though not least, the money remains amongst us instead of sending it abroad to enrich our neighbors. P. E. Islanders look to your own interests.—*Weekly.*

☞ Yesterday's *Royal Gazette* contains a Proclamation summoning the Legislature to meet FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS on Monday, the 9th April next. The same paper also contains a Proclamation similar to one issued a short time since by the Governor-General, intimating that the Reciprocity Treaty will expire on the 17th instant, and calling upon all persons affected thereby to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.—*Bulletin.*

News by the last English Mail.

MURDER OF CLARKE THE INFORMER.

A dreadful attempt at murder, which is likely to prove fatal, was made at Dublin at a late hour on Friday night, the 9th inst. The only cause assigned for the outrage is that the unfortunate man who was attacked was supposed to have given information to the police about one of the Fenian factories, or to be about to give information. If this be so, it is the first blood shed by the Fenians. It appears that a constable named Curren, who was off duty between 9 and 10 p. m., heard shots fired near his lodgings at Margaret-place, Royal Canal. He went out, and on approaching the place from which the sounds proceeded he heard men whispering. One of them approached and fired a pistol in his face; this was followed by a second shot from another person, fortunately without effect. The two men ran away, and escaped through a garden at the house of Mr. Waters. The circumstance was immediately reported by constable Curren to the police-station at Glasnevin, from which a strong force proceeded to the garden of Mr. Waters, and made a careful search of that and the adjoining premises, but no trace of the perpetrators of the outrage could be found.—While the police were employed making the search they were informed that a man was lying murdered on the canal bank. They instantly proceeded along the banks of the canal, and between the fifth and sixth lock, which is situated near the large building known as Mallet's Mills, they discovered a man named George Clarke, about 40 years of age, lying in a helpless state on the ground, bleeding profusely from wounds in the head and neck. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, where he was at once attended to by Doctor Stapleton. Mr. O'Donnell, police magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Pemberton, head clerk, attended at the hospital at a late hour for the purpose of taking his depositions.

By a subsequent telegram, we learn that the unfortunate man died at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The Goverament has offered £200 reward for information leading to the arrest of the murderers. Three of the five are stated to be known. The *Times* correspondent says on Monday:—"There is no doubt of the fact but it was Clarke who gave the information about the armoury in Loftus-lane. It is said that there will be other victims."

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 16th Feb., Earl Russell made an announcement which will be received with satisfaction by every loyal subject of the Queen in Ireland, viz., that, in consequence of a communication which had been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, he would ask the house to sit at five o'clock to-day, to move the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Earl of Derby observed that if the house of Commons were of opinion that the occasion justified so strong a measure, he would offer no opposition to it. At the same time, he expected that at the earliest moment the Government would state their reason for the proceeding.

[The Act passed next day.]

A Dublin paper speaking of the action of Government, says:—

There are at this moment in Ireland, as we have good reason to know, large numbers of a certain class, against whom, no doubt, this strong act of Executive power is principally directed, and for whom it will have an exceedingly inconvenient and disappointing operation—namely, those American nondescripts who have lately honored this city, and many other parts of the country, by their presence. We shall expect to see, in a few days, a considerable exodus of these gentlemen. Hitherto, though scarcely caring to conceal the nature of their mission to this country, they have succeeded in so far keeping themselves within the limits of the law, that they have carried on their propaganda of deadly sedition with impunity. It is upon such professional rebels, rather than on their unfortunate dupes, that we wish so see the weighty hand of the law brought down without delay or uncertainty. Whether, as a matter of policy an opportunity should be afforded these wandering colonels and captains of restoring their valuable services to their own country is a question upon which the Executive must speedily determine; but should these apostles of Fenianism elect to remain in our island, we trust that a system of "*isolation*" will be uncompromisingly adopted towards them, which will go far towards "stamping out" this Irish rinderpest.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Royal assent has been given to the Bill suspending Habeas Corpus in Ireland on the night of the 17th;—upwards of 100 arrests have been made at Dublin on the 17th, principally strangers; among others Col. John Wm. Byren of the Federal army—many more arrests are expected.

The Emperor of Austria is willing to furnish Maximilian with any troops required on condition that they be incorporated into the Mexican army and the expenses paid.

Diplomatic relations have entirely ceased between Russia and the Papal Court.

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY AT SEA.

The Earl of Erne steamship arrived in Dundalk on Thursday evening last, and the intelligence she conveyed was sad and depressing.—There was unusual bustle at the quay on Monday evening prior to the departure of the steamboat for Liverpool. A young man about 23 years of age was observed to run hastily on board. There was something wild-looking in his aspect. He had been wrangling with the gate-keeper about his trunks, and he was now on board and was bound for the far West. The night was dark and tempestuous, the sea rough, and except when at intervals the moon peered through the clouds, the scene resembled only the ordinary winter passage. The young man who had thus secured his seat on the deck was Patrick Shevlin, a native of Dromore, in the county Tyrone, and to all appearance was very respectable, being, it is said, a well-to-do young farmer. For some time past he had been paying his addresses to a young woman, his neighbor in Dromore; but it would seem that, although he loved her devotedly, as the following tragic event evidences, her affections were bestowed on another suitor, whom she married. This preyed deeply upon his mind, and notwithstanding all that could be done to divert his attention from the subject, his brain began to wander. The young bride and her successful spouse determined to go to America. Shevlin was not ignorant of their movements; they had left the town but a few hours when he was on their track. He was just in time to sail with them. His manner attracted no attention whatever until the steamboat had gone a good part of the way. He first drew notice when he met the bride. He then became excited, and rushing over to her took her by the hand and muttered something in her ear; but not seeming to regard his conversation with sorrow at his misfortune, she disdainfully repelled him. Again and again did he approach her, but as many times was he rejected. "It is done," he cried, and quickly turning on his heal he glided stealthily away. These proceedings passed unobserved by every person on board, for it was now getting late, and not many cared to remain on deck, except those whose business obliged them. Shevlin came back again, and frantically exclaimed, "I have but one hour to live, and you, and you alone, can save me;" but the young woman, heedless of his entreaties, left him to himself. Her husband did not seem inclined to take part in what was going on, but was silent. "I have but an hour to live," cried Shevlin, and kneeling down on deck began to pray with fervor. All had now retired, as before mentioned, except those whose duty it was to attend on deck. With his arms folded, and apparently in deep meditation, Shevlin slowly moved along the bulwarks, and looking towards the sea, returned whence he came.—This conduct seemed rather strange to a man named Patrick M'Court, who was in charge of a number of cattle. Time, however, was not given him to think what he should say, for raising his head he saw Shevlin quickly traversing the bulwarks, with his coat off, and holding in his hand a prayer book. Shevlin had now reached the rails and stood gazing for an instant into the sea, and lifting up his arms made a spring forward, but before his feet had left the side of the steamer M'Court, by a tremendous effort, grasped him by the sleeve of the shirt. The strength of both was strained to the utmost.—M'Court tried to seize him by the hair, but Shevlin stooping low, with one powerful jerk dived head-long in the deep, leaving behind the fragment of the shirt which M'Court still retained in his hand. "A man overboard" was now the cry, and Captain Farrell ordered the steamer to be turned, and to try all means to save the life of the unfortunate man. Nothing could be done for him, for in a few moments he sank, and was soon buried in the deep bosom of the ocean.—*Dundalk Examiner.*

CONFEDERATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Government of Newfoundland, more adventurous than that of this Province, has ventured to grapple with the question of Confederation. The proposed Union of the British North American Colonies takes a prominent place in the Speech with which the Lieutenant Governor opened the Legislative Session of the 30th ult., and is as follows:—

"The proposed Union of the British Provinces in North America continues to engage the anxious solicitude and friendly interest of Her Majesty's Government. Despatches from the Secretary of State upon this subject will be laid before you. Believing, as I do, that the abstract advantages of union, upon general principles, must be so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged, it would appear that any questions which may be raised can only affect the terms upon which it may be possible equitably to accomplish such a union as would be desirable. I am satisfied that Her Majesty's Imperial Government, as well as the Governments of the other Provinces, will receive and consider with courteous attention any proposals that you may think fit to offer on this subject. That the completion of the Union between the other Provinces is certain, and will only be a matter of time and arrangement, most thoughtful persons are convinced. It may become an affair of vital consequence to this community not to fall into an isolated position in the final settlement which cannot fail to exercise the greatest influence on the future of all the British possessions in North America."

Governor Mulgrave may or may not be right in the opinion he has volunteered on behalf of "most thoughtful persons," that the "completion of the Union between the other Provinces,"—Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island,—"is certain." Time, in some cases, certainly does work wonders; but after a pretty thorough survey of the entire Colonial field, we certainly cannot find the slightest foundation for the correctness of the statement of his Excellency. We well know the difficulties to be encountered and overcome before any Union can be effected in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, probably far better than those who prepared the Speech from the Throne; but con-

fining ourselves to our own Province, we confidently ask, Where are the "thoughtful persons," of character and position in Nova Scotia, who would hazard the assertion that there is the most remote chance of the proposed Union being carried, if the wishes and interests of our people are consulted? Governor Mulgrave's bold assertion with respect to the sentiments of other Colonies, may deceive the people of Newfoundland, necessarily ignorant of public opinion in the sister Provinces, but better informed persons only laugh at such utterances as those to which we have referred.

The debate on the address in reply to His Excellency's Speech continued until the 16th, seventeen days, when the following response was made in answer to the paragraph quoted above, which was carried by a majority of twelve:—

"On the important question of Confederation, in recognizing the solicitude of Her Majesty's Government for the welfare of this colony, we concur in the view of Your Excellency, that the abstract advantages of union are so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged, whilst, with regard to this Colony, and on the details of so grave a measure, it is natural that much diversity of opinion should prevail. This is a matter which shall engage our serious attention."

The majority were in favor of Union in the "abstract" and nothing more. They have no idea of committing themselves to the Quebec scheme, or any other scheme at present. Upon a question of such great importance the Assembly were not prepared to commit themselves. "Much diversity of opinion," they say, "prevails," especially with respect to the details of the measure, which will engage their serious attention hereafter; "This resolution," says the *Newfoundlander*, of the 10th inst., "leaves the question open for further consideration, which seems a wise course, seeing that no definite action has yet been taken in the other Provinces."—*Hx. Chronicle.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN B. N. AMERICA.

The strength of the British forces in Canada is a subject which is just now of considerable interest, at least to Fenians of the Sweeney and Roberts school. In the Eastern Provinces there are now 4,500 regular troops, of whom 2,250 are in Montreal, 1,750 in Quebec, and the remainder pretty equally distributed between Chambly, St. John's, and the Isle aux Noix.—In Canada West there are 3,000 soldiers of whom 650 are at Toronto, 700 at London, 350 at Hamilton, 650 at Kingston and the remainder scattered about in small detachments.—The Eastern Province is commanded by Maj. Gen. Lindsey, with his headquarters at Montreal; the Western by Maj. Gen. Napier with his headquarters at Toronto. The Commander-in-Chief is Gen. Michel, in Montreal. In case of a Fenian invasion, it is probable that Gen. Michel could add fifteen thousand more tolerable militia to the strength of his arms, but these would be of small avail against men practised in war, as are the mass of the Fenians. It is tolerably plain that, if the Fenian leaders really mean to make an attempt upon Canada, it will be undertaken, if possible, before the ice on the lakes and rivers is melted by the spring. While it is possible to cross at fifty places, they can get over into Canada in small bodies, and concentrate afterwards. At the same time they compel Gen. Michael to keep his forces scattered, so as to guard all important points. Another reason for an early demonstration is found in the fact that Canada is now isolated by water from the other Provinces. As soon as spring opens, this isolation will cease, and the British commander can obtain reinforcements, with comparative rapidity. If attacked at once, the will be taken at a disadvantage—*Am. pa.*

News by Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, March 2.

There is great excitement among the Fenians tonight in consequence of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland. John O'Mahoney has issued the following order:

Head Quarters
Fenian Brotherhood
New York, March 1.

BROTHERS,—The hour for action has arrived. The Habeas Corpus is suspended in Ireland; our brethers are being arrested by hundreds and throwa into prison. Call your circles together immediately; send us all the aid in your power at once, and in God's name let us start for our destination. Aid, brothers! Help, for God and Ireland!

