ULATORS

N!

T, several valuable FREEHOLD
of the Island, in good cultivation,
, and immediate possession can be
g been sold the present Season in)
g MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten
d, and nearly all paid or in Cash,
States, &c.
ty have been established for some
ty of all kinds lumber can be had
ch renders it most desirable for the
a double Wharf and site for a
office of Messrs. Ball & Son,
, F. P. Norton, Thos. Annear,
Office, Charlottetown, and to the
g Machine, the celebrated
ke, Mill View, the Honble. Jas.
received and returned with des-

J. CLARKE.

ES MADE EASY
BY
Y'S OINTMENT.

ous Sores, Bad Breasts,
Old Wounds.
d, sore or ulcer can resist the heal-
ellent Ointment. The worst case,
appearance whenever this medical
sh springs up from the bottom of
of the surrounding skin is arrested
nent cure quickly follow the use

d Internal Inflammation
eakening diseases may with cure
ufferers themselves, if they will us
d closely attend to the printed in.
well rubbed upon the neighboring
matter will be removed. A poul-
may sometimes be applied at bed
most scrupulous cleanliness must
o read this paragraph will bring it
f their acquaintances whom it may
a service that will never be forgot-

Gout and Neuralgia.
of reducing inflammation and sub-
aints in the same degree as Hollo-
and purifying Pills. When used
all inflammation and depravities
nd remove all enlargement of the
and muscles lax and uncontract-
beeffected, even under the worst
these medicines be persevered in.

Head, Ringworm, and
in Diseases.
warm water, the utmost relief and
ly obtained in all complaints affec-
the simultaneous use of the Oint-
ust be remembered that nearly all
depravity of the blood and derange-
nach, consequently, in many cases,
he blood, which will be effected by
. The general health will readily
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ich should be promoted; perseve-

theria, Quinsey, Mumps
er Derangements
he Throat
ny of these maladies the Ointment
least three times a day upon the
he chest, so as to penetrate to the
to meat: this course will at once
ulceration. The worst cases will
following the printed directions.

's Evil and Swelling of
Glands.
e cured by Holloway's purifying
ir double action of purifying the
e system renders them more aff-
y for all complaints of a scrofulo
mpure, liver, stomach and bowels
quire purifying medicin to bring

s should be used in the following cases:—

	Fistulas	Skin-di-ses
	Gout	Sore-nipples
ands	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
s)	Lumbago	Scurvy
	Piles	Sore-heds
and	Rheumatism	Tumors
ts	Scalds	Ulcers
is	Yaws	Wounds

t of Professor Holloway, 224
London; and by all respectable
Medicine throughout the civilised
es:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s
ble saving by taking the larger
he guidance of patients in every
ox.

Familiar Science
OR EVERYBODY
ntended for the use of Families
s a vast fund of useful information
2,000 questions on every conceiv-
in language so plain as to be un-
, and Pupils preparing themselves
-teaching, as well as for any ecm-
l not have a more useful boook.
E. REILLY.
eet, Dec.

Order Office.
neral Post Office,
LOTTETOWN, 18th July, 1867
the hours for issuing and pay-
at this Office will be from 10 a
p m till 4 p m.
T OWEN, P M G.

HERMEN.
n hand at Cascumpec, 3,000
l Barrels, manufactured the
sold in lots to suit purchasers
THERS in Charlottetown, or a
mpec.
GEORGE W. HOWLAN
1867. 3m

TO DEBTORS.
to the subscriber by Book Ac-
are requested to come and
lement of the same, in or-
trouble and expense. In my
le with my partner, A. A. Mc-
d to give receipts for all am-
A. A. McSWEEN,
1867.

s, take Notice!
side of CHARLOTTETOWN,
e by the Steamship "Alham-
and desiring them forwarded,
ribers, or their own Agents in
voice of the Goods, by which to
t the Custom House, for du-
s to deliver.
ARVELL, BROS Agents
B. & C. S. S. C.

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867. NO 47

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK FOR SEPTEMBER.

MOON S PHASES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 7h. 19m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 13th day, 8h. 21m., evening, S.E.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 10h. 56m., evening, ENE
New Moon, 27th day, 7h. 29m., evening, WNW

DAY MONTH	DAY. WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	5 22	6 35	morn.	8 14	13 10
2	Monday	26	34	1 11	9 2	8
3	Tuesday	28	31	1 55	9 38	4
4	Wednesday	30	30	2 38	10 14	2
5	Thursday	31	28	3 21	10 54	12 58
6	Friday	32	26	4 9	11 36	55
7	Saturday	33	24	5 1	morn.	52
8	Sunday	34	22	5 55	0 24	49
9	Monday	35	20	6 50	1 15	46
10	Tuesday	37	19	7 51	2 12	44
11	Wednesday	38	17	8 46	3 8	40
12	Thursday	39	15	9 33	rises	37
13	Friday	40	13	10 20	6 10	34
14	Saturday	41	11	11 4	6 40	31
15	Sunday	42	6 9	11 44	7 12	28
16	Monday	43	7	even.	7 45	25
17	Tuesday	44	5	1 3	8 26	13 22
18	Wednesday	45	4	1 47	9 7	20
19	Thursday	46	6 3	2 33	9 51	18
20	Friday	47	1	3 24	10 43	15
21	Saturday	48	59	4 21	11 40	11
22	Sunday	50	57	5 27	morn	7
23	Monday	51	54	6 37	0 48	2
24	Tuesday	52	51	6 37	1 53	11 57
25	Wednesday	53	48	7 45	3 3	53
26	Thursday	54	46	8 50	4 9	50
27	Friday	55	44	9 46	sets	47
28	Saturday	56	43	10 36	6 25	45
29	Sunday	57	41	11 20	7 0	41
30	Monday	58	39	morn.	7 33	36

Prices Current.

Charlottetown, September 24, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	4d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	
Do (small)	6d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	3½d to 6d
Lamb per lb,	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 2d
Do by the tub,	10d to 11d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 6s
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen,	8d to 10d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 5s
Oats per do.,	3s to 3s 3d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	7d to 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Poultry.	
Geese,	
Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 3d
Chickens per pair,	2s 6d to 3s
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	45s to 60s
Straw, per ton	20s to 25s
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 6d
Sheepskins,	1s to 1s 3d
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	Sugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Bait Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Rasps,	Lanterns,
Bait Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Sou'Westers,	&c., &c., &c.

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL and other FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

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

Price, only 25 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 6, 1866. 1v

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Cousumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have high testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in the localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, United States, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Monday,	June 17	Monday	Sept 9
Wednesday,	" 19	Wednesday,	" 11
Monday,	July 1	Monday,	" 23
Wednesday,	" 3	Wednesday,	" 25
Monday,	" 15	Monday,	Oct 7
Wednesday,	" 17	Wednesday,	" 9
Monday,	" 29	Monday	" 21
Wednesday	" 31	Wednesda	" 23
Monday,	Aug 12	Monday,	Nov 4
Wednesday	" 14	Wednesday	" 6
Monday,	" 26	Monday,	" 18
Wednesday,	" 28	Wednesday,	" 20

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock; and Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per steamer, every FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Letters, to be registered, and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 22, 1867.

1867. SPRING 1867.

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins, Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

Suitable for Spring and Summer wear. He will make them up for parties, in want of Summer suits of Clothing cheap for cash or approved credit,

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured on the premises under his own immediate supervision. Parties in want of a good substantial article, would do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

P. REILLY.

May14th. 1867

PINE LUMBER, &C.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch Pine—good quality and partly seasoned.
100,000 Square Sawed SHINGLES.
125,000 Cedar SHINGLES.
1 large Ware Room FRAME.
—ALSO—
100 Tons Port Hood COAL, a good article for home use.

