

It does not seem to be remembered that to increase their stock of votes is not enough, unless you can also increase their stock of brains. But I am well aware that their other serious impediments to re-examination of public opinion, this reason is, doubtless, that many men have got into their heads the idea that the light of the people is not an unimpaired one, when the population is low enough wages will rise, and the prosperity of the industrial classes be secured without any change of policy. But for the fact that the increase of population will soon begin again, and in a generation or two Ireland will see a new race of paupers, for pauperism is the eternal condition of a people who are tenants-at-will on the soil (land) which they cultivate themselves with the idea that the Irish people, if they are left to their native land, are at least missionaries of religion and nationality over the world. Now I have seen these uneducated, ignorant, and, I trust, the best place for the Irishman and especially for an Irishwoman, is the country in which they were born. I have seen them under the best circumstances in which they can be placed, with perfect political and religious liberty; and I would prefer to see them here if you can preserve a shelter for them fit for human beings to live in. But the most formidable impediment to doing anything effectual is the want of unity. Nothing has frightened and broken the spirit and determination of the Irish people more than the gain and acquisition that the bitterness with which feeds are cherished in Ireland. I have been away the one-seventh of a lifetime, and nobody seems to have forgiven anybody else in the interval. I have done my best to get into which to do it, but to no avail. I have seen a worthy imitation in many respects to us here. There is wide and well-grounded discontent in Ireland, and it vents itself, as far as it can, only in its threats and in its demands, while for all important and substantial questions, the wiles and interests of the country are permitted to be systematically set at naught. In Australia they do exactly the reverse. Their sympathy is not with their own country, but with England, Ireland or Scotland (wherever it is). In sentiment, the mass of the community, made up of Englishmen and Scotchmen, are actually more British than the British themselves. But, nevertheless, when any Australian interest is concerned, they insist upon it as resolutely as if they were dealing with foreigners and enemies (their, heart). I will not pretend to take this to heart, but those who are determined to insist on their rights get them. I exhort her from this place to lift up her head again and not despair. Wherever there are Irishmen they are with the people, and they are in America asserts itself; the feeble Ireland that is in Australia asserts itself; the ignorant of the Irish race in foreign countries in some degree asserts itself. Why does not Ireland only laugh and despair at home? If they were the last words I ever uttered to an Irish audience, I would say do not acquiesce in injustice and misgovernment (loud cheering, amid which Mr. Duffy resumed his seat).

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

I have witnessed many elections in England, and am prepared to say, without the least of special contradiction, that the most noisy and contentious scenes at the American polls are prayer meetings in comparison with the disagreeable scenes attendant here upon the most quiet elections. I know it has been common with the English to hold American elections as combining all that is outrageous and disgraceful, but I think I have passed through some of the noisiest elections at home, and I know that they do not even approach a parallel to the scenes which are witnessed in America. The bribery and corruption reported to in England is of the most trifling description, and at the polls, to say nothing of order and decorum, the grossest outrages and indignities are perpetrated. I have seen a respectable rebuke even from the more respectable portion of the community. I have seen men of education and refinement, baronet and lord, stand up to address the heterogeneous and undisciplined throng of voters, and then, after a few minutes of earnestness, and I have seen them literally pelted from the platform by showers of rotten eggs, to say nothing of other missiles, such as mud and stones, and have seen the English aristocracy publicly for rule conduct, on the ground that it was an exhibition of playfulness on the part of the population. (London Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer).

On Saturday last we had the pleasure of meeting in New Brunswick the Island Delegates.—Hon. Mr. Cole, F. Brecken and W. Heard, Esqrs.,—on their way home from Detroit. These gentlemen, after the Convention had concluded its labors, visited Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of the Western States, the more principal portions of which they had the privilege of visiting and of thus forming an idea of their vast wealth and capabilities. Everywhere the Delegates received most courteous attention from their American hosts. Some of the principal Canadian cities were also visited, so that most was made of the time and the opportunity afforded to our Delegates to contrast Federal with British America. Such another opportunity for forming the acquaintance and studying the general character of the representatives of both is not likely to be presented for the next quarter of a century, and to a liberal young man like F. Brecken, Esq., who has just entered public life, the experience and lessons of the tour must be of incalculable advantage. As to the Detroit Convention, it is doubtful in the minds of the Delegates, if the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty will result therefrom. The Hon. Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, urged with singular ability the reciprocal advantages of that Treaty, and gave a true representation of the state of public feeling in these Provinces with regard to a Union of British and Federal America. The speech created a profound sensation in the Convention, and the Delegates hope that its influence will be lasting; but at the same time it cannot be concealed that the political ideas of the pro-Republican opinions of the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces largely obtained among the American politicians at the Convention, so that there is a strong probability of the Treaty being abandoned, purely on political grounds. When we remember the practical experience that have been planned on British American soil, and issued therefrom during the late rebellion, we cannot be surprised at the desire which appears general to Americans of every class to absorb these Provinces into the Union, and thus remove a serious annoyance if not a real danger, in future wars, whether domestic or foreign. The prevailing opinion may be gathered from the following article which we clip from a late No. of the Chicago Republican, kindly furnished us by the Hon. Mr. Cole:—