(Signed) JOHN O'MAHONEY.

GOD SAVE THE GREEN!

All circles of the Fenians are requested to meet in their respective halls and armories on receipt of the above order, to take action on the news just received.

NEW YORK, March 3, p. m.

The Treasury Department have issued a circular to officers of Customs not to allow either Spanish or Peruvian vessels of war to enter ports of the United States with prizes or captures, except in distress.

March 4.

Notwithstanding the circulars which the Archbishop of New York sent to the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church on Saturday, and caused to be read in all the churches admonishing Catholics in regard to the meeting to be held in Jones' woods, there was an immense meeting of Fenians present at the time and place named by the Head Centre. Several city railroad cars were broken down by the crowds of people, and 100,000 people were present on the grounds at 3 o'clock, and it was subsequently one of the largest meetings ever held on this continent. Upwards of 200 circles were represented. Four stands were erected for the speakers. Judge Connolly presided at the principal stand. Speeches were made by George Francis Train, Col. O'Mahony Judge Connolly and many others. They were nearly all of the same burden—money was wanted. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and no serious disturbance occurred.

March 5, p. m.

The *Express* says that it is estimated at the Fenian Headquarters to-day that nearly one million men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland upon the order to march.—Several thousand are said to have joined the service since Thursday. The same paper has a report on good authority that negociations are now in progress in Washington to obtain from the United States Government the recognition of Ireland as a belligerent power. Sir Frederick Bruce has, it is also stated, protested against any such application being received in behalf of the British Government.

Gold 133.

March 6.

A fire in Bridge Street yesterday, destroyed property, including 1500 bales cotton, to the amount of half a million dollars. No news of interest.

Gold 133.

NEW YORK, March 8.

City of New York with Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult., arrived.—Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland received with universal approbation in England and very general satisfaction in Ireland. At first there was uneasiness and depression, but vigor shown by Government restored confidence and had a favorable effect. Act authorizes arrest and detention in custody until first March 1867 of any person suspected of conspiracy. The chief object of the measure is believed to be to enable the authorities to deal with numerous Fenian Emissaries from America who are represented as scattering in all directions. Police are acting vigorously and making a large number of arrests. Military force in Ireland is being strongly reinforced.

It is reported that Sir Hugh Rose, Commander in Ireland, has demand further instructions from the Government. Four Sergeants of a Regt. at Limerick have been placed under arrest. Among latest arrests is that of General John G. Gleason, brother of Joseph Gleason, of the Federal Army. The Police were fired on from a house in Tipperary, where it was supposed that drilling was in progress. One officer was severely wounded. Some of the men were arrested. P. L. McDonald, supposed Head Centre in Dublin has been arrested. Order continued to be maintained. A bill has passed the House of Lords authorizing the Irish Government to take possession of the telegraph wires if necessary.

Government Bill regarding cattle plague has passed both houses of Parliament. The Queen will hold five receptions at Buckingham Palace during the season, but regular drawing-room levees will continue to be held by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clay introduced a reform bill extending franchise to all over twenty-one who are fairly educated. Mr. Gladstone declined to shed any light on what Government proposal for Reform would be.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.—Provisions steady.—Consols 87¼ a 5-8.—U. S. 5-20's 69 3-8 a 5-8.—Gold 132 1-2.

FENIANS.

At the meeting in Washington of the Roberts branch of the Fenian Brotherhood one of the speakers intimated that their plan of offensive operations was to secure British Columbia with an army of 20,000 men, and having thus got possession of a harbor on the Pacific coast, to send out privateers to sweep British cummerce from the seas. It was stated that Gen. Sweeney's plan of military operations had been submitted within the last week to a military committee of forty, of whom nine-tenths served as officers during the late war, and that the plan was unanimously indorsed. Over $100,000 was contributed to the cause at the close of the meeting.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Last Thursday evening Mr. H. J. Cundall favored the Association with an exhibition of Dissolving Views. The views exhibited were nearly all new to the audience. They were from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, &c. Most, if not all of them, were exhibited with fine effect. The attendance was large, and all were evidently well pleased with the evening's entertainment. Mr. Cundall deserves the thanks of the community for bringing within their reach, at a very considerable expense to himself, so fine an exhibition, ministering very decidedly to their pleasure and profit. The Rev. Mr. FitzGerald, in a very lucid and intelligent manner explained each picture as it passed to review.

The Rev. Mr. Sprague will lecture before the Association next Thursday evening.—Subject: "England and her Dead."

A committee of young men of the congregation of New London, North, recently waited upon their pastor, the Rev. Alexr. Cameron, and presented him with an address, accompanied with a purse containing ten pounds, to which he responded in terms of grateful acknowledgement.—*Pat.*

Messrs. Wm. Hardy and James Gordon waited upon their pastor, the Rev. A. Fraser, on the 26th ult., and presented him with a superior Buffalo Robe, being a donation from a few friends in the "Village" and about Mill River, as a token of their esteem.—*Pat.*

MELANCHOLY CASE.—A Troy paper states that a few weeks since a well known gentleman living in Mechanicsville lost an only daughter—a beautiful educated and accomplished young lady. She was the pride and glory of her father's heart. His anguish was of that character which refused all comfort and consolation. During the coldest nights he would often leave his home, go to her grave and lie down upon the frozen clods that covered her remains, uttering the wildest and most heart-rending lamentations over the tomb of his darling. In this way he spent many nights, when not forced or kindly entreated home by the other members of the household. The father's grief was too intense for human endurance. Gradually the strong frame began to show signs of decay—the mind to give evidence of growing weakness. Three or four days since this disconsolate mourner died—literally died of a broken heart.

A Toronto despatch of Feb. 27, says that a report from the English detectives at Pittsburg state that Sweeney's plan is to make a demonstration against Canada about the middle of March with a small force, and strike New Brunswick via the Maine frontier.

The London, C. W. *Advertiser* says, it is stated on pretty good grounds that the Volunteers now on the "Front" will be recalled on the 1st of March. The bridges made during the winter by the river freezing over have disappeared, so there can be no danger of the Finnegans crossing in large numbers without alarming the authorities.

