

people made a false prophet of me. I had protested a thousand times that this never would be done in the Kerry. When there was a question of sending military men twelve months ago, I resisted it, and went ball for your good behavior. Yet, I was not altogether mistaken. When I positively asserted that there were no Fenians in this country, I expressly made the exception of some wild and thoughtless boys, and I know that since that time some of these boys have been working amongst the people, and that the country would never rise, and it never will. What was the extent of the insurrection? The highest number of men was 300. I have seen the most perfect inquiries on the line of road traversed. I have the authority of three of our best men who saw the insurgents and spoke to me, and they believe that they were never more than sixty, and that before the close of the day they numbered only thirty five. Whatever difficulty there may be about ascertaining the exact number of detachments, one thing is certain, that the number of the peasantry joined them on the way. On the contrary, I have the most certain assurance that the peasantry fled from their homes at their approach, and many slept in the mountains for fear of being pressed into the Fenian ranks.

It is no secret that this must have been the fact of the insurrection. That every night the military were in pursuit. For several days a thousand men were in pursuit, and not one armed man has been yet arrested. We know the country that was searched here in a regular preliminary, its few houses were guarded by coast guards or gendarmes, a base line of only twenty miles. We know every path, ford, and right in it. Now, without wishing to say anything injurious, I will ask it there was only one fox, or even one rabbit, in that whole province, should not a thousand men have started for it, and not a single man would have been left in the country, and some hundreds in arms. I did not wonder at the explanation given by a shrewd woman—that it must have been an apparition of those phantom shades of the old centuries who dwell under the lakes, and who are said to have haunted the people in Killybeg, and then vanish into their fairy hills. I have been also told that the beggar-women of Killybeg, who are now wanting in boldness and perseverance, have generously offered their services to scour the woods and bring in all the Fenians out.

One word about the prime movers of all this mischief. If we must condemn the foolish youths who have joined in this conspiracy, how much must we not condemn the conduct of those designing villains who have been entrapping innocent youth, and organizing the work of crime. Thank God they are not our people, if they ever were, they have lost their Irish hearts in the cities of America; but beyond them there are criminals of a far deeper guilt. The men who, while they send their dupes into danger, are indulging on the soil in Paris and New York. The creature swindlers who care not to endanger the necks of the men who trust them, who were not how many are murdered by the rebel or organized by the arms of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or their wants. O God! how I curse them. His withering, blasting curse is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the certainty of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say, "It is a hard word and who can bear it?" But when we have seen the heads of the Fenian conspirators, we must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough, nor hell hot enough to punish such miscreants.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 20th Feb., relates the following:—
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave their inaugural banquet last night. The room was splendidly decorated very tastefully for the occasion. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Ladies of the House of Commons were the chief guests. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet them, the most distinguished of the guests being Cardinal Cullen, who appeared in his Cardinal's robes, wearing his red cap. It was the first time that ever a Cardinal met the Lord-Mayor in the Dublin Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor, who is the Mayor of the City, was accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant, having on his arm Lady Rachel, his sister-in-law, and his daughter, and his wife, with a large number of other ladies, who were the very temple of Protestant ascendancy. At the old Tories could have imagined that the banquet was a grand affair, and a civic banquet in that room they would not have thought more surely than ever they did against the Liberator's emancipation. There is reason to think, however, that some of our high society and functionaries did not like so startling an innovation, and were consequently absent. It is a critical time like this, the appearance of such a banquet at the same social board with the Catholic Church at the same social board with the Queen's representative, and uniting with his Excellency in the demonstration of affection, seems to anger all our non-recognition and indignation. It is more gratifying that such a meeting should be graced by a Protestant Lord Mayor, and that one of the chief parties should be the overland journey to California, is a truly memorable meeting, and there was something suggestive in the tune appended in the programme to the toast of "Cardinal Cullen."—And doth not a meeting like this make sense?