The Detroit Convention, after a stormy session, agreed very cordially upon the resolutions as finally amended and adopted. These resolutions, stripped of their generalities, may be substantially stated as follows:—1st.—That the proper improvement of the great navigable streams of the country, and the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, should be made by the general government whenever its means will justify it, and the importance of the proposed works imperatively demand it. 2d.—That the government of the United States did right in abrogating the reciprocity treaty, and that it would be proper for the government to negotiate another treaty that would be unobjectionable to all the interests of the contracting parties. That the substance of the more important resolutions of the Detroit Convention, and they will hardly meet with any serious opposition in any quarter. It is perfectly safe for any body to vote for them. It is the most unobjectionable platform that has been framed and adopted for years; and if our Canadian brethren are content with it, we do not see why the people of this country should not be so.

The question of annexation, however, will soon be upon the Canadians with irresistible power. The grim shadow of taxation for useless, but expensive fortifications to defend their soil from Yankee invasion is drawing nearer and darker to their doors. There is but one escape from it, and but one hope for reciprocity, and that is in the project of annexation to the United States. The Canadian people are not to be deceived by the promises of the Canadian and other foreign capital by the independence of a people governed by free institutions, and there is no reason why the Canadian should not rise from their dependent and retrograde condition to rival the American Republic in growth, enterprise, prosperity and wealth. The best reciprocity is that which the only reciprocity that the Canadian may expect from the United States, is the reciprocity that they can enjoy as states of the Union. The bounty they embrace it, the better for both parties.

On Wednesday last Charles Dickson, of New Glasgow, was brought before the Justice of the Peace by Dickson, DeLester, Rogers, by whom he had been committed to jail charged with "riot, assault and battery," as mentioned in our last issue. The examination elicited nothing new, and resulted in the Justice committing Dickson to the gaol for the night, and the next term of the Supreme Court. After being discharged on recognizance, Dickson was arrested by the Deputy Sheriff of the County, for rent, and guarded by a force of Special Constables, armed with cavalry pistols, was conveyed back to jail.

The Tenant League generally appeared to have been aware some days previously that Dickson would be brought before the Justice of the Peace, and evidently laid their plans with the view to his rescue. On Tuesday the authorities had notice that a rescue would be attempted, and at an early hour on Wednesday a force of rowdy-looking fellows were to be seen in the vicinity of lawrens in several parts of the town—of mid-day several hundreds of people, some from remote districts, were to be seen. There was no doubt in the minds of the Sheriff and the Magistrates as to the intention of the rescue. The Sheriff communicated his fears to the Colonial Secretary, and made a request to the Executive Government for arms, wherewith to protect his assistants and prevent a rescue. After the deliberation of His Honor's authority, the Sheriff was armed with cavalry pistols loaded with ball cartridge. The Sheriff with this force met with no resistance in conveying Dickson to the City Hall, but on his way to the Sheriff's residence a desperate rush upon the officers was made by at least a thousand persons—nearly all of them sympathizers with Dickson, and for a time it was feared that the Constables would be obliged to resort to the use of their pistols as a means of protecting themselves, and retaining the prisoner, whose rescue they were determined to prevent. Happily, the Sheriff and his assistants succeeded in safely locking Dickson in jail, without receiving or inflicting any serious injuries.

No intelligent spectator of the proceedings of the mob on Wednesday last could for a moment be at a loss to discover that the Tenant Leaguers and their friends were intent on acts of violence. The crowd were well known to be determined to uphold the law, and they did not shrink from doing so. The constables were armed with their pistols, and the maintenance of the law was the result of Wednesday's proceedings, is due to the great forbearance of the Constables, who bore the violence of the mob. That the mob, many of whom were undoubtedly well-to-do, and beyond the control of any leader, was evident, and that four of the militia balls alone deterred them from proceeding to extremes, is to our mind certain.

We have no doubt the lesson will teach them caution in their proceedings, and convince them of the absolute want of a Government favorable to the abolition of landlordism before they can hope to attain their rights.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.