The terrible tragedy which was enacted on board the steamer *Lady Head* last summer will be fresh in the memory of most of our readers. Sullivan, the perpetrator of the deed, has been tried at Carlisle, N. B., and is to be executed on the 16th inst. He is said to be an old offender, as he is branded on several parts of the body.

A fast trotting horse purchased in Prince Edward Island last Fall, was recently sold in New York, for the handsome sum of $1,000 in gold. The horse was raised by a Frenchman in Tignish.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the *Journal di St-Petersburg* that Russia is making no military preparations, a very unusual activity has been observed of late in her fortresses and arsenals. There have been special inspections of troops at Warsaw, Kijow, Riga, and many other towns. In the fortress very costly experiments in mining are frequently made, and the soldiers who were employed as laborers have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

According to the Neapolitan correspondent of the "Temps," Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking him for the instructions he had given to his clergy upon the Fenian matter. It is further asserted that Her Majesty had offered him an asylum in her dominions in case he should wish to leave his states for political reasons, and that Mr. Odo Russell was the bearer of this, to all appearance, apocryphal message.

It is said to have been the request of the late Bishop Fitzpatrick, just before he died, that when dead no flowers should be put around him. "Devote flowers," he said, "to the sanctuary and to the young, but do not mingle their purity with the earth's corruption."

An acquaintance of ours, says the New York Journal of Commerce, was accosted in one of the street railway cars a few days ago by a stranger who desired to know the time of day. Fumbling for his pocket, our friend exclaimed with surprise, "Upon my word, the watch was left under the pillow this morning!" Still greater was his surprise on reaching home at night, to learn that somebody had called for the watch during the day to get it repaired, and of course described the precise spot where it might be found.

In the small Island of Iona, on the coast of Scotland, sixty-one kings lie buried—forty-eight were Scotch, eight Norwegian, four Irish, and one French.

Over three hundred thousand dollars in Fenian Bonds, are said to have been subscribed for in the United States since Saturday. It is reported that Archbishop McCloskey will soon take action in regard to the violation of his admonitory circular, and that it will be announced that no absolution will be granted to any member of the Fenian organization.

The Halifax *Citizen* of the 16th inst. says:—

It is rumored in town this afternoon that the offer of reciprocal trade, between the United States and the Provinces made by the Committee of Ways and Means, at Washington last week, has been provisionally agreed to by Sir Fredrick Bruce, pending its acceptance by the Provincial Legislatures.

It was reported in Yew York yesterday evening, that the Steamship "City of London," which sailed from there last Saturday for Liverpool, had been captured by a Fenian Privateer.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Permit me to occupy a small portion of your valuable space whilst I offer a few remarks upon a subject of so much importance to all classes in the community as the Fisheries of the Island.

In perusing your issue of the 28th ult., I noticed where I. C. Hall, Esq., delivered some able comments before the Charlottetown Literary and Debating Society, upon the importance of the Fisheries of this Island, for which he merits our warmest thanks. Mr. Hall remarked, that if a bounty of about one dollar a barrel on mackerel were given, it would entice our active fishermen to stay at home, and by their skill and industry add to the permanent wealth of our native land. It was finally resolved, as the opinion of the meeting, that it would be advisable on the part of the Legislature to encourage the mackerel fishing business, by granting a bounty on each barrel caught by our fishermen. Well, I consider the resolutions passed at the meeting necessary and well-timed, with regard to the protection and encouragement of the fishery. But the point to decide is, which is better entitled to this bounty, the exporter or the person who catches the fish. I understand there are some persons going around with a petition, desiring people to sign their names thereto, which is to be presented to the Legislature, praying for the grant of a bounty in favor of the exporter.

Now, Sir, in my opinion, it would be highly desirable on the part of the Legislature to grant a small bounty on mackerel in favor of the exporter or purchaser, in order to encourage them to prosecute the fishing business more extensively; but it would be neither just nor equitable to entirely overlook the fisherman, who has to endanger himself on the "briny deep," exposed to all sorts of weather and hardship. I presume to say it would be very commendable if the Legislature deemed it proper to grant a bounty to apportion an equal share or a portion in favor of the fisherman, otherwise there will be no encouragement for him to stay at home to increase the wealth of his native land.

Nevertheless, I can safely say, it was not in consequence of no bounty ever having been granted before, that the more enterprising of the fishermen belonging to this section of the Island left their native soil, went to the United States and engaged in the American fisheries. No, Mr. Edtior, it was not the reason, but the abominable manner in which our fishermen have been imposed upon by the purchasers of fish.

In the first place, codfish have been bought for 11s. to 12s. per quintal of 266 lbs., green; Haddock, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per quintal of 336 lbs., green; Hake, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per quintal of 336 lbs., green; Mackerel, 20s. to 25s. per barrel of 240 lbs., green. In the next place, fishermen have been paid for their valuble property with store goods at exorbitant prices, as follows:

Tea, 5s. per lb.; Tobacco, 5s. per lb.; flour, from 50s. to 60s., ber barrel; by small, 4½d. to 5d. per lb., all other articles sold at the same immoderate rates respectively. Now, Sir, I have yet to learn if this has been good encouragement for our brave fishcatchers to stay home on their own native shores accumulating wealth for those who purchase their fish, and evidently impoverishing themselves. If the Legislature would take the matter into serious consideration, and deem proper to pass an Act to have the respective weight of green fish reduced to a reasonable standard, then would our noble fishermen engage in the fisheries of our own native shores, and consequently enable them to be carried on more extensively.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
A FISHERMAN.

Little Harbor, Souris East, March 7, '66.

Medical Notices.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the progress of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A depot is opened in London for the sale of these lozenges, which have been so long in use in America for relieving, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Throat disorders, and affections of the Lungs.

Holloway's Pills—The Grand Secret—With the variable temperature of this country ill-health will creep in unless the blood from time to time be purified and noxious matters be expelled from the body. Holloway's Pills may be purchased at a trifling cost; instructions for taking them will be furnished with the Pills, and a little attention, with few restrictions, will enable persons to keep themselves in health under very trying circumstances. These Pills act as alteratives, tonics and aperients. Holloway's medicine should be ready for instant administration when the slightest symptom gives warning of approaching indisposition.