A McNEILL, Auctioneer.

July 24, 1867

Select Literature.

THE

TURKISH SLAVE;

OR, THE

DUMB DWARF OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A STORY OF THE EASTERN WORLD.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

Chapter X.

As the priest thus expressed his honest regard for the boy, the widow of Amarault seemed to regard him with a sort of evil joy expressed in her countenance.

'Ha, you love him, then?' said the woman, after regarding him intently for a moment.

'I do indeed love the boy,' said the priest honestly.

'It is well. You will fit my service *guite* as well as though it were otherwise.'

'You speak in riddles, woman,' said the priest. 'But you will understand me ere long, I trust.'

'What of the boy?' asked the priest anxiously.

'He is the heir to the throne of Greece,' said the woman, significantly.

'True.'

'Do you not comprehend me?'

'No.'

'Have I not a son also?' asked the woman, looking at the priest meaningly.

'True.'

'And still must I speak plainer?'

'Ay—what does this mean?'

'Mean!' said the woman, with a bitter sarcasm, as she repeated his word. 'Mean! It means that he must be *removed*. He is in the way! Do you comprehend me now, dull man, or must I speak still plainer?'

The priest seemed horror-struck, and could not reply to her at all for some moments.

'Well,' she said, impatiently; 'well, what have you to say? Are you prepared to keep your oath?'

'Woman, I understand thee,' said the priest, 'but our contract, fearful though it be, does not bind me in any matter that concerns the life of a fellow-creature.'

'You speak truly, and his *life* must not be harmed, but still he must be removed.'

'Go on,' said the priest, sighing deeply. 'I am bound to do thy bidding, and now let me know the worst! O, holy Father, I deserve this for my sin.'

'This boy must be removed,' said the woman, 'and at once. You may not disappear from court unless you wish it, but he must be placed beyond the possibility of being found, and where he can never return to his home, or Athens. He is young, too young to remember much, and a few years will serve to completely mystify him, and destroy all knowledge of his identity. This accomplished, and you are released from your oath. But let my object be betrayed, either by your carelessness or otherwise, and you not only have the fearful penalty of this oath hanging over you forever, but I will declare your character to the king and the people, will show your written evidences of guilt, and have you executed.'

'I understand you,' replied the priest solemnly, 'and with God's help I will keep my oath, more as a penance for my own sin than from fear of thy threat. You say I can remain at court. I desire it not, but shall comply with your demand as soon as may be, and shall also myself leave a spot that must for the future become hateful to me. I am almost ready to thank you for thus opening my eyes, thus turning them in upon myself, thus exposing the vileness of the passion that excited me, and finally thus relieving me from the sinful chain that had fastened about my soul. I now look upon myself in such a despicable light, to think that for one moment I have been absorbed by one like thee, that were I to live for a century to come, I could never forgive myself for the part I have acted. Ah, lady, the beauty and eloquence that Heaven hath so richly endowed thee with, might have been exerted to such noble ends, that even I can grieve as I look upon thee, to see them so sadly perverted. Make known your commands to me in brief, that I may be away and strive to find once more that peace of mind you have so nearly robbed me of forever.'

The priest spoke in sorrow; there was not an angry intonation of the voice that escaped his lips. Had he stormed, the crafty woman would have met him on his own ground; but by the spirit he evinced he had the advantage. She could not speak. Her eyes were bent upon the ground, her bosom swelled with emotion, she seemed trembling with indecision. It was, perhaps, the first moment in all her headlong, mad career that she had paused to look back. But the evil within her prevailed. She had gone too far, she was fully committed before the priest, and then the object in view had attractions that could not be resisted.

She hesitated but for a moment, then raising her eyes, filled with all the resolution and fire of her will, she said.

'I am resolved, and no earthly power shall prevent the accomplishment of the only object I care to live for.'

The widow of Amarault knew her position and power, and, of course, she cared not what motives actuated the priest, so that they did not mar the result of her plans, and she freely told him so, acknowledging the full purpose of her heart.

The priest's romantic dream of love was dispelled like snow before the sun, and there remained to him only the dark and muddy surface that the white sheet of his imagination had so softely covered with pleasure. He told the woman that she had now done her worst—that she could not add to the task imposed, and that in its fulfillment he should endeavour to make amends as far as possible for the evil that he must commit.

It was a fair summer's evening, a gala day in Athens, and the king had kept open house, and wine flowed like water in his courtyards, where the promiscuous populace revelled in plenty. Feasting and dancing were the order of the day and evening, and the throng made merry and were glad. A cheerful, manly little boy was among them, entering with childish glee into the spirit of the scene, and crowing with delight. He was a sweet child, with his full clear eye and thoughtful brow, which at times, in the pause of his laughter, assumed an expression of one who had experience, and thought deeply.

It was the fair child of the king. On, on it strayed, joining now this group and now another, disdaining all leading or care, and leaving far behind those whose duty it was to look to his wants and protection. At last it approaches the open portal, and is delighted at a display of tiny fireworks just beyond, and rushes towards the bright spot. It was a trick to attract him. That fire was in the hands of the priest, and is extinguished instantly, leaving the bewildered eyes of the child half blind. He is seized in the arms of the guilty confessor and borne quickly off.

We need not describe the consternation that followed the disappearance of the child, nor tell how artfully the widow of Amarault joined apparently in the general sorrow. She feared not that the immense rewards offered by the king for the recovery of his child would lead to the divulging of her guilt; for she knew that stronger influence than that of avarice held her guilty companion in the deed, and she knew full well that he would keep her secret, because it was also his own. Well and carefully had she chosen her victim and slave, and thoroughly had she mastered his character before she resolved upon entrapping him. She felt safe in all her guilt.

Leaving the artful Athenien widow in glory over the success of her scheme, while the greatest consternation reigned at the court on account of the loss of the young prince and heir to the throne, we will go back with the reader to the scene where the sultan's lugger struck the sunken rock and went to pieces on the northern shore of Negropont.

CHAPTER XI.

A FITFUL NIGHT ON THE ÆGEAN SEA.

It was a fitful night, that on which the Golden Horn was lost, and the moon seemed as it coquetting with the scene below, now hiding for a moment behind a dark cloud, now peeping out from beneath one less dense, and then shining forth again in unequalled loveliness and purity. The reader will remember that it was during one of those darkened moments, when a shroud of black mantled the sea and air, that the fearful accident happened to the lugger. Had the people on board the Turkish frigate been particularly observant, they might have discovered a broad spar like a black speck upon the waters, floating upon the current leeward, after the wreck had disappeared. But their eyes were resting upon the very spot where the sultan's yacht had gone down, without allowing for the strong set of the current to the south, which must carry any floating substance in that direction at the rate of some four or five knots an hour. Had they been thus observant, they might have seen the floating spar referred to, and even, perhaps, discovered and recognized the form of the page secured upon the broadest portion of the timber.

In their blindness and stupidity, the Mussulmen believed him lost with the rest of the ill-fated crew, and returned to Constantinople, and reported the storey, as we have already seen.

Alick the page was indeed the only survivor of the Golden Horn. At the moment of the shock, he seized upon a spar that lay along the deck, the one upon which the mate had attempted to rig a jigger sail as before described, and upon this he rose to the surface from the vortex of the water caused by the engulfing of the lugger's hull. He was too good a sailor and swimmer not to make the most of his small advantage, and at once secured himself to the best purpose upon the frail support that chance had given him.