The cable has announced the death of Charles F. Brown, known to every newspaper reader in America as "Artemus Ward." Mr. Brown was a native of Waterville, Maine, was a printer by trade, and probably about 33 years of age. He was for a long time first editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer. His first humorous effort was a lampoon on a local politician, which he found an empty space in the local column, was shortly of them, and hastily dashed off a letter from an itinerant showman, announcing that he would soon visit Cleveland, which he signed "A. Ward." His first unappreciated effort opened the vast field which Mr. Brown afterwards so well cultivated. The school of humor which he worked in was peculiarly his own, and although many cities have denied that he possessed real merit, that "Ward" had so many satirical papers at least that his writings took strong hold upon the popular intellect and imagination. His quaint sayings, and sarcastic references to current topics, will ever be pleasant reading. Mr. Brown, some years ago, made the overland journey to California, and from the exposure, contracted disease from which he never wholly recovered. He went to England some months ago, delivered lectures and wrote papers for Punch. His writings for that period showed that almost was making head with his mental powers. They lack in originality, and notwithstanding their assumed sprightliness, they are in a melancholy tone, and his wasted away slowly but surely. He died at Southampton last Thursday. His remains were taken to Kew Green, London, and were followed to the grave by a great number of literary gentlemen and friends, including many Americans. His mother and many of his surviving relatives resided at Waterville. To her he has left the bulk of his fortune, and at her death is to go to found an Asylum for aged and decrepit printers. In private life Mr. Brown was greatly esteemed, his intimate friends having him dearly.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND.—From the financial statement made by Mr. DeLille, late Colonial Treasurer, for the year ending on the 31st of August, we (Times) find that the expenditure for the year amounted to £4,690,120, against £3,707,700 in 1862-3. The imports amounted to £2,370,000, and the exports to £2,100,000. The general ordinary, territorial and customs revenue of the colony amounted, in round numbers, in 1863, to one million three hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, or a very large amount of taxation for so small a population, seeing that it does not include local municipal taxes. The land-revenue gives the European population of New Zealand, and not of the natives and their families, at 150,000. The military and other expenses amount to £1,100,000. There are about 25,000 aboriginal natives, principally in the provinces

of Auckland, but, except in the northern portion of this province, they do not contribute much to the revenue. The sale of the Crown lands produces the territorial revenue; but the balance of one million sterling is a tax upon industry. The following was the European population of the various provinces on the 31st December, 1863:—Auckland, 49,605; Wellington, 19,155; Nelson, 15,990; Canterbury, 48,168; Otago, 29,916; Tairāhiki, 4,478; Hawke's Bay, 4,302; Marlborough, 5,468; Otago, 46,559.

AUSTRALIA.—From a return issued by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, and recently published, on Friday, the 13th inst., the value of British and Irish produce exported to the colonies in Australia last year exceeded by rather more than £5,000,000 the value of material imported into the United Kingdom from that country. Of this latter value the staple commodity, being represented by a sum amounting to nearly £2,995,000, which is more than four-fifths of the whole value of imported merchandise. Nearly as large a relative proportion of the exports is made up of miscellaneous articles, such as wrought iron, machinery, and apparel, all of which are taken to these colonies from the mother country in vast quantities.

A FARE FIGHT IN A LEGISLATURE.—The Omaha (Nebr.) Herald of the 19th inst., gives the particulars of a free fight which occurred in the Nebraska House of Representatives on the preceding day. Some of the members of the House, who were opposed to the appointment of a new presiding officer pro tem, the motion prevailed. The new presiding officer pro tem attempted to take the chair, but was prevented by the Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms intervened, when the Speaker drew a revolver and threatened to blow out the brains of the unfortunate officer. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who was with him, and knicker-down an innocent member. The innocent member knocked somebody else down, and the entire body gradually went into an earnest and spirited contest.

The Eastern Chronicle learns that the fire which has been burning for some time in the pits at Albion Mines has been extinguished, and the waters of the river have been turned off.