On Saturday last we had the pleasure of meeting in New Brunswick the Island Delegates.—Hon. Mr. Cole, F. Brecken and W. Heard, Esqrs.,—on their way home from Detroit. These gentlemen, after the Convention had concluded its labors, visited Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of the Western States, the more principal portions of which they had the privilege of visiting and of thus forming an idea of their vast wealth and capabilities. Everywhere the Delegates received most courteous attention from their American hosts. Some of the principal Canadian cities were also visited, so that most was made of the time and the opportunity afforded to our Delegates to contrast Federal with British America. Such another opportunity for forming the acquaintance and studying the general character of the representatives of both is not likely to be presented for the next quarter of a century, and to a liberal young man like F. Brecken, Esq., who has just entered public life, the experience and lessons of the tour must be of incalculable advantage. As to the Detroit Convention, it is doubtful in the minds of the Delegates, if the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty will result therefrom. The Hon. Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, urged with singular ability the reciprocal advantages of that Treaty, and gave a true representation of the state of public feeling in these Provinces with regard to a Union of British and Federal America. The speech created a profound sensation in the Convention, and the Delegates hope that its influence will be lasting; but at the same time it cannot be concealed that the political ideas of the pro-Republican opinions of the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces largely obtained among the American politicians at the Convention, so that there is a strong probability of the Treaty being abandoned, purely on political grounds. When we remember the practical experience that have been planned on British American soil, and issued therefrom during the late rebellion, we cannot be surprised at the desire which appears general to Americans of every class to absorb these Provinces into the Union, and thus remove a serious annoyance if not a real danger, in future wars, whether domestic or foreign. The prevailing opinion may be gathered from the following article which we clip from a late No. of the Chicago Republican, kindly furnished us by the Hon. Mr. Cole:—

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THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN AND TENANT DISTURBANCES.

Last week, as we were about going to press, a large number of tenants assembled in Charlottetown to attend the trial of Dickson, which took place in the Police Court, on that day (Wednesday, 30th ult.). When Dickson was being removed to jail, after the trial, a few excited persons attempted to rescue him from the hands of the special Constables, some twenty-five of whom had been sworn in the day previously, and all of whom were armed with pistols and revolvers. The attempt failed because they were no organization on the part of the tenants; and to the discretion of Sheriff Dodd, on the occasion, is attributed the fact that no lives were lost. The Specials having been steadily warned by him not to use their fire-arms, and to avoid any actual danger to their own lives, all our contentions are down on these proceedings of the tenants, the whole being among the most disgraceful scenes of the kind that have occurred in the history of the Island. The Islander discourses to the tenants the following complimentary strain, which it would be well

The Herald

Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

SCHEMES OF THE UNIONISTS.

In accordance with the promise, we shall again resume the subject this week, and show wherein the Union Delegates of this Island have acted dishonestly in their attempt to carry the Quebec Scheme of Confederation with all its disadvantageous details. We always looked upon the assertion of the Editor of the Islander that those terms were just and liberal to Prince Edward Island, as a mere piece of brazen effrontery which served to maintain an appearance of independent consistency on his part, without which his influence and position would be instantly jeopardized with his constituents and his party. It was in the first place a dishonest attempt, and an insult to the intelligence and common sense of the people of this Colony to tell them, as the Editor of the Islander has done, that a cumbersome and complicated form of Government such as that detailed in the Report of the Quebec Convention—which created an expensive Federal Parliament and various Provinces—could be carried out not only without an increase over the present rates of taxation, but even at lower rates. Notwithstanding that we were to contribute largely to the enlarging of Canadian canals, the building of railroads, the fortifying of the indefensible frontiers of Canada, and to support a Federal Government which should undertake these works, in addition to maintaining a powerless local Legislature and Government, we would, according to the Union advocates, gain financially by the scheme! Never was a greater piece of imposition attempted to be practiced on any people. Had the unconditional Unionists, after their return from Canada, honestly come before the people and declared—however ridiculous and suspicious it might appear in some of them—that a Union of the Provinces was necessary for their own defence and the preservation of British connection; but that in order to secure these, some reasonable additional expense must be incurred, we might give them credit for truthfulness and honesty of purpose if not for wisdom. The terms may have been the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, but why not honestly say so instead of absurdly attempting to prove that they are all that could be desired? The fact is, the Union Delegates were so very anxious to secure honors and office for themselves on Canadian soil, that they cared little what the terms of Confederation were, and they were too monstrous or absurd provided it answered in any way the grand scheme. Some of our most important Delegates actually boast that they have never attempted to discuss the question with the "big-headed" inhabitants of this "wretched sand-bar," and one, especially, who acquired a University education before he was nine years of age, in the preface to his dishonest and worthless pamphlet containing the after-dinner speeches of the Delegates during their migration last fall, thus logically and satisfactorily disposes of the objections of this colony to the financial arrangement of the Quebec Scheme of Confederation:—