On this diminutive spar, the page floated away upon the southern current of the Ægean Sea, with a heart that was very far from being void of hope. Indeed, he at once calmly examined his position, chose the most secure part of the spar, and reasoned with himself upon the probabilities that succour might reach him, and doubted not that with the break of day he should have floated far out of sight of the Mahomet, and even perhaps fall in with some fishermen of the Archipelago below, with whom he would of course feel at home, and safe from danger.

At last the changeable indications of the weather settled down, and the moon was hidden altogether from sight; a fierce Levanter, as the sailors call it in those seas, set in, and the waves washed at times almost over the pages head; he sat almost constantly with a full half of his body immersed in the water; but with forethought and care, he had already bound himself by a rope that hung from one end of the spar, securely to the center, and here he buffeted the waves which each moment threatened to engulf and destroy him, with a calm but resolute front.

Once his heart did leap within him, as he discovered a small fisherman of the isles bearing almost on the same course that he was drifting! They neared each other, but in vain was every effort of the page to excite the attention of the crew, for the darkness of the night hid him from their sight, and his voice was swept far to leeward, until, as he approached the gut of Thecis, the fisherman hugged the coast still more closely, and he was swept further seaward! He did not despair, but his heart almost sank within him as the distance increased between him and the fisherman, but with the native zeal and restless activity of his countrymen, he turned to new schemes and hopes.

O, that was a fearful night which the page thus passed upon the cheerless waters of the Ægean Sea. It would have tried a more manly spirit than his, but a brave heart was in his bosom, and Alick did not despair even for a moment; he breathed a short, fervent prayer, and again devoted himself to take advantage of any incident that chance might disclose whereby he might hope for safety. As morning approached, the Levanter lulled away, and the waves subsided, much to the comfort and security of the page. With the break of day he found that he had already swept with the current by the classic isle of Scio, and that he was now doubling again with its course away from the shores of Asia towards the shores of Greece.

Now came a moment of intense anxiety with Alick. He knew that the waters rushed with increased velocity by the southern point of the shores of Negropont, on their way to the open sea beyond, and this point he hoped to gain. Indeed, from the isles above he had made his calculations for it, well knowing the set of the current; it now seemed to him to be almost his only remaining hope, and could he effect a landing there, he would be within a few miles of his boyhood's home! How high did his heart now beat with hope! He thought that he could not fail now after all that he had suffered, but it was an Herculean task that he must perform, and one that required, besides a large degree of physical strength, a cool head, and a steady eye to accomplish.

With a small piece of drift wood which he had secured for the purpose, he now endeavoured to guide the spar which was swiftly gliding towards the point referred to. He was approaching it fearfully fast, there was no time to be lost; one moment of ill-judged delay might ruin all—cool judgment and intrepidity of action was his only hope. He paused now until he was satisfied that the spar was as near to the shore as the tide would carry it, then recommending himself to Providence, he leaped into the sea and struck stoutly out for the shore.

The page was not very muscular, but his sinews were of an iron stock, and backed by an indomitable spirit, he still had the advantage of the element which he buffeted so bravely. He did not waste his strength by a sudden and nervous struggle, but swam like one who was doing it for amusement only, slowly but steadily, keeping his eye fixed firmly on the shore, now about a hundred yards distant. He carefully economized every stroke that he made, and drew upon the course of the current all that he could do in safety, until at last, with one powerful and almost superhuman effort, he gained the land but a few feet above the point, which had he passed, death would have been inevitable!

Alick lay upon the shore completely exhausted; he had not the power to move from the spot where he had landed, except to creep beyond the flow of waters. The danger and fatigue of the night, added to the last fearful effort he had just made, were too much for his physical strength, and his energy and mental strength began to decline for the first time; they had been too highly wrought, too severely strained, and reaction left him indeed prostrate. Here he was discovered by a Greek girl belonging to a fishing hamlet at no great distance, whither he was conveyed insensible.

The kind efforts of the hospitable people partially revived the sufferer; but a few hours, however, had elapsed before a fever set in, caused by the extraordinary efforts he had made, and the physical suffering he had endured. This, no kindness could avert, though it might palliate its course, and the poor page torn by pains and racked in mind, lay there delirious for many long days and nights, his life trembling as it were between earth and the grave. How tenderly did these rude people tend the ship-wrecked page, how kindly commiserate with and soothe his wayward mood and how like an angel looked the young girl whose untiring hand smoothed his pillow both night and day.

Some one has beautifully and truthfully said that no woman can be truly appreciated until she has been seen by the bedside of the sick. There, indeed, does she seem to be in her true sphere; all the tenderness of her heart finds play, all the native gentleness and solicitude of her character shine forth in unclouded brightness. Thus it was with the young fisher girl; her tender heart bled to see such suffering. She prayed in innocence and sincerity for the stranger's recovery, and looked upon his noble brow and classic features with something very akin to love.

Of course, she could not understand the strange mood of his fancy, for much of his talk while in delirium was in the Turkish tongue. He grieved for Esmah, upbraided the sultan in one breath and blessed him in another, described himself as a base slave, and then regretted that he had sought his freedom at such a cost as the loss of the one he loved. Now he was by her side in the seraglio gardens, now pressing her soft fair hand to his heart, now struggling with the Mussulman who had arrested him as he leaped from the balcony to escape from Brumah, the chief eunuch, and now he was relieved by the well-directed blow given by the dwarf. Once more he was on the deck of his swift-gliding lugger, and the prompt nautical orders issued from his fevered lips. Now he was chased by the Mahomet, now the fight commenced, and the cunning manœuvres followed. Now his fellows dropped dead about him, and the blood covered the decks; his lips were compressed in bitter, but stern resolve again, the lugger strikes upon the sunken rock, she sinks, he gasps for breath in his raving, and then rise once more to the surface. Then followed that fearful night on the black waters of the Ægean, and the hope that was blasted when he saw the fisherman bear away from him for the land, and then exhausted with living over, as it were, all these things again, he fell back almost breathless.

Then would Nydia, the Greek girl, smooth his fevered brow with cooling baths, and gently soothe him to sleep by a soft, low chant of the Greek service. O, it was a dangerous kindness which the young girl did him for we must inevitably love those whom we serve thus; and her heart was so young, and so unoccupied, that it was already fast filling with thoughts of him who was so noble and so handsome, even in the rage of his fever, and the height of his delirium.

One morn, the sunlight, soft and vernal, streamed in at the cottage windows, and lay across the sick page's room. The windows were open to let in the clear, refreshing spring air, and its soft breath revived the invalid as it played across his brow. He breathed freer and deeper of its freshness, and on half rising up his arm, though weak and tottering in the effort, he looked about him like one who awakes from a dream, and rouses, to assure himself that he is awake. Nydia was by his side; he gazed upon her intently, but with a bewildered look, and said:

'My fair girl, who are you, and what place is this?'

Nydia gazed at him, no less bewildered than he himself appeared to be, for these were the first words of reason he had uttered for many days. It was a moment before she realized that it must be the first dawn of sanity that she had witnessed in the stranger, and she could not suppress a tear of joy, as she said:

'You have been quite, quite ill, sir, and are now getting better.'

'Ill?' said the page. 'I do feel very weak, but let me see. I was on the water, I think, and swam to the land.'

'Yes, that was where we found you, quite exhausted and sick.'

'Ah! it is a blank to me since that; has much time passed?'

'It is a month since you first entered our cottage, said the girl.

'So long?'

'Yes, a month yester eve.'

'I must have troubled you much in that, time I fear.'

'O, no, you have been very quiet all the while,' said Nydia.