Correspondence.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the teachers of Queen's County met in the Normal School, Charlotte, on Friday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of discussing a petition to the Legislature, praying for the redress of certain grievances, caused by the defective state of the present Education Act.—Grievances, which are felt by the teachers of the county, and which are the cause of much trouble and inconvenience to the community at large.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. John Sharp, of Williams to the chair, and the undersigned Secretary. The chairman, in announcing the object of the meeting, said he had been chiefly instrumental in calling it, and he considered it was his duty to maintain it, and to bring it to the attention of the Legislature, and that, unless they took the matter in hand, it was not at all probable that any other body of men would do it for them. A lengthy discussion ensued, of which the following is an outline:—
Mr. McLeod was the first who addressed the meeting. He spoke at considerable length, bringing to the notice of the meeting the most oppressive grievances which have to be borne by the teachers of this county at the present day. He said that the present Education Act, so far as it relates to the procuring of that portion of a teacher's salary which is expected to come from the inhabitants of a school district, contained so many contradictions that it was next to impossible to understand it. He said that a complete change in the system of Education, arguing that the engagement of teachers should all commence at the same time, and advanced the idea that all schools should be considered as branches of a single school, and that the Normal School should be the head, and all other school branches of it: College or School. He said that the Teachers' Association should be organized to engage or dismiss a teacher at the request of the Trustees of any school district. He also denounced the law requiring the teacher to certify an oath to the School Visitors, and he said that the piece of the most unparalleled injustice of which our Legislature had ever been guilty.

Mr. E. Roche, in speaking of the small average salary of school teachers, said he was sure that the teacher should have a salary of at least £100 per annum, and he thought that some means should be employed to compel parents to keep their children in more regular attendance at school. He advocated a greater difference between the salaries of First and Second Class teachers, adding that the qualifications were, in his opinion, high enough, but that teachers were, in many instances, very deficient in the branches in which they were required to instruct. He said that the qualifications were, in his opinion, high enough, but that teachers were, in many instances, very deficient in the branches in which they were required to instruct. He said that the qualifications were, in his opinion, high enough, but that teachers were, in many instances, very deficient in the branches in which they were required to instruct.

Mr. Robert Robertson said that teachers should petition the Legislature for an increase of salary—that they should reside, at least, the sum of £250 per annum, and that a Committee of the Legislature should be appointed to inquire into the state of Education in the county. He said that it was almost impossible for teachers to be approved to the correctness of their journals, as mistakes might inadvertently be made.

Mr. John McDonald said that it was unjust that boys, just from the Normal School, should receive as large an amount of remuneration for their services as men who had spent some years at the business.

Mr. Joseph H. Webster said that it was just that the qualifications of teachers should be raised, and that a Committee of the Legislature should be appointed to inquire into the state of Education in the county. He said that it was almost impossible for teachers to be approved to the correctness of their journals, as mistakes might inadvertently be made.

the duty of the State to provide for the education of every child, in support of which the Government should take upon them the responsibility of paying teachers' salaries in full. He applauded the framers of our Educational system, and said that, with the late alteration, it was the best of all that had ever been devised.

Mr. Wm. McGregor advocated the examining of teachers for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they had improved in their occupation, if they had, he would advise an increase of salary, and gave it as his opinion that every school district should be compelled, by law, to provide a house and small piece of land for the accommodation of the teacher.

Mr. B. Balderston said that other gentlemen had been valuing themselves too low by offering their services for the sum of £35 annually. He, for one, thought himself worth more than that. High salaries, he said, by bringing forth many aspirants, would be beneficial, by this end, causing that some but the most competent teachers would be retained, and suggested that salaries should range from £70 to £100.

A communication from John McNeill, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education, was now read, setting forth that gentleman's views on the several questions before the meeting, and offering a few suggestions, but having taken no notes of said communication, I am unable to insert even the substance of it here. His ideas, however, were pretty nearly in unison with those of some of the better-informed gentlemen.