"There is reason to apprehend that ere long we shall be infested with a brood of philosophers and physiologists who will be prepared to determine the value of a man's eloquence by the exact quantity of gas and drinks; the less of both, the more valuable his eloquence will be considered. A school of philosophers, who regard themselves as Financiers, have lately arisen, and are prepared to show to the world what the expenditure and income of any given country will be, even to the fraction of a dollar, for a hundred years in advance of their age. These ingenious Financiers appear to work their calculations with empty stomachs and man's eloquence by the exact quantity of gas and drinks; the less of both, the more valuable his eloquence will be considered. 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side, Mrs. Pritchard called to witness, "Oh, you cruel, cruel man, don't leave me!" witness thought these were the exclamations of a woman, and ordered Dr. Pritchard to discontinue his treatment, as it was a very bad practice. He formed the opinion that what she said was Mrs. Pritchard while visiting her, that she had been having antimony given to her. For some time his impression was, that she had been poisoned by antimony, and in cross-examination he said he formed that opinion simply by looking at her.

The trial of Dr. Pritchard was resumed on Wednesday in Edinburgh. The manager of the Apocryphal Company proved that the prisoner purchased at various times quantities of tartarized antimony and tincture of opium. He only sold an ounce of tartarized antimony in a year to the medical profession and the public of Glasgow, and he never sold one ounce at a time to a medical man before. Another witness deposed to having sold to the prisoner two ounces of solution of morphia. Medical witnesses were examined as to the cause of her death, which they testified in both cases to frequent doses of antimony in the form of tartar emetic, together with narcotic poison.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM PROJECT.—Barnum is up and at the world again for contribution of the rare and curious with which to fill the shelves and alcoves of a new museum, the plans of which are in preparation. An agent was sent by the last steamer to Europe, and another will follow in the course of a fortnight. Letters are received from persons all over the country offering collections of coins, of shells, stuffed birds, revolutionary relics, and other objects of curiosity. Gen. Scott has presented Mr. Barnum with a very unique collection of personal relics, which will be of great interest as years go on. One gentleman presented the new museum with one thousand rare and valuable shells on Saturday last, and quite a number of specimens have already been sent in by various individuals.

Very few people have any idea of the capital required to start such an enterprise as Mr. Barnum proposes. He calculates that the cost of ground will be \$400,000, cost of building, 250,000, cost of collection, 150,000. Total, \$800,000.

The museum will contain large halls of curiosities, a long saloon, with stage, for philosophical and scientific lectures, and experiments, a polytechnic department, for the exhibition of working models of new inventions, a picture gallery, aquaria, immense theatre on the ground floor, where equestrian performances will be given three months each year in winter, pantomime three months in summer, and "high class moral dramas and spectacles" during the rest of the year. On the roof will be placed the Zoological gardens containing animals of every nature, the whole covered with a well ventilated story above the roof. An elevator will be worked by a steam engine in the cellar, and the whole structure will be iron work. This is, as we understand it, but a faint outline of the new museum project.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The *Misere*, in noticing the arrival of Mr. McGee, says that his countrymen intended to give him a most enthusiastic reception, and were present in great numbers at the Bonaventure street station on the morning of the day he was expected to arrive. A band of music was also there. The train arrived, but Mr. McGee was not on board, though it was announced that he had come. John A. McDonald, was there. Whereupon the band commenced discoursing sweet music—playing all the most inspiring airs they could think of. But when the passengers descended, instead of John A., it was John Sandfield who got out, and after the momentary disappointment was greeted, a hearty hush, accompanied by loud cheers, from the ex-Freemason, who was welcomed as a hero, and got a salute from the band which appeared to be received. The band struck up again—the hurrahs were over and over repeated, and John Sandfield must have thought he was a very great man, indeed, as he was welcomed at the station of Montreal, until he had the mistake duly explained.

The New Orleans "Times" says that a Mr. McNab, of Prince Edward Island, is in Iowa, prospecting for emigrants from his island.

Stewart who was arrested for the murder of the two children, at Roxbury, has been honorably acquitted.

Henry Leslie, one of Blondin's rivals, lately crossed the rapids at Niagara, on a tight rope. He appeared in woman's garb, night-cap, petticoat, &c., and for about fifteen minutes astonished his audience by enacting on the main rope, a drunken scene, staggering, reeling, &c., with a perfect recklessness of life or limb; he wound up his foot-hairly exploit by running out on one of the guy-ropes without pole or balance, and throwing himself at full length on his back. This, it was admitted, surpassed any venture since that ever performed by Blondin.

Hon. J. Howe, W. J. Stairs, Esq., and W. B. Salter, Esq., delegates to the Detroit Commercial Convention, returned to this city on Wednesday evening via Windsor.—Hx. paper.

His Excellency Sir R. G. MacDonnell, the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having been promoted to Governorship of the important British colony of Hong Kong, will shortly quit this Province for his new field of duty. During his stay in this country Sir Richard has manifested much interest in his maternal welfare, and done much to promote the movement for an organization of the militia forces.—Hx. paper.