'And you have watched by me these many days and nights?'

Nydia answered by a simple courtesy, deeply blushing.

'It seems to me now as though I had a faint glimmering of reason at times since I have been here, and that I do remember of your thoughtful kindness,' said the page. 'Alas, I am only too weak to express my gratitude to you.'

'I pray you sir, do not talk so much; it will weaken you—and you need quiet very much,' said the gentle girl, both endeavouring to turn the subject from herself, and also to care for the comfort of the page.

'But I will think how kind you have been, my gentle nurse,' said the page, looking the thanks he was too weak to speak.

The page sank back exhausted, and fell into a long, sweet sleep, that seemed to refresh him more than any he had yet enjoyed, for his mind was no longer struggling in its wild fancies, and his body was consequently relieved. He breathed very low and softly, so like a child, that Nydia more than once leaned over his pillow and listened, almost afraid that he did not breathe at all; but when he awoke he was like a new man. True he was weak, very weak, but the eye beamed with reason, the speech was low, but distinct and musical, and his gratitude to his young nurse and her kind parents was expressed in such eloquent and gentle words that they wept over the stranger they had thus befriended, and bade him thrice welcome to their hospitality.

'Whence came you when wrecked upon the point?' asked the father.

'I was wrecked far above,' replied the page, 'upon the sunken rock of northern Negropont.'

'From so far north?' asked the fisherman, surprised.

'Ay, and floated down upon a spar opposite the south point, where I swam on shore. I remember nothing after the landing, except that I felt a dizzy, faint feeling creeping over me.'

'You struck the rock where the current makes across the Ægean from the Dardanelles?'

'Exactly.'

'Then you came down the current thirty leagues and more.'

'It seem d a hundred to me, you may be assured,' sighed Alick, shuddering at the remembrance of that night.

Many days passed before Alick could leave his sick bed, but with such kind nursing he gained rapidly, and after a while strolled out a little way at a time, until day by day he grew stronger, and at last felt himself endowed with his wonted strength and vigor. It was then that he began to talk of parting from his hospitable friends, to whom he had become much endeared. It would be doing him injustice to say that his heart felt quite at ease as to leaving Nydia, the fair fisher girl, who had nursed and tended him with such unremitting kindness. She had been a sweet ministering angel to his wants, and with such a nurse his heart must have been of adamant to remain unmoved.

To be Continued.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I have read in the *Examiner* of the 26th ultimo, a very singular letter addressed to the editor of that paper, by Mr. William Welsh, part owner of the ship "L. C. Owen," so full of personal attacks against your correspondent "Ixion," and Mr. Frederick McMahon, that were it not for a statement which Mr. Welsh has made, and which requires immediate contradiction, I would not have considered it necessary to return any reply to so irrelevant and puerile a communication.

Mr. Welsh states in the letter referred to that the "character of the young gentleman (Mr. Frederick McMahon) occupies no enviable position in the records of the Police Court." This, Sir, is a base, malicious, and wicked falsehood. Mr. Frederick McMahon was never brought before the Police Court or any other court in this Island upon any charge whatever, and I defy Mr. Welsh to prove it. In all probability, Mr. Welsh was thinking of *himself*, when he was brought up before the Police Court and fined for striking a man, and he has merely substituted Mr. Frederick McMahon's name for his own.

Mr. Welsh must, indeed, have been hard pressed, and on the "horns of a dilemma," when he had recourse to the very questionable proceeding of prying into holes and corners in search of information which he thought might prejudice the character of young Mr. McMahon in the eyes of the public; and it incontestably proves the weakness of his cause and the unsoundness of his judgment when he works so silently, secretly, and persistently to discover some flaw, however trifling, in a schoolboy's reputation for the purpose, as he imagines, of softening down the very serious charges brought against his ship. As for his statements with reference to the captain and crew, coupled with his own opinion and belief, that the charges of assaults and brutal ill-usage on board the ship were "all bosh," they are not worth the value of the drop of ink which he has expended in writing them. He was not in the ship on the high seas to witness them, nor has he any right to receive for gospel the garbled and false statements of implicated parties. *Of course* the captain of the "L. C. Owen," who is responsible for the brutal outrages committed on board the ship, *will* paint Mr. Frederick McMahon's character in the darkest possible colors, as a sort of set-off against them; but we will assume for a moment that the young lad was, like Mr. Welsh himself, brought before the Police Court for fighting,—what, in the name of common sense, has *that* to do with the very serious charges brought against the "L. C. Owen." Instead of endeavoring to throw dirt at the young accuser, Mr. Welsh might have materially improved his condition if, when he was informed of the conviction of the second mate before the Mayor's Court, he had at once dismissed him from his service, demanded from the captain his reasons for allowing such savagery to be constantly perpetrated on board his ship, and expressed his regret to the young gentleman's father that his son—who was merely a supernumerary, without pay, and without being articled,—should have received such constant ill-usage to the imminent danger of his life. Had he wisely done this, Sir, he might have been spared all further anxiety in the matter; there might have been no correspondence if the "busy tongue of scandal" had not been set wagging to disparage young Mr. McMahon in the eyes of the public, and to induce the belief that the statement of his wrongs and bitter sufferings was "all bosh" and without foundation. Mr. Welsh having thought proper at the "eleventh hour" to dip his hands in the troubled waters, must not feel surprised if some of the muddy spray should fall upon his person. From a feeling of delicacy towards his having remained so long quiet and silent (for it was presumed that he felt grieved and ashamed that such infamous conduct should have been brought to light), his name was never once mentioned or called in evidence; but now that he has thought proper to indulge in gratuitously insulting taunts, and to busy himself in endeavoring to ferret out from unscrupulous sources, any boyish folly which he could magnify into a crime, he must be told—if he knows it not already—that the "gentleman's son" is not the only one who is entitled to protection on board a merchant ship. The person and feelings of the poorest beggar boy in the land should be held as free from injury and ill-usage as those of the son of the proudest Peer in England. With his conduct on shore, a captain of a ship or his crew have nothing whatever to do; and if they kick, and strike, and tumble him overboard, they will find to their cost that the laws of their country will take no cognizance whatever of any report they may insinuate to his prejudice. Mr. Welsh desires it to be inferred that by using the term "*records* of the Police Court," young Mr. McMahon has been frequently brought before that august body. I have already stated that he was never *once* before them, and if Mr. Welsh has really discovered some boyish freak, let him tell it out like a man, in print, if he likes, and have all the benefit of it; but insinuations wrapped in falsehood are cowardly in the extreme.

Mr. Welsh alludes to a statement made to him by one of the Magistrates who tried the case, to the effect that there was "no proof (?) of any of the charges made except the evidence of the young gentleman himself." If such was the case, and that the Court was not perfectly satisfied of his guilt, why was the savage convicted? Does that Magistrate, whichever of the three he was, mean to imply the least doubt of it? I trust not, for he would only be reflecting on himself, and shaking the confidence of the community in the uprightness of his judgment and strength of his ability. I think he would have been wiser if he had kept his opinion to himself after he had quitted the Bench, for he has given me the opportunity of now stating that there *was* other proof before the Court.