At this stage of the proceedings, a number of gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, but their ideas generally coincided with those of previous speakers. Rev. G. Sutherland, being present, was called upon for an expression of his sentiments. He expressed himself much pleased with the remarks of those who had spoken, observing that he believed Education was progressing in this country. P. E. Island had done as well as could be expected, and he believed that the support of Education, as any of the British Provinces, was not so good as that of the United States.

Mr. Patrick Hughes seconded the resolution, which when put from the Chair was unanimously carried. The Hon. R. P. Haythorne made an excellent speech, in which he declared that he entered into political life in the hope that he would be able to assist the peasantry and make them free.

D. O'M. Reddin, F. McQuaid, and Alex. Robertson, Esqrs., and one or two other gentlemen, also offered a few well-chosen remarks, after which, a vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman, the meeting dispersed by giving three hearty cheers for the Queen.

EDWARD REILLY.
At three o'clock the same evening, Mr. Coles met a large number of his constituents at the Ten Mile House. The same resolution which was put at Fort Augustus was carried at this meeting, for a report of which we are indebted to the Secretary, Mr. Patrick McQuaid.

At the seat in the House of Assembly of the Representative of the Third District of Queen's County, has become vacant by the Liberal Government placing him in the position of President of the Executive Council and Colonial Secretary, a meeting of the Electors of St. Peter's Road, Lot 35, and the surrounding settlements, was held at Mr. James Fitzpatrick's, Ten Mile House, on Monday, the 23rd inst., for the representation of the Third District of Queen's County.

platform, and every section of the District was well represented at the assembly. Mr. Coles explained the difficulty he experienced upon this occasion more than at any former time, in consequence of the new elements introduced into the Liberal party by the late election, of forming a Government. The old Liberals had to concede much to the new members, and it was only by mutual concessions that a Cabinet had been formed at all.

The appointment of Mr. Whelan as Queen's Printer, which gave so much dissatisfaction to the electors of Fort Augustus, could not be helped. For two days the question had been debated, and it was only when the alternative of again placing the reins of Government in the hands of Tories and Confederates, was presented, that Mr. Whelan's appointment was sanctioned. Mr. Coles also explained that he was not responsible for the appointments steadily made, and others that have not been made. Most of the members were so anxious to get away, that they were satisfied to allow the incumbents of Public Offices to remain where they were until another caucus was held, and time permitted to select from among the Liberal ranks, men best qualified to fill public office.

The Hon. F. Kelly followed in corroboration of Mr. Coles' remarks, and hinted that the opposition attempted to be raised against the Col. Secretary originated with disappointed office-seekers and a few Confederate gentry in Charlestown. He wished the Government and the Leader to have a fair trial before being condemned, and with that object in view, he would request J. A. McDonald, Esq., to propose a Resolution to set the sense of the meeting.

John Allan McDonald, Esq., after a few appropriate preliminary remarks, submitted the following Resolutions:—
Resolved, That the Electors of this District, having returned our present members to the Legislature for four years, and a Liberal Government being now formed, of which the Hon. George Coles is premier, we are desirous to develop the Educational and other institutions of the country for a number of years past, marking the progress which had been made, especially since the passing of the present Education Act, and to the introducers of which he gave great praise. He agreed with other speakers in saying that the salaries of teachers were too low, and said that he would not advance the matter until he had seen the result of the advance of the average during the last week of the meeting was, in his opinion, a move in the right direction, and its effects would some time be felt in the country.

Mr. McKinley said that in case the Education Act should be amended, this meeting should petition the Legislature to that the increased amount of salary, granted by said amendment, should be paid to teachers from and after the passing thereof.

It was then moved, seconded and carried, That the minutes of this meeting be published in all the papers.