The army of the Shenandoah is virtually disbanded. There are no troops in the valley but one year's men. The guerrillas have totally disappeared, and the people are diligently employed in raising crops. In a few days there will probably be no troops in the valley except at Winchester. Charleston is being visited by many Northerners, who have carried off everything movable, including stones from the field where John Brown was hung. Harper's Ferry is rising rapidly from its ruins.

A few days ago a Montreal paper stated that the New Brunswick delegates to the Detroit Convention, as they passed along, reported that a feeling in favor of Confederation was "growing" in that Province. On this subject the St. John "Globe" comments as follows:—

"The Confederation papers make the same statements here. We do not believe there is any foundation for these assertions. In fact, no effort is made to convince the people that Confederation is good or desirable. The pro-Confederate journals content themselves with abusing their opponents and prating against each other, and this they declare to be a growing feeling!"

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—New York, July 27.—The "Herald's" Fortress Monroe correspondent says, "Jeff Davis' health has failed to such an extent that he has been permitted to take out door exercise—that is outside his casement but inside the Fortress. Dr. Craven advises this, saying unless it was granted he could not live much longer. Mr. Clay, through his physician, has received the same privilege. A strong guard accompanies Davis in his walks. He has not had rest since he left with a single letter of genuine heartiness and sympathy, but there have been letters in which all the bitterness of hate, taunting sarcasms and earnest maledictions have been condensed into words of most stinging rebuke and sharply pointed anathemas. Mr. Clay's health improves. Mitchell begins to chafe under his imprisonment and it would not take much pressing for him to accept a pardon now."

News by Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, July 24.—The Herald's Washington despatches say the elections in Virginia have so strongly favored secessionists, that even guerrilla Mosby is encouraged to become a candidate for Congress.

The "Times" despatch says the agricultural bureau is in receipt of gratifying reports of the condition of every description.

The "World's" despatch says the Government takes possession of Ford's Theatre to-day, at a fixed rent.

The rebel Secretary of State, Benjamin, is in Paris.

The "Herald's" correspondent says that the other rebel agents in Europe, have re-crossed the Atlantic, and are now residing in Canada.

Boston, July 25.—An arrival from Applewell brings interesting news. President Moore's exiled English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loaded at the Mole, drove the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannon, and military equipments were lying at anchor in vessels seized from revolutionists were lying at anchor in vessels seized from revolutionists.

It ran into one of the steamers, cutting her amidship to water edge and sinking her after short engagement. Others surrounded. Bulk of people aboard, including leader, Union, making their escape into the bay.

The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil and seven of them instantly shot.

After this Moore started for Tumbes, where he expected to capture more victims; if so, they shared a similar fate after their return to Guayaquil.

The President returned the steamer to captain, who received her under protest, and got at same time \$70,000 for the three days' service of his vessel.

The seizure is still an open question having been referred to the manager of the Company at Callao.

The rebellion in Peru appears to be fast spreading. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima between the latter and 6,000 Government troops in which the latter were successful.

New York, July 27.—The last series of the seven-thirty loan has all been subscribed for, making the total subscription securities \$900,000,000.

A Treasury clerk named Whittlesley, who stole \$100,000 of bonds has been arrested, and is held for trial. Nearly all the coupons were recovered, but he had destroyed the bonds previous to his arrest.

General Dick Taylor, of the Confederate army, is in Washington, applying for pardon.

New York, July 27, p. v.—The "Herald's" Fortress Monroe correspondent says Jeff Davis' health has failed to such an extent that he has been permitted to take out-door exercise—that is outside his casement, but inside the fortress. Dr. Craven advised this, saying unless it was granted he could not live much longer.

Gen. Grant's visit North to Nova Scotia, is a great invitation recently received from the British officer in command there, in acknowledgement of courtesies extended by the Emperor of the Potomac army to certain British officers within his lines last summer.

Boston, July 28.—The "Shenandoah" was continuing wholesale destruction of whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet of sixty vessels.—Her commander was informed of the surrender and the collapse of the rebellion; but did not believe it. He believed in Lincoln's assassination, for he expected it.

The "Shenandoah" sailed last night at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Irish sailors. Some of the captured whalers had joined her.

Boston, July 28.—N. Y. 28th p. v. The "Tribune's" special Washington despatch says, semi-official news from Mexico mentions the death to Gen. Ortega's army of two Cavalry Regiments from the Imperial Service, and that he is daily mentioned the services of Mexican officers coming from points in possession of the French.

The "Times" special Washington despatch says Jeff Davis' health was never better in the last five years than now.

New York, July 29.—Advices from Texas state that Kirby Smith and his entire party, nearly captured July 26, at Medina Nigra, Mexico, by Governor of Saltillo, together with four pieces of artillery, 300 new rifles, and 75 wagons laden with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

There is considerable ill-feeling between the Federals stationed on the Rio Grande and the Imperialists on the opposite banks. Fears are entertained of open hostilities.