I would advise Mr. Welsh not to write any more on the subject, for I have no desire to prolong this correspondence by replying. He has not heard one-half of the "bosh" *yet*. Let him wait quietly until he has the particulars of the voyage *home to Liverpool* before him, which have not yet been brought to light, and he may find that *others* besides his second mate will have to answer for their conduct. Young Mr. McMahon can afford to laugh to scorn the ludicrous attempt of Mr. Welsh to place him in juxtaposition with his savage second mate as to character, while he has every reason to be thankful to God that his good knowledge of gymnastics saved his life more than once in the "L. C. Owen," and that the log-book does not record the loss of a boy overboard by *accident*.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"IXION."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a communication in your last issue, over the signature "Ixion," charging the Police Court of this City with a dereliction of duty. Fully recognizing the right of every man who may conceive himself aggrieved by the sentence of a Court of Justice to bring the case before the public and to point out the errors, partiality, or ignorance of the tribunal, I would only premise that the circumstances attendant on the hearing should be given with the most scrupulous attention to truth, as any deviation, even apparently trifling, may tend to mislead the judgment of the reader. The writer seems to have been aware that inaccuracies may have crept into his statements, some of which, I beg to say, are not trifling. He states that on the first day "the Mayor and Councillors Mitchell and Yates sat on the bench; on the second day, Councillor Mitchell disappeared, and Councillor Butcher took his place, and on the third and last day, Mr. Councillor Butcher disappeared, and his place was taken by Mr. Lawson, City Recorder." By the charter of the City, the Police Court is directed to be held by the Mayor and one Councillor, or, in the absence of the Mayor, by two Councillors; and this direction was properly observed in this case, for the Mayor and Mr. Councillor Hooper, by whom the judgment was given, attended during the whole of the three days, nor was there any necessity for either of the Councillors, Mitchell or Butcher, to be in attendance any longer than it pleased them. The Court was therefore properly constituted. The part taken by the Recorder will be noticed at the proper time. The author of the letter signed "Ixion" appears to be altogether unacquainted with the rules and practice of the Police or any other Court of Justice. He talks of the sworn depositions before the Court, and complains of their not having been read in open Court for the information of the Recorder. It would have been highly improper that such a proceeding should have been adopted. Depositions are merely used for the purpose of inaugurating the proceedings, and the instant the parties appear in Court, they are set aside, and the case is heard and determined upon the *viva voce* evidence given in the presence of the party accused. They were handed, however, to the Recorder, for the purpose of informing him as to the subject matter of the complaint. Let us now see what this complaint amounts to. A lad of sixteen, brought up and educated as a gentleman, is sent on board a merchant ship "to ascertain how he would like the sea for a profession." He goes into the forecastle, and bunks with the common sailors. The second mate, it would appear according to the evidence of the complainant, treated him with unusual severity, and did unquestionably commit the two assaults, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty shillings and costs. And the small amount of the fine constitutes the grievance of Mr. McMahon's complaint. Has the complainant or his father any just cause to find fault with the decision? There are two modes of seeking redress for injuries arising out of violence to the person: the one by civil, the other by criminal, process. In this case, the party has had recourse to both. Now, it is a rule of English Law, that no man shall be twice punished for the same offence.—The defendant has been held to bail in the sum of £200 to answer to the various acts of alleged cruelty on his part toward the complainant, and the case will be heard and decided by the proper tribunal as judge and jury. Under these circumstances, all that the Police Court had to decide was the question of the breach of the peace. Now, it should be remembered that the only witness was the complainant, and, without impugning his veracity, he, in common with every one else, is, in his own case, apt to give a version of the affair with a greater warmth of coloring than a disinterested witness might adopt, and if the defendent could have been put upon his oath—as he may in the Supreme Court—it is quite possible that the whole transaction might assume a different hue. It is quite true that a witness was called by the complainant (to produce whom the Court was adjourned for one of the days of hearing) who, however, instead of corroborating the statement of the complainant, gave contradictory evidence. It having been proved that, from expressions used by the witness on previous occasions, he was unworthy of credit, his testimony was set aside, and not allowed to invalidate that of young Mr. McMahon. Had it not been so decided, the Court would have been compelled to dismiss the case. When the Mayor, with Councillors Hooper, Butcher and Yates had retired, the Recorder gave it as his opinion that the Court should confine itself to the simple breaches of the peace that had been proven, eliminating the whole of the acts of hardship and oppression complained of, as being the fit subjects for the consideration of a Jury. As to the alleged inadequacy of the fine to the offence, that is a matter of opinion, and the Police Court did but follow the course invariably adopted by the Supreme Court when a civil suit for the same cause of action is pending, and awarded a much more moderate punishment than it perhaps would if no such civil suit had been commenced, and the Mayor, in pronouncing sentence, distinctly stated that the general conduct of the defendant was a matter for another Court, as, in fact, it was; for the making the lad draw water, while the ship was under weigh, or mount the rigging and ascend to the top-mast head, holy-stoning the deck, &c., were matters not cognizant by the Court, which has only to do with actual breaches of the peace.

The fact is, that it was a great mistake sending a *young and delicate lad* to sea in a merchant vessel to bunk and eat with the crew, and it is certainly not strange that, under such circumstances, the second mate treated him as he would any other lad, for there does not appear any evidence to shew that the mate was aware that young McMahon was to be treated in a different manner from any other ship boy, upon whom the curse of being "a servant of servants" is entailed in the worst of all possible forms. After all, it may be a question whether the second mate has not intentionally, or the reverse, done the young man a great service by subjecting him to the extreme hardships of a nautical life. If, after such discipline, he continues to like the occupation, he will probably make a good sailor, able to bear hardships and accustom himself to all the dangers of the sea, is a necessary part of his education. Had young Mr. McMahon lived with the captain, and been subject to the orders of the captain only, he might or might not then effect his purpose of ascertaining whether he would like the service; but after being articled, the disagreeable part would have to be encountered and undergone. I have been more particular than I otherwise might have been, but it is necessary that the most perfect confidence should exist in the minds of the citizens as to the integrity and uprightness with which justice is administered in the Court of the City, and I trust that confidence has not been shaken by the communication of Mr. McMahon over the signature "Ixion."

I remain, Sir,
Your obd't servant,
J. LAWSON.

Charlottetown, August, 27 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 4, 1867.

THE "TIMES", ON ORANGEISM.

The National Protestant Institute was holding a grand orange demonstration in London at the time when the Sultan was being entertained and the Belgians were being *feted*. The daily press, probably finding ample employment for their reporters, paid but little attention, it seems, to the proceedings of the Orangemen, and the *Times* was taken to task therefor, and accused of refusing a hearing to them, whilst they reported "Popish meetings." The "Thunderer" took heed of the warning, and duly reported the Grand Master and his friends. The result, it says, "is somewhat disappointing. The speeches consist simply of a repetition in varying phrases of the familiar Orange mottoes which, surrounded the Hall. 'No Popery,' 'No Surrender,' 'The Protestant Kingdom,' 'The Reformation and the Revolution,' 'For our God, our Queen, and our Country'—which intermingled, according to Mr. Shandy's recipe, with auxiliary verbs, constituted the greater part of the eloquence of the evening." * * * "And this is all that the National Protestant Institute has to tell us at 'an extraordinary meeting,' convened for a great effort at the busiest time of the season! These are the platitudes, the antiquarian curiosities, which nothing but a Jesuitical conspiracy can prevent the Press from daily reporting. These good people might really be thought to live inside an orange. We fear it is hopeless, even if it would not be cruel, to break up their dream. They cannot understand that the world is a bigger sphere, that there are other colors in it and other points of view. Men in general are absorbed and overwhelmed by numerous hard and vast questions. The operation of Reform, the relations of industry and capital, Trade Unions, not to mention international relations, are perplexing us and exercising all our energies. One speaker did refer to the Reform Bill, only to say that "if the clergy and the Press did their duty 'the Reformed Parliament would be a more Protestant Parliament than ever.' The truth is, those demonstrations are relics of a bygone age. They recall a time when Romanism was not merely a scheme of religion, but a great political system, identified with great nations, great monarchs and great armies, when William III.—'of glorious and immortal memory'—was at the head of a coalition of Protestant States, and was really driven to fight a stern battle with the greatest Continental Monarch for the religious independence of his kingdom. At such a time, and for so long after, everyone was obliged to fight with all the weapons he could command, and neither could afford to be very scrupulous, or delicate. It was excusable enough then, for one side to cry 'No Popery,' and the other 'No Protestantism,' and then rush at each other's throats. The names were enough. But in the present day such proceedings are only a mischievous anachronism. Whatever Romanism may be in theory, in practice it is a scheme of religion and no more, and it must be treated in the same way as all other religions. It cannot be exterminated by a war-cry. It must be left to men's conscience and reason to die out or regain its vitality. This, we must tell the National Protestant Institute, is the whole secret of 'the injustice of Parliament and the Press,' if such there be. We are tired of the iteration of old war-cries when their significance is gone It is of no avail merely to 'rally round the old banner,' and play the old loyal tunes. What is wanted is argument instead of noise.