Our Confederate friends have, since the change of Government, resolved upon a forward movement to the cry of "On to Ottawa." The Rev. Dr. Richey's pamphlet appears to be the most correct to a host of other appeals to the Legislature and Electors of Prince Edward Island to accept Confederation, and become rich and happy right off. But alas for the ottoman and "puttance" of the Electors, they reject these appeals, clothed though they be in the most attractive style of language, and ornamented with all the flowers of rhetoric. Even Mr. Heard's glittering array of figures, so suggestive of dollars in our empty pockets, tend rather to mystify than to convince. We are not prepared this week to investigate the case presented by Mr. Heard; but we wish to call your attention to the fact, before any time would prove acceptable to the Colony, that to observe the practical working of the new constitution will first be demanded. If, after a few years experience, the Kingdom of Canada is found to be a success, Prince Edward Island may, perhaps, fall in to her interest to ask for admission to enter into it, nor will the terms be charged for the wrong to punish what is considered the commodity of the electors of the British North American Provinces. Under present circumstances, with the privilege in our own hands of either accepting or rejecting Confederation, it would be madness to rashly cast in our lot in an untried experiment, which we hope will prove a success, but which may end in failure and disaster.

The people have rejected Confederation for four years at least, and we feel satisfied that all that Dr. Richey or Mr. Heard might wish within that time would not materially affect that decision. We do not know what political jugglers may attempt to carry Confederation. Perhaps through the excitement and confusion of a new meeting, could they bring it about, they might retrieve their former position; but we have every confidence that the Liberal Party will stand true to their standing principles and pledges; and in awaiting the result of the present meeting, we are confident that we have now started to direct members of the Liberal Party from the path of honor and duty, will prove ineffectual for four years at least.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—
The Hon. G. Coles, who has to go back to his constituents to be re-elected, in consequence of having accepted the office of Colonial Secretary, met about five hundred of his constituents at the House of Mr. James McDonald, Fort Augustus, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 23rd inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Alexander Robertson, Esq., to the chair, and Mr. E. Roche, Secretary. The Hon. Mr. Haythorne, Hon. Mr. Kelly, D. O'M. Reddin, F. McQuaid, and John Allan McDonald, Esqrs., attended, and presided upon the

platform, and every section of the District was well represented at the assembly. Mr. Coles explained the difficulty he experienced upon this occasion more than at any former time, in consequence of the new elements introduced into the Liberal party by the late election, of forming a Government. The old Liberals had to concede much to the new members, and it was only by mutual concessions that a Cabinet had been formed at all.

The appointment of Mr. Whelan as Queen's Printer, which gave so much dissatisfaction to the electors of Fort Augustus, could not be helped. For two days the question had been debated, and it was only when the alternative of again placing the reins of Government in the hands of Tories and Confederates, was presented, that Mr. Whelan's appointment was sanctioned. Mr. Coles also explained that he was not responsible for the appointments steadily made, and others that have not been made. Most of the members were so anxious to get away, that they were satisfied to allow the incumbents of Public Offices to remain where they were until another caucus was held, and time permitted to select from among the Liberal ranks, men best qualified to fill public office.

The Hon. F. Kelly followed in corroboration of Mr. Coles' remarks, and hinted that the opposition attempted to be raised against the Col. Secretary originated with disappointed office-seekers and a few Confederate gentry in Charlestown. He wished the Government and the Leader to have a fair trial before being condemned, and with that object in view, he would request J. A. McDonald, Esq., to propose a Resolution to set the sense of the meeting.

John Allan McDonald, Esq., after a few appropriate preliminary remarks, submitted the following Resolutions:—
Resolved, That the Electors of this District, having returned our present members to the Legislature for four years, and a Liberal Government being now formed, of which the Hon. George Coles is premier, we are desirous to develop the Educational and other institutions of the country for a number of years past, marking the progress which had been made, especially since the passing of the present Education Act, and to the introducers of which he gave great praise. He agreed with other speakers in saying that the salaries of teachers were too low, and said that he would not advance the matter until he had seen the result of the advance of the average during the last week of the meeting was, in his opinion, a move in the right direction, and its effects would some time be felt in the country.

Mr. McKinley said that in case the Education Act should be amended, this meeting should petition the Legislature to that the increased amount of salary, granted by said amendment, should be paid to teachers from and after the passing thereof.