Two thousand pardons are awaiting the President's approval.

North Carolina advises say rebel newspapers are springing up in all parts of the State, which openly denounce the government and prosaigate treason.

New York, July 29, p. v.—The thermometer here stood at 93 in the shade at 7.30 a. m. The Herald's Texas correspondent says that national troops reached their destination along the Rio Grande on the 12th. The line of posts extends from the mouth of the River above Brownsville. The Cavalry columns under Merritt and Canstax are expected to reach Texas early in August. The rebel merchants of Brownsville have all left after making immense fortunes in cotton speculations. The battery guns sold to the Imperialists by the rebels were returned to the United States on the 10th by order of Maximilian. Gold 145.

A young woman died from excessive laughter in New York last week.

TEA PARTY AT GEORGETOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—After having carefully perused several of the late issues of the Island journals, I could not where discover the slightest notice taken of the Tea Party which took place in our midst not many weeks ago. In my humble estimation, it would be tantamount to an act of foul ingratitude—yes, injustice—to those ladies and gentlemen who took such an active and lively interest in it, and who devoted much of their time and means thereto, that all their efforts, directly in entertaining their friends and companions, and indirectly in the furtherance of patriotic, should be thus covered with oblivion, while detailed accounts of contemporary and likely inferior entertainments were graced with the editorial columns. For this reason solely do I offer you, Mr. Editor this short contribution, to make known to all within the sphere of the circulation of your paper that the Party at Georgetown was decided success, and that I repeat without either flattery or irony. The grounds selected for the occasion were those surrounding the elegant cottage of Hon. A. McDonald, which for superiority and beauty of scenery, are difficult to be excelled. A spacious awning was pitched to ward off the heat of the sun from all the tables. The pillars supporting this awning were covered with delicate little branches and twigs interwoven in a curious yet elegant style. The whole presented a most picturesque appearance. The tables—abundantly and gorgeously supplied, and offering a very fascinating and delightful prospect to lookers on—reflected great credit on the taste and spirit of the ladies of this locality.

At 9 a. m. banners were to be seen waving in the air on all sides; crowds were gathering in from every direction; while the martial strains of the Highland pipes attracted many an idle observer. Dancing platforms were prepared for the occasion, and the frolicsome and jovial spirit of our Island youth is too familiar to all my readers to make it necessary for me to pass the remark that they were scarcely ever unoccupied. The fun spread like an electric spark, and possessed all. While some amused themselves in dancing and singing, others discovered a pleasure in the more manly exercises of the caber, throwing the stone, and others of the Highland games. Great order, regularity, and harmony, reigned throughout the different amusements; no angry or threatening words were to be heard, and nothing of a disagreeable nature took place to mar the enjoyments of the day. In this way the day passed away very rapidly, and it was with regret we observed the shades of night hastening on to our mirth and diversion. Happy indeed, must have been the chief managers of this Tea Party, that they were so successful and so successful; and what was to them an additional source of pleasure was, that the handsome sum of £150 was that day realized.

Yours, etc.
A CITIZEN.

Georgetown, July 28th, 1865.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These ailments, which so often afflict the public, are remedied by local relief and general purification brought about by the use of our Ointment and Pills. The Ointment is rubbed on the throat and chest, exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma or bronchitis. This unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammation, irrespective of its extent, character, situation, duration or severity. Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, gives most immediate and most marked relief to those irritating, itching and painful swellings of the skin occasioned by mercury or latent syphilitic virus.

Simple but effectual.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "Holloway's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exercise of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing they produce the most beneficial results.

Everybody interested. The glory of woman is a fine head of Hair, one in which the natural softness, color and glossiness are preserved, free from any tendency to falling off and disposition to greyness. Mrs. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zytobaliumum; or, Hair Dressing are the best articles for attaining that end, and no lady's toilet is complete without them. This is the testimony of those who use them, both in the United States and Europe. Millions of bottles sold every year. Every Druggist sells them.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, AUGUST 2, 1865.