The investigation of the Blue case (alluded to in our last issue) before the Police Court on Thursday and Friday of last week, evoked a good deal of unnecessary party spirit on the part of Mr. Blue's friends. The evidence gave to the assault the character of a cowardly and unprovoked one. It also cleared Mr. Blue of all blame, and showed that, so far from being intoxicated or using insulting epithets, he was proceeding on his way home, soberly and quietly, when he was set upon by some drunken roughs. It appears, however, that Blue was confounded with a man named McLeod, who a short time previously was seen drunk on the streets, shouting out for any "d——d Papist" to fight him, and using other insulting epithets. This fellow was captured by the police and fined next morning. We have to apologise to Mr. Blue for the mistake into which we inadvertently fell in attributing to him insulting language whilst in a state of intoxication. Several parties against whom there has been very strong evidence have been handed over to the Supreme Court for adjudication. The facts of the case will then be more dispassionately viewed than under existing circumstances, and will, we have no doubt, lead to the suppression of brutal assaults. For ourselves, we set our face against rowdyism, from whatever source it may proceed, and assaults such as that to which Mr. Blue was subjected should not only receive their due punishment, but should be frowned down by every person who respects good order and sobriety. Mr. Blue is a sober and most inoffensive man, and the fact of his being assaulted, proves that his assailants cared but very little what his creed or country was, so long as they indulged their propensity for fighting, and that any respectable Catholic was just as liable to the same treatment had he come in their way. But whether the parties who have been held to bail to appear at the Supreme Court next Term are the really guilty parties or not, is another question, and one which the Court alone can determine.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Foreign news received by the *Cuba* may be summed up in the following paragraphs:

Prussia is jealous of any good understanding being arrived at by Austria and France during the proposed exchange of visits by their respective rulers; and it is given out that the Kaiser, on his return from Paris, will be intercepted by his quondam ally and present rival—King Frederick William. The place of meeting is likely to be Carlsbad.

There is a dispute betwixt the representatives of Hungary, deputed to the Conference which has now met for the adjustment of the relations between Austria proper and Hungary, as to the contribution which the latter should make to the Imperial Exchequer. The Hungarian deputies propose a fourth of the whole sum as adequate for them, but the representatives stickle for a third.

It appears that the Austro-Italian Committees, appointed on the evacuation of Venetia to arrange the frontier line, cannot satisfactorily settle their differences. The negotiations between the two powers as to the restoration to Italy of the Venetian archives and objects carried off by the retreating Austrians are also said to have failed, and if we me may credit the telegram, from a somewhat singular cause, viz., that "the Italian Commissioners, being convinced of the justice of the Austrian claims, had resigned."

Thursday was celebrated in Paris as the festivity of St. Napoleon. Immense preparations had been made for honouring the day. Indeed, throughout all France it is by far the most popular holiday of the season. As in former years, its advent had been marked by the circulation of rumors that the Emperor meant to signalise the recurrence of the anniversary by large political concessions, such as would amount to a veritable "crowning of the edifice," but, if anything of the sort has taken place, the telegraph has as yet kept us in ignorance of it.

Copenhagen is just now entertaining a party of fraternising Parisian journalists, who have assumed the pathetic mission of renewing the latterly dilapidated ties of amity and alliance which anciently subsisted between France and Denmark. Among other addresses presented to the visitors is one numerously signed by Schleswigers, who, after thanking France for her disinterested sympathy, express the highest confidence in the future magnanimous aid of the French people.

The Fontainebleau murder case which during the past few days has been the grand sensation of Paris, has just ended. Madame Frigard was, it will be remembered, charged with murdering her companion, a young woman of very gay character, named Sydonie Folleville de Mertens, whilst driving together in the Forest of Fontainebleau, on the 7th of May last. After a lengthy trial, the prisoner had been found guilty, "with extenuating circumstances," and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

There is such a pressure upon our columns this week, in the way of advertisements and original correspondence, that we find ourselves unable to redeem our promise to give a detailed report of the Scottish Games of the 21st inst., and besides, as the matter has now become stale, we do not know that the omission will be much regretted by our readers.

We learn the *Alhambra* is detained in Boston making some alterations, and will not leave there until Saturday next instead of Tuesday, her usual day of sailing.

It is reported that Her Majesty's iron-clad vessel of war the *Royal Alfred*, flag-ship of the North American station, will shortly visit the harbor of Charlottetown.

N. T. Davenport, a leading character in Fiske's Theatrical Company, died in Boston, on the 26th instant. The Halifax and Boston papers speak in high terms of the deceased.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Italy and France are now united by means of a railway through Mount Cenis, which has been tunnelled.

Darcy McGee has been defeated in the constituency of Prescott, for the Local Legislature of Quebec. We don't pity him and only hope that he will fare the same way in Montreal for the House of Commons.

The Royal Speech delivered by commission at the closing of the English Parltament, pays a just tribute to the loyalty of the mass of the Irish population.

Lopez, the Mexican General who betrayed Maximilian, has been assassinated in a hotel at Puebla.

During the nominations in Montreal on Thursday last, McGee was hooted, and Cartier's supporters created a row in the Eastern Division, which required the calling out of the cavalry, which charged upon the mob and dispersed it.

Lord Brougham is in his 99th year.

The Empress Carlotta is improving.

The father of the Irish Secretary, Lord Naas, the Earl of Mayo, is dead.

The potatoe-rot is reported to be very extensive in Nova Scotia.

A destructive fire occurred in Montreal, on the 18th inst, by which Middelton's coal oil stores, containing 600,000 gallons of oil were burned.

Darcy McGee was burned in effigy a few days ago in Quebec.

The Oyster trade begins this week, and also the sporting season.

The latest returns from the Dominion elections, so far as they have come off, indicate a majority for the McDonald Ministry.

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Emperor Alexander, is about to visit the United States and British American Provinces.

The Dominion Government proposes to appropriate the funds raised from the sale of fishing licenses to granting bounties to the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—at least so say some of the Confederate papers in the Maritime Provinces. This favor can be appreciated when it is known that the bounties from this source will amount to about 10 cents each.

10,000 Snider-Enfield Rifles were lately received at Quebec from England for the use of the Canadian Volunteers.

The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have commenced legal proceedings against T D McGee, for his libellous attempt to connect that society with Fenianism. The Society in justice to itself, is bound to investigate this matter to the bottom, and prove to the country the falseness of Mr McGee's atrocious libel.