It was then moved, seconded and carried, That the minutes of this meeting be published in all the papers.

Our Confederate friends have, since the change of Government, resolved upon a forward movement to the cry of "On to Ottawa." The Rev. Dr. Richey's pamphlet appears to be the most correct to a host of other appeals to the Legislature and Electors of Prince Edward Island to accept Confederation, and become rich and happy right off. But alas for the ottoman and "puttance" of the Electors, they reject these appeals, clothed though they be in the most attractive style of language, and ornamented with all the flowers of rhetoric. Even Mr. Heard's glittering array of figures, so suggestive of dollars in our empty pockets, tend rather to mystify than to convince. We are not prepared this week to investigate the case presented by Mr. Heard; but we wish to call your attention to the fact, before any time would prove acceptable to the Colony, that to observe the practical working of the new constitution will first be demanded. If, after a few years experience, the Kingdom of Canada is found to be a success, Prince Edward Island may, perhaps, fall in to her interest to ask for admission to enter into it, nor will the terms be charged for the wrong to punish what is considered the commodity of the electors of the British North American Provinces. Under present circumstances, with the privilege in our own hands of either accepting or rejecting Confederation, it would be madness to rashly cast in our lot in an untried experiment, which we hope will prove a success, but which may end in failure and disaster.

The people have rejected Confederation for four years at least, and we feel satisfied that all that Dr. Richey or Mr. Heard might wish within that time would not materially affect that decision. We do not know what political jugglers may attempt to carry Confederation. Perhaps through the excitement and confusion of a new meeting, could they bring it about, they might retrieve their former position; but we have every confidence that the Liberal Party will stand true to their standing principles and pledges; and in awaiting the result of the present meeting, we are confident that we have now started to direct members of the Liberal Party from the path of honor and duty, will prove ineffectual for four years at least.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—
The Hon. G. Coles, who has to go back to his constituents to be re-elected, in consequence of having accepted the office of Colonial Secretary, met about five hundred of his constituents at the House of Mr. James McDonald, Fort Augustus, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 23rd inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Alexander Robertson, Esq., to the chair, and Mr. E. Roche, Secretary. The Hon. Mr. Haythorne, Hon. Mr. Kelly, D. O'M. Reddin, F. McQuaid, and John Allan McDonald, Esqrs., attended, and presided upon the

GOV
has been p
vis:
Dennis
Mr. Si
lic works
signed.
Mr. Ar
ed Wareh
John P. J
Mr. Si
Land W
George B
Mr. M
and Lam
Mr. Will
Mr. W
and Meas
John P. J
Mr. Si
House at
McDonald
—
It is
must do
color as
to the
the plain
a pleas
most ac
and prob
Southern
life is no
cause, a
or gace
most rat
Great Ga
Fenian
ter save
on the
week a
of Can
sprightly
sons of
the Hon
But, as
he ma
world, i
last inst
the wo
live in
Napoleo
to the
lightness
fruitless
great in
the wo
tory, p
numere
When
so varie
genery
oratory
thence,
ledge.
REILLY
intellig
Poland
diplom
burgh,
substant
only cle
call pe
may I
bishop
is pla
miffid
the p
the cr
preach
entire
every
and pe
the p
knows
hearts
how
public
dus a
A v
the C
Office
—
prop
ward
Ad
in
Afric
Th
agrain
to hi
T
dau
ditic
und
G
Itak
—
S
port
S
lead
—
ship
S
Beli
into
at y
the

Poetry.

CHARITY.

More sweet than odors which at morn
Are wafted through the sky.
Scents Charity's pure incense, borne
From Earth to him on high.

Select Literature.

BOATSWAIN ULRIK'S CAP.

I mechanically obeyed, and well it was I did so,
for my orders had nearly been executed when the
wind changed round to S. W. with furious violence.

eyes darting flashes of fire, and the hideous contortions
of his mouth, while yelling the word 'mother.'