Died.

At Grand Tracadie, on the 11th inst., Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Angus McDonald, aged 36 years. May she rest in peace.

In this city, on the 7th instant, of Typhoid Fever, after an illness of three weeks, Captain Joseph Covell, United States Consul for this Island, aged 63 years.

Suddenly, at Cape Traverse, on Thursday, the 1st inst., Mr. William Bell, formerly Teacher in the Normal School, in the 23d year of his age.

Ship News.

Arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th Jan., Brig Cyclone, of Georgetown, Angus R. McDonald, 29 days from New York. Capt. McDonald reports, that on the 30th Dec., when 6 days out from New York, in lon. 68 west, lat. 34 north, at 4 p.m., water smooth, and vessel only going about 4½ miles per hour, Hugh McPhee went aloft to stow main gaff-topsail, and, after doing so, fell from the maintop overboard. Captain McD. at once put the helm hard down, but he sank almost immediately; lay by the place for an hour after, but never saw any trace of him. The deceased was a single man, an excellent seaman, and belonged to Lot 55.

Arrived at Neuvitas, Cuba, on the 10th Feb., Brig Athlete, of Georgetown, Alex. McDonald, master, 12 days from New York—all well.

Brig Edith, Evans, of P. E. Island, from Swansea, for Havre, was run into by schr. Robert Henry, 18th ult., and was considerably damaged. The master had protested against the schooner.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 13, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	1s 7d to 1s 9d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d to 9s
Do by the tub	1s 4d to 1s 6d	Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Lamb per lb.,		Carrots per bush.	
Pork	4½d to 6d	Fowls	1s 3d to 2s
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridge	1s to 1s 3d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 7d	Chickens pair,	
Beef (small) per lb	4d to 8d	Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Do. by qr.,	4d to 7d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, doz.	2s to 3s
Tallow	7d to 9d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s6d to 4s
Lard	10d to 1s	Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Hams, per lb.	6d to 8d	Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	40s to 50s	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Do. per lb.	2d to 2½d	Hay, per ton,	75s to 85s
Oatmeal	1½d to 2d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s 6d to 2s
Eggs, per doz.	1s 4d to 1s 6d	Homespun, per yd.	4s to 6s
Potatoes p bus.	1s 6d to 2s	Calfskins, per lb.	5d to 8d
Barley	3s6d to 3s9d	Hides, do	4d
Oats	2s to 2s 1d	Sheepskins,	4s 6d to 6s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

"ERIN GO BRAGH."

St. Patrick's Night!

GRAND CONCERT

(Under the auspices of the B. I. Society,)

By St. Cecilia Choral Society,

THE members of the St. C. C. Society intend giving, in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on the EVENING of the 17th instant, a MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of an Operatic rendition of Tennyson's celebrated poem of

THE MAY QUEEN.

The whole to conclude with a CONCERT.

Tickets of admission, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; to be had at the Stores of W. R. Watson, James Reddin and Owen Connolly, Esquires,—also of the Committee and at the door.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Entertainment to commence at ½ to 8.

By order,
CHAS. McCARTHY, Sec'y.

March 14, 1866.

Benevolent Irish Society.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING of this SOCIETY, held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Saturday evening, the 10th March, 1866, the following gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year:

Hon. Daniel Brenan, Patron; Rev. Thomas Phelan, Vice do.; James Reddin, Esq., President, (re-elected;) Owen Connolly, Esq., Vice President, (re-elected; Mr. Francis McCarron, Assistant Vice President; Mr. Patrick Blake, Treasurer; Mr. Henry A. Bennett, Secretary, (re-elected.) Committee of Charity: Mr. Peter Holloran, Chairman; Henry G. McIntyre, Edward McKenna, James McQuaid, Peter Trainor, John Christian, William Walsh.

H. A. BENNETT, Sec'y.

Ch'town, March 14, 1866. ex 1in

Take Notice!

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY for Sale in the Settlement of the Covehead Road, about 10 miles from Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at his residence, on

Wednesday, the 21st of March,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., his FARM of 100 ACRES, having a front of 12 chains along the Covehead Road, with a Lease for 999 years, at the annual rent of one shilling per acre, and clear of all arrears up to the present year; together with the BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, STOCK, &c., now upon the premises.

On the property are 12 acres of good Hardwood; and about 15 acres are thickly covered with fence poles; and the remainder is in a high state of cultivation, and has two Springs of Water running through it.

The Buildings consist of—A good DWELLING-HOUSE, (with a Garden attached,) a large BARN, and a good GRANARY, with other buildings of smaller dimensions, and ALL are well-finished and in a good state of preservation.

TERMS.—For the Farm to be made known by Auctioneer on the day of Sale. For the stock and other effects, a liberal credit will be given. See handbills, wherein full particulars may be had relating to the place, Stock, &c.

NICHOLAS MULLIN.

Covehead Road, March 14, 1866.

FOR SALE!

Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains!!

FOR a small SCHOONER of about 35 tons burden. The Sails have been in use for one summer only, and are nearly as good as new. The whole will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at this office, or

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Prince Street, Ch'town, March 14, 1866. 6in

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS, &c., &c., BY AUCTION!

THE Subscriber has been instructed, by Messrs. DELANY & BYRNE, to sell by Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH next,** at 11 o'clock, the whole of their Extensive

Stock of Merchandise,

Comprising in DRY GOODS — Grey, White, Printed and Striped COTTONS, Cobourgs, Lustres, Fancy Dress Goods, Flannels, Cloths, Tweeds, Does, Skeletons, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware, Nails, Ploughmounting, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.

Boots and Shoes.

CHESTS SUPERIOR TEA, &c., &c., &c.

Terms liberal.

☞ Sale to continue from day to day till the whole is disposed of.

No Reserve.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, Feb. 28, 1866.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late JAMES REID, Merchant, Alberton, are requested to furnish the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay up their respective amounts on or before the first day of APRIL next. All amounts remaining unpaid, or otherwise satisfactorily secured after that time, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without further notice or respect of persons.

RICHARD B. REID, } Executors.
WILLIAM P. REID, }

February 21, 1866. Pat. & W. G.