The St John Confederate papers complain that the Canadians receive the lion's share, in the way of appointments, of the Dominion's patronage. It serves the St John mercinaries right.

New Brunswick is said to be overrun with agents from Canadian boot, shoe, fur, woolen, cotton, stove and other manufacturers seeking for orders, and underselling the local manufacturers. In Nova Scotia, too, Canadians are equally busy in stocking the Halifax market with butter and various other farm products, at greatly reduced rates, to the injury of the local farmers. Flour, however, upon which the people of Nova Scotia are more or less dependant, is kept at an exorbitant rate, and the tariffs of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion is to be raised to the Canadain rate of fifteen per cent. Thus are the benefits of Confederation being realized to the bluenoses.

At the recent Provincial Rifle Competition held at Bedford, N S., we see that a former townsman, Mr. P Hickey sustained his reputation as a marksman, and carried off several valuable prizes, though not the first. The 1st prize, a gold medal and $40, was won by Lieut. James Graham, of the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, who scored 42 points with fifteen shots, at 300, 500, and 600 yards anges.—five shots at each range. Several Island Volunteers competed at the second contest—for the Cogswell Challenge Cup.—but did nothing. We did not expect they would—for this reason, that they are not considered crack-shots, nor had they any practice to qualify them for such a competition. On Thursday last, at a private shooting match of ex-volunteers, who formerly sustained the credit of the Island Volunteers, but who have been out of practice for some time back—a score of forty points was secured by several at the ranges above given, and we have no doubt that with a short practice they would far exceed this score.

The Hon George Brown, one of the High Priests of Confederation, and a 'leading mind' on that question, has been defeated by a Mr Gibbs, for South Ontario. He will probably fall back upon his old Constituency—which has been kept open for him, for a seat in the House of Commons. We hope the same fate will overtake some of the other 'leading minds,' before the elections are over.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec is dead.

Cholera is spreading in Italy, and financially the Kingdom is in a deplorable state.

The Editor and Proprietor of the *Moniteur Acadien*, Mr. Israel J. D. Landry, is out for the House of Commons in opposition to A. J. Smith, late leader of the New Brunswick Government, and now the anti-Confederate Candidate for the County of Westmoreland.

Some terrible floods have taken place in Australia, which have resulted in causing great distress in addition to loss of life.

The King of Greece is at present in Paris seeking, it is said, a guarantee for the stability of his throne.

Bennett has sold his yacht, Henrietta, for $50,000—a good "sell."

The cholera is making fearful havoc in Rome, both the Quirinal and the Vatican having been invaded, and several deaths in each have occurred. Cardinal Altieri and Princess Coloma, the ex-Queen dowager of Naples are among the victims.

E. J. Boyd, Esq., C. E., has resigned the situation of Superintendent of the E. & N. A. Railway, and Lewis Carvell, Esq., so long and so favorably known as Superintendent of the same, has been re-appointed to that office.

One hundred miners were recently buried alive in Saxony, while working in a coal mine. All attempts to recover their bodies have proved futile.

Dr. Cumming has published in London another prophetic book called "The Last Woe," in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868. The time is short and the work Herculean.

"Lord Dundreary," finished in Paris on the 3rd, "after a most successful season." The Emperor and Empress were present at Friday night's performance; and for the first time on record Napoleon III. was seen indulging in a hearty laugh.

A considerable number of robberies have been perpetrated in St. John lately. Some of the papers say that the police are not as vigilant as they should be. The force was increased recently, but it seems that burglaries and robberies have increased in proportion.

A despatch from Galveston, Texas, reports the yellow fever raging terribly in that place. Twenty deaths occured on the 12th; thirty-one on the 13th, and twenty-nine on the 14th instant. There were over one thousand cases in the city.

LOCAL NEWS.

The *Patriot* and *Examiner* are ripping into each other about nothing.

The *Islander* is in favor of obtaining a loan to build railways in the Island.

Miss Sullivan, the owner of some 80,000 acres of land on this Island, arrived in Charlottetown from England, on Friday last. It is said that she is about to offer to sell her lands, either to the tenants or to the Government.

The Steamer *Commerce*, (which arrived here on Monday morning,) when off Sand Point, Gut of Canseau, came in collision with an American fishing schooner from some port of the State of Maine, and laden with fish and oil. The schooner sank almost immediately, and the crew saved themselves with much difficulty. We do not know to whom the blame is to be attached in this matter, nor have we thus far ascertained the name of the schooner.

Col. Smith's orderly, a soldier of the 4th Regiment, who remained in Charlottetown with his master, after his company left for Halifax this spring, "skedaddled," on Saturday morning last, while the Col. was engaged in Militia drill at Souris.

Blackwood's Magazine for August has been issued, and contains the following articles:—Browlow's, Part VIII.; The Social Era of George III.; Life and Letters of Governor Winthorp; The Eastern trip of two Ochlophobists; Intemperance and Intolerance; Tevosk; Maximilian; The Chiffonier; The Bill as it is.

New Oats have been selling in Charlottetown for 2s. 6d. per bushel.

To Correspondents—"Sentinel" will appear next week.

☞ Some editorial matter and correspondence prepared for to-day's paper, and in type, is crowded out.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

Patron—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Umpires—Lieut. Col. T. H. Haviland, Major A. Mitchell.
Range Officers—Major H. Beer, Major R. Mabon.

1st prize, Capt. J. Tanton, St. Eleanor's Rifles, 30 points £10 and Medal.
2d prize, Sergt. J. Woodside, do., 27 points, £8 and Medal.
3d prize, Ensign D. Harper, Thistle Rifles, 27 points £7.
4th prize, Lieut. G. Tanton, Military School, 26 points, £6
5th prize, Private E. Catford, Prince Edward Rifles, 25 points, £5.
6th prize, Private J. Hardy, Little York Rifles, 25 points, £4.
7th prize, Ensign J. Newson, Prince of Wales Rifles, 25 points, £3.
8th prize, Gunner L. Younker, 1st Artillery, 24 points 2l.
9th prize, Corporal C. Callaghan, Irish Rifles, 24 points, 1l 10s.
10th prize, Capt. G. Dogherty, 1st Queen's County Militia, 24 points, 1l.
11th prize, Gunner W. Wyatt, 1st Artillery, 24 points, 15s.
12th prize, Private W. C. White, Prince of Wales Rifles, 23 points, 12s. 6d.
13th prize, Lt. D. Tobin, Irish Rifles, 23 points, 10s.
14th prize, Private C. Newbery, Royalty Rifles, 23 points, 7s. 6d.
15th prize, Private W. Thorne, Royalty Rifles, 23 points, 5s.

Ranges—300 and 500 yards. The priority of ties was decided by extra shots. The first prize was the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, and 5l. from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 5l. from the Grant of the Colonial Government. Another Medal accompanied the second prize.

There has been a very marked improvement on the firing of last year—the 4th prize making a higher score than the 1st prize of 1866.

A. Douglas Smith, Col. Insp. Militia.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE EXPLODED!

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION SETTLED!