'There, said he, 'go and join your master, the
undertaker, and may God grant that the storm may
abate, for we have nothing now on board belonging

'Curse upon you!' I exclaimed. 'Heaven is
just!'
'There is still something on board belonging to
that—undertaker,' said the obstinate sail-maker.

REID BROTHERS.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS!

RECLINER HOUSE.

ALBERTON.

Thankful for past favors in connection with the busi-
ness of their late Father, the Subscribers beg to
intimate that they have opened out in their

NEW STORE AT ALBERTON.

General Merchandize

Dry Goods, in endless variety,

Groceries & Liquors,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN MARKET

A very large assortment of

HARDWARE,

And almost everything else usually kept in a
Country Store.

REMEMBER THE

EXCISOR HOUSE.

REID BROS.

E. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office—Great George St., Charlottetown,
(Corner the Catholic Cathedral.)

FLOUR!

Flour!! Flour!!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, cheap for Cash
NEW BRICK STORES,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
containing the residence of RICHARD HARTY, Esq., and
near the south front of the Colonial Building.

West India House.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the fol-
lowing, viz:
11 Strong Dunlop SPIRITS,
1/2 lb. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD,

GENT'S BRIGHT

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

LANDS TO LET.

TO be let for a term of 4 years, from 1st MAY next, that
valuable property situated in the County of Kent, about
one mile from the City of Charlottetown, fronting on the
St. Peter's Road on one side, and on the lower Royalty
Road and on the Hillside River on the other side, and

BUTLER'S CATECHISM

Sold by the 100.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Book Store, Kent
St., a copy of BUTLER'S CATECHISM, the latest and
most improved edition, published in 1865, and which has
been sold by wholesale and retail cheaper than they can be
elsewhere in the Province.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Pro Church.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by
us in the same style as heretofore. Those who have
subscribed to any of them, and who have not received
their copies, will be glad to have them again within their
reach; and those who may never yet have met with them,
will certainly be well pleased to receive accredited reports
of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867:

For any one of the Reviews, per annum, \$4.00
For any two of the Reviews, 7.00
For any three of the Reviews, 10.00
For any four of the Reviews, 13.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00
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

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage on any part of the United
States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for 'Black-
wood,' and Eight Cents a year for each of the Re-
views.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.

38 Walker Street, New York.

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Strickland, of Edinburgh, the late J. P.
Donovan, of Yale College, 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1860 pages
and numerous Engravings.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Ointment.

A most elegant preparation for the relief and Nourish-
ment of the hair, and for the prevention of its falling out,
and for the promotion of its growth, and for the relief of
the scalp.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, No. 25, 1866.

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENERPRISING MEN!

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

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Session)
that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten
miles from Georgetown, where from 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 Oats and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of kiln-dried 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 artisans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on its capable of holding 14,000 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. SUTHERLAND, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ARTHUR,
Georgetown; JAS. BROADBENT, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, Esquire, Office, Charlottetown; and to the
subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Messrs. W. McManis & Co's writings, Charlottetown, and the celebrated
Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Falling Mills of Messrs. BOUTWELL, Mill View, the Hon.ble. JAS.
McLAREN, New Perth, FAYLAW W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with dis-
patch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

REMOVAL.

D. R. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late
residence on Queen Street,
To the corner of Great George & Kent Streets

LARGE STOCK

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY

AND TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

D. R. W. G. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage
so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown,
and hopes the same may be continued towards him,
trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of
his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

THE DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own super-
vision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Ex JAMES, from Halifax, N. S.,
Punches MOLASSES,
10 lbs. bright SUGAR.

Paterson'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 a plain and simple manner, and is so arranged as to be
read by all, and is written in language so plain as to be un-
derstood by all. Teachers and Pupils preparing themselves
for the profession of school-teaching in New England, and
everywhere, will find it a most useful and interesting
book.

CHILDREN

TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW.