Wanted by an Engineer.

A PERSON who is thoroughly competent to take charge of the Engine Room of a Steamer, is anxious to secure a situation in that capacity on the opening of the Navigation. Letters addressed to "Engineer," Herald Office, Charlottetown, will receive prompt attention.

January 17, 1866.

NEW PAINT SHOP

—AT—

SOURIS EAST.

THE Subscriber hereby acquaints his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a WORK SHOP on the premises of Capt. JOHN McISAAC, Souris East, where he is prepard to do all kinds of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING!

☞ Sleighs, Carriages, &c., Painted in the VERY LATEST STYLE, and at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Souris East, Feby. 21, 1866. 4w

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS.
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Gelatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces.

For sale by—
W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED:

PER "Ocean Belle" and "Cecelia" from Boston—
50 bbls Extra State FLOUR, (Anglo-Saxon brand)
50 bbls Superfine Do.
50 bbls choice Western Baldwin APPLES,
6 do. do. Russet do.
5 bbls very fine CORNMEAL,
3 do. LAMP CHIMNEYS, (assorted,)
10 Casks Refined KEROSINE OIL.
2 do. White Wine Vinegar,
5 doz heavy Corn Brooms,
3 cwt choice Ohio Cheese,
6 boxes Worcester's Yeast Cakes,
20 Gross Mason's Shoe Blacking,
1 case Pyles' celebrated Stove Polish,
5 cases 8-card Matches,
Als a few Barrels Austin's WINE BISCUIT, &c &c.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Kent Street, Dec. 27, 1865. 3m

Notice of Removal

OF THE

Prince Edward Island

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

TO

The STORE lately occupied as the Royal Agricultural Society's Warehouse, next door to Messrs. W. & A. Brown's, and four doors east of the OLD STAND.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his business to the above well-known Stand. Having leased and greatly improved the same, he has INCREASED FACILITIES for carrying on the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Business.

The Subscriber is now engaged in manufacturing a Large and Fashionable

STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes, &c., FOR SPRING TRADE,

which will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on the usual liberal terms.

☞ Particular attention gives to the Retail Department, and all kinds of goods in his line made to order, at short notice.

GEO. NICOLL.

Ch'town, Jan. 31, 1866. 6w

STRAHAN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERALD.

12½ CENTS A MONTH; $1.50 A YEAR.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS,

EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D.,

One of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Sunday Magazine.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,

Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," "Speaking to the Heart, &c.

15 CENTS A MONTH; $1.75 A YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE ARGOSY,

A MAGAZINE FOR THE FIRESIDE AND THE JOURNEY.

☞ Read the "HERALD'S" Monthly Notices of these Periodicals.

*** Messrs. Strahan & Co. will send Specimen Copies, and offer one of the elegant Volumes of

"GOOD WORDS,"
OR THE
"SUNDAY MAGAZINE,"

Or an additional Copy to any one who will furnish a Bookseller with FIVE Subscribers' names.

MONTREAL: 50 ST. PETER STREET.

CITY TANNERY.

PRIME SOLE LEATHER.

2,500 SIDES prime SOLE LEATHER for Sale at the above Establishment.

Also,—Neats Leather, Harness Leather, Calfskins, &c., enough to supply the wants of customers.

W. B. DAWSON.

January 3, 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SETTLEMENT OF IRELAND.

[To the Editor of the London Times.]

Sir—I feel very much obliged to you for the kind manner in which you have given countenance to my letter. Can you find space for a few more remarks in application of what I have said?

Prejudice is strong, but principle and interest combined are stronger. With the Irish ecclesiastical settlement, the manly common sense of the nation has been steadily becoming more dissatisfied. Many a wave has fallen back, but the tide has been coming in. The purpose of the 16th century—compulsory conversions—generated a *coherent* policy, but it has failed. How long is an anachronism to torment the 19th? To put an end to that religious inequality in Ireland, which has long been the regret of English and a scandal to foreign statesmen, is the interest of all. Let us sum up.

It is the interest of the empire. How often have not statesmen pointed out that if the union with England has worked so differently in Scotland and in Ireland, the cause was this—that in Scotland the national religion was honored, while in Ireland it was degraded. Men complain of agitation. For the last 15 years, much as discontent has prevailed in Ireland, there has been far less of organized agitation than during the preceding 30; but the sore has bled inwardly. It is only through the creation of sound political sympathies among a people that society finds its equilibrium. An empire, the circumference of which is almost as wide as that of the earth, can no longer consent to rest upon a centre flawed and weakened by causeless divisions.

It is the interest of Ireland. Were her warring classes as one, it would be worth her while to throw herself on her better faculties. There is no such a thing as a good-humored despair. Once united, Ireland would have the strength of hope, and could then deal with that chronic poverty which weighs her down. It is the curse of religious inequality that it turns to poison much of the good already gained. In proportion as Ireland advances in wealth, it will resent wrong; in proportion as it advances in education, it will despise the sophisms by which wrong is defended. In proportion as it sympathises more with orderly liberty all over the world, its Church will the less rest contented to be proscribed as a Church, though by laws not enforced, and tolerated as a sect 'for a time not determinate.' So with letters. A copious antiquarian and historical literature has been growing up in Ireland, among the most impartial contributors to which are several of the Protestant clergy. 'Desist,' some persons will say, 'from studies which faction may abuse.' But the answer is, 'If the studies that ennoble other nations endanger ours—if among us authentic history means sedition, while in Scotland to record virtue and valor is to produce them, the fault rests with those institutions in which Ireland differs from Scotland. Shake the poisonous lees out of the cup, and do not complain of the pure water they corrupt.'

It is the interest of the proprietor class. We should then hear no more sneers about the 'English garrison.' They would then be allowed to strike their roots into the soil of their country. They would clasp the substance instead of the shadow—security, respect, moral influence, a country, and all that dignity at home and abroad which belongs to those who are known to be the representatives of their country. They are right to stand by their Church, but not to insist on its exclusive and paradoxical ascendancy. To defend the latter, they are obliged themselves to recall all that is for their interest to bury in oblivion. Surely it should not be still as when Burke complained:—

'Justice and liberty seem so alarming to them, that they are not ashamed even to slander their own titles; to calumniate and call in doubt their own estates, and to consider themselves as novel disseizors, usurpers and intruders, rather than lose a pretext for becoming oppressors of their fellow-citizens. . . . . For this purpose they revive the bitter memory of every dissension which has torn to pieces their miserable country for ages.'