Butter (fresh) 10 to 12 lb Turkeys, each, 6 to 8
Do. by the tub 10 to 12 lb
Lard 25 to 30 lb Turkeys per bush. 18 to 20
Eggs 4 to 6 lb Partridges 18 to 20
Mutton, per lb. 30 to 35 lb Chickens pair. 25 to 30
Beef (cass) per lb. 40 to 45 lb Coddish, per q. 15 to 18
Do. by qr. 40 to 45 lb Hens, per doz. 30 to 35
Cheese, per lb. 40 to 45 lb Mackerel, p. doz. 30 to 35
Tallow 90 to 100 lb Haddock, 30 to 40
Lard 40 to 45 lb (Spruce) 40 to 50
Hams, per lb. 20 to 25 lb (Pine) 7 to 10
Pork, per lb. 20 to 25 lb Shingles, per M. 10 to 15
Flour, per barrel. 60 to 65 lb Wagon, per lb. 12 to 15
Do. per lb. 20 to 25 lb Hay, per ton. 50 to 60
Sage, per doz. 10 to 15 lb Straw, per ton. 10 to 15
Potatoes, p. bus. 20 to 25 lb Peas, p. q. 10 to 15
Rabbit, 30 to 40 lb Calves, per lb. 7 to 8
Timothy seed, bush. 20 to 25 lb Hides, do. 4 to 5
Sheepskins, 10 to 15
Clover seed, 10 to 15
Rabbits each. 10 to 15
GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CALEDONIA CLUB!

THE above CLUB will hold their 2nd ANNUAL GATHERING on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, next, on the field owned by Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, North River Road. Members of the Club will meet at Masonic Hall, at 9 o'clock, a. m., to form procession and proceed to the grounds. Games to commence at 11 o'clock, precisely.

Intending competitors must enter their names with Dr. SUTHERLAND, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th, August, 1865.

TICKETS to the Grounds, 1s. 6d. each; Ladies' Tickets to Grand Stand, 9d. extra.

By order, GEO. BANKIN, Secy.

ITALIAN WINE.

PURE Unbranded RED WINE, imported direct from SIENA, Tuscany, through the agency of John P. Newbery, Esq., for sale at the Store of W. H. WILSON, Dawson's Building.

KENT STREET GROCERY STORE.

(Next door to Douglas' Furniture Warehouse.)

THE SUBSCRIBER sells at the VERY CHEAPEST Cash Prices an extensive variety of FAMILY Groceries, comprising in part,

COFFEE, SUGAR, RICE, TOBACCO,
MOLASSES, CANDLES, CRACKERS,
SOAP, SPICES, FLOUR, CORNMEAL,
SALT, and numerous other articles.

Customers will find it to their own advantage to give the "KENT STREET GROCERY STORE" a trial.

JAMES PEARSON.

Ch'town, July 19, 65. p 4

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per Steamers "Greyhound" and "Commerce" his annual supply of

Manny's celebrated Patent Mowing and Reaping Machines.

which have given such general satisfaction throughout the Island. He has also received the admirable HORSE RAKES, which no farmer should be without.

The capabilities of these celebrated machines being now so well tested and known, that it is useless to describe them. They are of the most improved and durable construction. They will be sold low for cash, or on approved trial notes of one to two years.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Machines, and are prepared to receive orders.

Hon. Andrew A. McDonald, Georgetown.
Hon. F. Kelly, Fort Augusta.
John Knight, Esq., St. John's.
Wm. W. Irving, Esq., Ch'town.
Mr. Thos. Annesley, Montserrat River, or to the subscriber at Orwell Cheap Store.

R. J. CLARKE.
July 12, 1865.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RENFREW HOUSE,
Great George Street,
(THOMAS' OLD STAND.)

DELANY & BYRNE

HAVING completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, beg to call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Comprising:

Cotton Warp, Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirts, Bed Ticking, Red, Green, Orange, Denim, Flannel, Towelling, Table-Cloths, &c., &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods, NEWEST STYLES.

Shawls, Mantles, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Superfine Cloth, Dressing, Tweeds, Ready-Made Clothing, Under Clothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c.

RUBBER COATS & CAPS

Mens' and Boys' Straw, Felt and Tweed Hats, (in great variety) Mens' and Boys' Cloth Caps.

HARDWARE.

Plough Mountings, Ropes, Glass, Boiled and Raw Lined Oil Paints, Putty, Window Glass, Woven Reeds, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Wood Carls, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks.

BEST AMERICAN CUT NAILS, (all sizes.)

GROCERIES.

TEA (a superior article) Brown and Crushed Sugar, Rice, Starch, Soap, Tobacco, Indigo, Blacking, &c., &c.

All of which we offer at the Lowest Prices for CASH.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY 31, 1865. new road from here has

AXLES.

A SUPPLY OF

GARRIAGE AXLES.

Half Patent, just received at

LAIRD & HARVIE'S.

Dawson's Building.

Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

NEW GOODS.

W. B. WILSON.

HAS completed his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, per L. C. OWEN & BROS. and LIZARD from LIVERPOOL, and UNANIA from LONDON, consisting of Grey, White and Striped COTTONS, Grey and White Sheeting, Fancy Shirting, Prints, Striped Skirtings, Jean, Orangeburg, Tickings, Hollands, Grass Cloth, Linen, Fancy Flannels, &c., &c.