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

which soothes 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,

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS,

and is a most valuable medicine for the relief of all
the ailments of children, such as colic, vomiting,
diarrhoea, and all other disorders of the bowels,
and can be used with confidence and truth, if we have
never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it
failed, and is a single instance, to effect a cure, which usually
never did we know an instance of disintegration by any
one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with
its efficacy, and speak in terms of highest commendation
of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this
matter "what we know," after thirty years' experience,
and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here
declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffer-
ing from pain and uneasiness, 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 skillful nurses in New England, and
has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only soothes 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 re-
lieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND

WIND COLIC

and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied,
lead to death. We believe it the best and most remedial
in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in child-
ren, whether it arise from teething, or from any other
cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suf-
fering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your
child suffer, but use this medicine, if timely used. Full
directions for using will accompany each bottle. None
genuine unless the face-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New
York, is on the outside wrapper.

These are the only directions for the world.
Principal Office, No. 63 Dry Street, New York.
Price, only 50 cents per Bottle.

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale
at reasonable terms, the following and other goods:—
Black Broadcloths and Doakins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitecaps and Beavers, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Win-
ter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of
a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufac-
turing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—
Over Coats, Coat Suits,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

The subscriber pays particular attention to the wants of
working men; and, to accommodate them, he is manufac-
turing Homespun Suits, which kind of wear will be found
to give more satisfaction to laboring men and mechanics than
any other they can purchase.

He also takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his
numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage
bestowed upon him during the last six years, and to
respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as he is better
disposed to accommodate them than the Fall than he has ever
been before.

PATRICK REILLY.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President,
Hon. George Cole, Esq., Vice-President,
Hon. George Burr, Esq., Treasurer,
H. T. Cole, Esq., Secretary,
Mr. Arthur Lee, Esq.,
Owen Connolly, Esq.,
Black River, Esq.,
Messrs. James Mackay,
John W. Watson,
Messrs. James Mackay,
John W. Watson,
Messrs. James Mackay,
John W. Watson.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

D. R. W. G. SUTHERLAND, contemplating the removal
of a change in his business the beginning of 1867, so
respectfully requests those indebted to him to
Settle their accounts
Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1866.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST

DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading
remedies of the age. It is well known that the world that
cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this
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 dan-
gerous illness. It well known in India and other tropical
countries, 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
never fail.

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 manhood, with a derange-
ment of the functions, and to mothers at the time of life, these
Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that
may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffering in a
similar manner at the same period, when there is always danger,
they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying me-
dicine, which ensures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions,
and the Ointment rubbed upon the region of the kidneys, as
least once a day as salt is forced into the system, it will purify
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 re-
medies 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, re-
gulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a
natural condition, and acting through the nervous system
upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from
inaction to health, by exerting a simultaneous and whole-
some effect upon all its parts and functions.

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

All young children should be 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 dif-
ferent disorders incidental to children, such as measles, whooping-
cough, croup, and other infantile diseases. These Pills
are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the delicate
constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted
as correctives of the humors affecting them.

Dropsy.

Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills, which
not only relieve the patient, but which should be rubbed very
bountifully into the parts affected.

Derangement of the Kidneys.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital impor-
tance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes
the bile, so necessary to digestion, the Pills operate especially
judicially by restoring the liver, and effectually curing
biliousness, bilious remittents, and all the varieties of disease
generated by an unnatural condition of the organs.

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

Table with 4 columns: Disease, Remedy, and Description. Includes Ague, Dropsy, Biliousness, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Constipation, & others.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

70, King Street, N. B.

THE HOUSE WAS PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

H. R. H. THE PRINCE ALFRED,

By all the British American Governors, and by the King,
the Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most
distinguished American Statesmen, and
pleasure may be brought to St. John,
who have joined in procuring it.

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

OF THE PROPRIETOR, thankful for past favors, would
respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will
open on next or next to render the House still far-
ther deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid
to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 21, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

D. R. W. G. SUTHERLAND, contemplating the removal
of a change in his business the beginning of 1867, so
respectfully requests those indebted to him to
Settle their accounts
Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1866.