Let them be the first to abjure all remaining sectarian ascendancy. Let them throw off the nightmare of the past and do justice to their own gallant and genial dispositions, and they will find themselves beloved by a people from whom circumstances alone have ever estranged them. It was not their doing.

'It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,'

that linked for a time their fortunes with the national grief and dishonor. Let them cut themselves loose from the Tudors and live under Victoria. As industry gains its triumphs, their body is recruited, often from an earlier race. Let not the relations of the two be embittered by religious wars.

It is the interest of the Protestant clergy. Had their creed possessed ever so much to recommend it to the Irish people, the odium of the ascendancy must, as many a Protestant has assured them, have barred its way. Under no circumstances, Dr. Arnold warned them, can the present exclusive domination last:—'A savage people will not endure the insults of a hostile religion; a civilized one will reasonably insist on having their own.' It is a political materialism which makes light of the feelings Dr. Arnold refers to. Is it best to redress the balance by a constructive or a destructive process? If he cannot brook the former, why does the Protestant clergyman talk of 'different branches of the one Christian Church?' and how can he tolerate endowments for Presbyterians in Ulster and Scotland, for Roman Catholics in Canada and Malta,—nay, for Brahmins and Buddhists in India? Ireland can appreciate the position of the Protestant clergy; let them appreciate here. They are excellent persons; their abolition, as an endowed body, would be a serious loss and a great injustice to Protestants, and would they not be happier if they might live in peace with their neighbors? In England, the Established Church, so far from being at war with any class, is a great connecting link between all classes. Would it not gain if its Irish sister were so modified that the enemies of all establishments could no longer point to it as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the establishment principle?

Why was it that for a dozen years before Mr. O'Connell's death, the Irish establishment was the frequent theme of English invective? Why did Lord Macaulay ask, 'What panegyric has ever been pronounced on the Churches of England and Scotland?' Why was it that Sydney Smith compared it 'to the institution of butcher's shops in all the villages of the Indian Empire?'—that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton said 'the expression 'Irish Church' is the greatest *Irish bull* in the language?'—that Lord Dalmeny indignantly exclaimed, 'They (the Irish) would be unworthy of being our equals if they tamely submitted to such oppression?' Lord Derby's celebrated reform had already been effected; greater abuses had been abolished before. The excesses of the 18th century had waned. A strong of Episcopal liveries no longer made Irish wastes resemble those Elysian fields 'invested with purpureal gleams.' The hard-working English traveller no longer inquired whether the mild Sabbatical supremacy all around his steps could, indeed, belong to our militant estate, and were not more probably a portion of the Church triumphant which had dropped down on a fortunate isle. The spiritual leisure of a Primate Boulter or Stone no longer sufficed to transact the political business of Ireland. Things had once worn an idyllic, mythological grace, but that was over. Jupiter had returned from his long and remote feast with the 'blameless Ethiopians.' But (to have done with metaphor), though great scandals were removed, English statesmen remained dissatisfied. They complained less that the Establishment was still too rich than that the poor were robbed of their religious patrimony, Ireland of her peace, the empire of her dignity and security.

And Ireland has been dissatisfied ever since.—People tell us that the Fenians are not discontented with the ecclesiastical settlement. This reminds one of the good man who felt sure that the hole could not be at the bottom of his cask, since there the wine was not lacking. Fenianism is the partial and barbarous exponent of a discontent almost universal and most deeply felt by the most thoughtful. It is with causes, not effects, that we have to deal. A great principle is at once a guide, a support, and a restraint. No Irish Protestant can repudiate that of ecclesiastical equality without admitting that his fellow-subject must repudiate inferiority; no Catholic can assert it without renouncing all thought of retaliation. This was the principle affirmed by Lord Grey when he said, 'I will never disturb the country by proposing any measure which does not, in my opinion, go to the root of the evil. What I mean is, one that does not deal on entirely equal terms with Catholics and Protestants.'

This was what Mr. Disraeli asserted,—'The moment they had a strong executive, a just administration, and ecclesiastical equality, they would have order in Ireland.' How is this principle to be applied to the endowment of the Irish clergy? Many modes might be imagined, such as land, or a secure funded property, but there are two of a more obvious character which have been suggested. One of these would derive that endowment from the general revenue in the shape of pensions. The other would increase the tithe rent charge, of which one-fourth was secularized about 30 years ago, and then divide it between the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. Of these two methods the charge upon Irish lands would alone be equality. In Ireland, pensions would now be universally regarded, however well intended, not as independence secured, but as a dependence transferred. The clergy could not accept them without forfeiting at once their own respect and that of their flocks, and social order would thus lose, especially in times of violent excitement, the support which it derives from their moral influence. During the many discussions on Irish Church matters, almost all the leaders of English liberal public opinion maintained, and surely very naturally, that it was from Ireland, not mainly from English resources, that the endowment of the Irish clergy should be drawn. Lord Fitzwilliam, for instance, uttered an eloquent warning against 'making the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood a stipendiary priesthood,' while Lord Russell said,—'I believe there would be great and serious objection to granting, out of the public revenue, a large revenue of £300,000 or £100,000 per annum to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. I believe that the funds for the maintenance of any such establishment should be furnished by Ireland.' Lord Palmerston affirmed the same principle: 'I hoped that the revenues of the Church of Ireland were primarily destined for the religious instruction of the people of Ireland;' and again, 'A provision by the State for the Catholic priesthood is a measure to which the Government and this House will at no distant period be compelled by their sense of justice to proceed.'