Ladies' Dress Material.

in Plain and Fancy Poplinets, Barathras, Mohairs, Checked Lustras, French Merinos, Black Silks, and Printed Muslins.

Shawls, in Paisley, Black Indian, Silk Barathras, Fancy Cashmere, &c., &c.

Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Fancy Willow, Straw and Crinoline Hosiery, White and Colored Hats, Dress Ornaments, etc., etc. Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Edging, Veils, Mullins, Corsets, Laces, and a large selection of Worked Embroidery.

A choice selection of Scotch Tweeds, White Shirts, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Revolving Ties, &c., &c.; Ready-made Clothes, Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Groceries,

TEA, warranted good; Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Blue, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, etc., etc.

Hardware,

Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Ploughmounting, Glass, Weavers' Reeds, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, &c., &c.

The above Goods have been well selected in some of the best English and Scotch houses, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices FOR CASH.

Ch'town, May 31st 1865.

REMOVAL!

MR. O. W. KIMBALL, begs to inform his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the NEW STORE, next door to Laird & Harvie's Bookstore, South Side Queen Square, where he is now opening a large and extensive STOCK of

Blockade Goods.

Direct from NASSAU.

Read some of the Prices and Wonders!

24 sheets Note Paper 4d
3 sheets good Sewing Silk 4d
2 paper pins 4d
2 cakes good Toilet Soap 4d
1 yd Queen's Land Easels 4d
Splendid Combs 4d
Gents' steel Watch Chains 4d
Gents' Paper Collars 4d
24 sheets heavy Letter Paper 4d
24 do do Note do 4d
Ladies' Cotton Hose per pair 4d
200 pairs Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, per pair 4d
First-rate Print (wry'd to wash) per yard 4d
Bleached Cotton, a yard wide, per yd 4d
500 pairs Gents' Kid Gloves, Wonder! 4d
100 pairs do do very superior superior quality of 4d
worth 3s 9d, sold at per pair 4d
A small lot Ladies' Gloves per pair 4d
100 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, a first rate 4d
articles, warranted, per pair from 2s 3d to 3s
200 pairs Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, per pair 4d
1,000 yds. Imperial Shirting, linen finish, 4d
—much talked of—per yd 4d
A large lot of double Alabama worth 21 4d
500 pairs Gents' Kid Gloves, Wonder! 4d
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A small lot Ladies' Gloves per pair 4d
100 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, a first rate

MISS SURRATT'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF HER MOTHER.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]
About half past eight o'clock on Friday morning Miss Surrott, accompanied by a female friend, again visited the White House, having been there the previous evening for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the President.

By permission of the authorities, the daughter of Mrs. Surrott passed the night previous to the execution with her mother in her cell. The entire interview was of an affecting character.

APPELLING DISASTER.

The St. John "Day Book" of the 1st contains the following harrowing particulars of the wreck of the passenger ship "William Nelson," copied from the Log Book of the Captain of the Bark "Meteor."

Notion to Marianne.—Information has been received at the Admiralty that it has been decided to make the following changes in the lights at Cape Race and Cape Pine, on the south-east coast of Newfoundland, viz:—

The fixed light at Cape Race to be altered to a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every half minute.

The revolving light at Cape Pine to be altered to a fixed white light.

On the morning of June 17, the canoe of St. Angelo announced the beginning of the twentieth year of the reign of Pope Pius IX.

Efforts are being made in the East for the release of John Mitchell.

It is said that the Prince of Wales won £10,000 on the Derby Day.

The New York Tribune says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard of highly invigorating material and of pure quality."

The late "heated term" was very severe throughout the country. The Cincinnati report twenty-five inquests within ten days, a majority of the cases being from sunstroke.

The place of imprisonment of the assassination conspirators—Madd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler,—has been changed by the President from the Albany Penitentiary, at first designated, to the Dry Tortugas, on the Southern coast of Florida.

A printer's toast—"Woman! the fairest work of creation. The edition is large, and no man should be without a copy."

A boy was asked one day what made him so dirty, and his reply was—"They tell me I'm made of dirt, and I 'pose it's just working out."

"I'm sitting on the style Mary," is what the envious girl said when she plumped down on her sister's new gyp hat and fastener.

Believe me, the talent of success is getting more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.

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

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS AND ENTERPRISING MEN! THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in the best parts and outports of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid title can be immediately produced.

MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORE. Its Original Youthful Color It is not a Dye. For Ladies and Children. DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)

Mrs. S. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM. DENTIST, DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE. CONSISTING OF 114 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high state of cultivation, with a good WELLSHILL HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisite appurtenances for a Farm.

THE HERALD. EDWARD BELLY, Notary and Registrar, at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets. BROWN'S Bronchial Troches FOR COUGHS, COLDS, THROAT DISEASES, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. IT RELIEVES COLIC.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance, whenever this medicine is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.