Full justice is the mother of peace. It has been objected that Ireland has got much, and shows little gratitude. In the civil sphere, very much has been conceded, and in it a result has been gained; the greater pity, therefore, not to complete the work and reap the full harvest. It is when almost unbound that men can writhe, and the last cord is the most irksome. In material things, when a portion of the evil is removed, a proportionate satisfaction may be looked for, but in what concerns the honor and spiritual being of a people, the sensibility increases in proportion as the life-blood is permitted to flow freely, and as light steals into the prison its scandals become more visible. The reversal of a wrong is the payment of a debt. Even the partial payment of a debt is a subject for gratitude, but it becomes less such if you are told that you have got all you are to have. To preach peace in such a case is rhetorical; but it exhorts a man to secure his own interests and abandon the rights of his children and dependants. It is true that Ireland might have done better, but she has had the terrible arrears of the past to contend with, and multitudinous social confusions in the present. It is hard for a people to understand its position when it has to live civilly in the 19th century and ecclesiastically in the 16th.

I am aware, Sir, that what I have written cannot satisfy any extreme party, and that it can flatter no passions. It cannot please those whose inexperienced politics are enthusiastic, or those again whose over-experienced ability would amuse itself by making a bad system do the work of a good one. Truisms are so dull that many do not see that they are truths. This must be my excuse for insisting upon it that in Ireland there is a loyalty to be preserved, and a reverence for law to be created. Cut out the heart of Irish discontent (that heart lies deep, and Fenianism is but a superficial, though too significant, symptom of it), and, although the Fenians will not thank you, that discontent, the sluggish parent of many an active evil, will cease to be fed from its perennial springs. I can promise no miracles. Trivial passions and harmless follies will for a time continue to fight with their own shadows; but the noblest faculties and the most generous instincts will no more be at war with each other and themselves. A just authority will have the virtues of the nation at its side, and in them alone is a nation's strength.

I remain, Sir,

Your obd't servant,

AUBREY DE VERE.

Ireland, Jan. 20, 1866.

The Halifax *Chronicle* says:—

"But we will assume, for the sake of argument, that the two Island Colonies are ignored. What is to be done with Nova Scotia, in the opinion of some pretty shrewd people, the most important of the sea side Provinces? We have heard a good deal of brag about a great 'change of opinion' in New Brunswick, which we do not believe, but supposing it all true, and that the people of the sister Province accepted the scheme which they condemned a year ago, is Nova Scotia to have no say in the matter? Is New Brunswick to speak and decide for us? Are there no 'difficulties' to be overcome here? Nay, is not the hostility to Confederation more decided, more universal in Nova Scotia than in any of the four Maritime Provinces? Were the scheme adopted in New Brunswick to-morrow, it would not, even remotely, affect the public sentiment of this country. We would present the same formidable front, and offer the same uncompromising hostility to the Quebec scheme that we do now.

"Talk of 'change of opinion;' as far as Nova Scotia is concerned it is all the other way. There were a few constituencies 'favorable' to Confederation a year ago, but the fact cannot be disguised, it will not be denied by the Confederates themselves, that the more the question has been discussed the more decided the feeling against the scheme, and the larger the following of its opponents. Every Constituency that has been opened—first Annapolis, then Lunenburg, rejected the measure. Another Election comes off in Yarmouth on the 20th inst., and no one favorable to the Quebec Scheme dare offer himself for Election. And so all over the province. There was a time when a Confederate candidate, might, perhaps, have carried the City, but we should have no fear, even in the 'head centre' of Confederation, of the Quebec Scheme, being adopted, if a vacancy was made in the representation of Halifax to-morrow. The President of the Canadian Council may have 'little doubt' in his 'own mind' 'that the great Scheme of Confederation will soon be carried,' but our word for it, it will not be with the consent of the people of Nova Scotia."

The Emperor of the French, in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Chambers, said:—

As in preceding years, I will examine with you the principal questions which interest our country abroad. Peace seems assured everywhere, for everywhere the means are sought for of amicably settling difficulties in place of ending them with the sword.

The meeting of the English and French fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed upon the field of battle have not been weakened. Time has only cemented the agreement of the two countries.

Italy, recognized by almost all the powers of Europe has strengthened its utility by inaugurating its capital in the center of the peninsula. We may count upon the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th September, and upon the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father.

In Mexico, the Government founded upon the will of the people is being consolidated. The opposition, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief. The National troops have displayed valor, and the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty-one to seventy-seven millions.

As I expressed the hope last year that our expedition was approaching its termination, I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall of our troops, before their return is effected, without compromising the French interests which we have been defending in that remote country.

North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of the amicable relations which shall soon have had a century's duration.

The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil, will be pacified by our declarations. The American people will comprehend that our expedition, to which we invited them, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations, equally jealous of their independence, ought to avoid every step which might affect their dignity and their honor.

The Halifax *Citizen* says:—

"If, therefore, we escape the doom that our American neighbors insultingly propose for us, it is only because we are yet free from Canadian domination. Had our Confederation delegates been as successful as they wished we should this day have been all at the mercy of the Galt, Cartier and McDonald party in Canada, and compelled to accept Reciprocity on their terms—terms so outrageous that even their colleague Mr. Brown has been compelled to denounce them as 'wrong and dangerous.' Let us be thankful then, doubly thankful, when we think of the present aspect of the Reciprocity question, that we have escaped the doom of Confederation."

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a quantity of

Ready-Made Clothing

Of his own manufacture, consisting of:

OVER-COATS,
In Beaver and Pilot Cloth;
SHOOTING and SACK COATS,
In Homespun and Tweed;
PANTS,
In Doeskin, Tweed, and Homespun;
VESTS,
In Black Cloth, Homespun and Tweed.

The above Goods will be warranted STRONGLY MADE and all WOOL, and will be found very suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, and will be manufactured on REASONABLE TERMS, Beaver Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, etc., etc.

P. REILLY, Tailor.

Sept. 20, 1865.

New Tobacco Factory
AT SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED a FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared to Supply Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms; and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, August 9, 1865.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

Fresh Jersey Peaches,
IN TINS.

WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Ch'town, Dec. 15, 1865.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

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

A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPNY,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,
ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,
At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.

Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 11, 1865. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumptian, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers,

will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Oct. 11, 1865.

STELLA COLAS.

Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

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

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

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disorders of Children.

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

Disorders of the Stomach

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsy.

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

Derangement of the Kidneys.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. dec. 5—1y

A FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—One Hundred Acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber Prince Street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.