Innumerable efforts have been made by mathematicians to square the circle. It is now admitted by rational men that no such thing is possible. A question of the same sort, nearly, is often propounded which, for the moment, may puzzle a man of slow wit, but which is eventually seen to be incapable of solution, likewise. It is this? What would be the consequence of an irresistible body coming in contact with an immoveable one? Very little consideration is required to enable one to discern that this is a contradiction in terms. The closest approximation to a categorical answer that we ever heard of has been given by an eminent pathologist, Professor Holloway, who has proved beyond all question that his extraordinary Pills and Ointment are irresistible in their effects on diseases which under every other treatment were absolutely immoveable. This is no empty boast. It is true. We court disproof. His medicines, we say, are the greatest remedial agents that scientific genius ever invented. "Pshaw," some contemptible professional starveling, or disappointed charlatan may explain, "what is it all but quackery?" Ignorant or unthinking people may be found to re-echo the charge. But stop, friends. You do not bear in mind that this very cry of "quack-quack-quackery," which is as frequently raised against the true thing as the false, savors itself of the greatest quackery. Besides, an imposition cannot last for ever. If Holloway's Medicines are an imposture they are the most gigantic one that ever darkened civilization. If they are an imposture, they have effected more good to humanity than thousands of ostentatiously benevolent verities. If they are an imposture no other imposture has ever originated like them, for they are the result of the most profound physiological investigation and pathological skill. If they are an imposture then it is an imposture which the world has been thankful for. The most eminent medical men of the age have testified to their unparalled effects as sanative agents. Princes and Potentates have borne voluntary testimony to their virtues. Nobles of nature's making (as well as nobles of man's making) have alike acknowledged in terms of deserved eulogy their extraordinary powers. There is scarcely a newspaper throughout the world, which has not willingly made itself the medium of communicating to the public the astounding cures which these Medicines have effected. In most countries they have attained to a patronage, the extent of which is perhaps without precedent when the comparatively brief period of their introduction is taken into account. Professor Holloway can produce almost countless numbers of written acknowledgments (from every clime and language) of their efficacy forwarded to him unasked. Where then is the imposture? Let us state a few facts of greater interest.

"It is paramount importance to perserve the blood in a healthy condition, because it is the vital fluid that is *the prinicple of life*, and when it is affected the whole orginization is affected likewise. Holloway's Pills clear the blood of all impurities, and introduce a healthy condition of the body. His ointment acts in harmony with the Pills, when applied to external sores. Both invariably lead to this result. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, "a sound mind in a sound body.—*Sunday Courier.*

News by Telegraph.

Marseilles, Aug. 27.

An arrival from the Island of Crete brings the following intelligence:—While a Russian war steamer was taking on board a number of refugees on the Cretan coast, the commander of a Turkish man-of-war which was lying near, forbid any further embarkation. The Russian Commander refused to desist, and both vessels run out their guns, and prepared for a fight, but Omar Pasha, the Commander of the land forces, who was on shore, immediately on hearing of the danger, interfered, and prevented an engagement.

London, Aug. 27.

Active preparations are being made for the speedy departure of the troops from India to release the British prisoners in Abysinia. Sir William Napier has been appointed to command the expedition. The last report states that the prisoners were no longer in the power of King Theodorus, and strong hopes are in consequence entertained that General Napier will succeed in reaching them in time to save their lives.

London, Aug. 27.

Accounts have been received from Spain which confirm the previous reports that the insurrection in the Province of Aragon had been successful. The General who led the Royal troops against the insurgents was killed. He was a nephew to Narvaez, the chief of the Spanish Cabinet.

Paris, Aug. 27.

The Emperor Napoleon in a speech just made at Arros, significantly said:—

"Have faith in the future. Weak Governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign broils. On the other hand, these Governments which rest upon the national will have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as the means of upholding the honor of the national flag."

London, Aug. 28, (even.)

The Government of Denmark has renewed its demand on Prussia in regard to the northern Province of Schleswig.

Professor Faraday, the eminent scientist, died today.

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BERLIN, Aug. 27. (even.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft had an audience with his Majesty the King of Prussia this morning, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Court, Berlin. Mr. Bancroft had an invitation to a dinner given in his honor by Count Von Bismarck.

LONDON, Aug. 27th.

The new trans-Atlantic cable from Brest to New York to be laid in May next; the northern route has been selected as the safest and most practicable. The steamer *Great Eastern* has been chartered to perform the work.

PARIS, Aug. 29, (eve.)

M. Velpeau, the eminent physician, is dead. An abolition congress, composed of the leading anti-slavery men of the world, commenced a session here to-day. A large number of Americans and many representatives of the African race were present. One of the objects of the Congress is to prepare and adopt a memorial to all those powers which tolerate human slavery within their domains, urging the abolition of such bondage.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (eve.)

The preliminaries for a meeting between King William of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South German States has been arranged. Baden has been agreed upon as the place of the conference, which will be held at an early day.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. She brings the important intelligence that the allied army has crossed the upper pass to Paraguay and that consequently a grand battle might be looked for at any moment.

STRUTGART, Aug. 30.

The Official Gazette of this city contains an article in its issue of to-day, denying that the subject of the South German Bund was discussed or even broached at the recent Salzburg Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A series of resolutions of United States Congress, expressing sympathy for struggling Cretans, which Mr. Morris, the American Minister recently presented to the Sublime Porte, has created sensation.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

It is said that the Goverment of France has given assurance of peace with Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admirality and War Office for an expedition to Abysinia, to save the English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

ST. LOUIS, U. S.—A despatch from Omaha says:—A battle is reported to have been fought near Plumb Creek, between 500 Sioux and 200 Pawnee scouts, which lasted six hours. The Sioux are said to have met with great loss. They have been reinforced by United States troops.

LONDON, 31st, (noon.)—The little schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, Capt. Gould, which sailed from Baltimore, June 23rd, for Paris, capsised when almost near her journey's end, on the 19th August. When entering the English Channel a sudden squall struck the little craft. One person, name not ascertained, was saved.

Medical Notices.

Convenient and Simple.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medical substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

Holloway's Ointment—Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints In all cases of dysentery and diarrhœa in which Holloway's Ointment has been will rubbed upon the abdomen two or three times a day, decided relief has been at once obtained, and a perseverance in the same safe treatment aided by the application of warm bran poultices, has established a cure. A milk diet farinacious food should be adhered to throughout the attack. Solid substances, fruits, and vegetables, should be studiously shunned until the more distressing and alarming symptoms have been dissipated by the diligent injunction of this redressive and cooling Ointment.

Much sickness in children, as well as adults, attributed to other causes is occasioned by worms. Brown's "Vermitage Comfits," are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

Never-failing safety and success.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Wm. Brown, Esq, on the 2nd inst, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, the Reverend Alexander McLean, M. A. Belfast, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Brown, Esq, of this City.

Died.

At Summerside, on Thursday, the 15th inst, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. Ann, relict of the late Mr P. Gaffney, formerly of Charlottetown, leaving a large family and numerous friends to mourn her decease.

At Lot 11, on Wednesday, 28th inst., after a protracted and severe illness, which she bore with Christian meekness and patience, Mary, the beloved wife of Michael Callaghen, in the 67th year of her age. The deceased was a native of Queen's County, Ireland, and emigrated, with her parents, to this Island, in 1818, where she has since remained. By her exemplary piety, urbanity and benignity of disposition, she secured the esteem, confidence and sincere love of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She departed this life with a firm hope, that, through the potent intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whose protection she had early committed herself, and the infinite clemency of Almighty God, she would be admitted to become a participator in those Heavenly joys, which the eye hath not seen, the ear hath not heard, nor hath it entered into the mind of man, what God hath prepared for those who love and serve him faithfully. The interment took place on Friday, and her remains notwithstanding the extreme unfavourableness of the day, were accompanied to their last resting place by a large and respectable concourse of friends and relatives.—Resquiscat in pace.

At the Head of Bedford Bay, Lot 35, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., after a lingering illness of nearly four years, which he bore with submission to the Divine Will, Ronald, eldest and dearly beloved son of Angus McAulay, Esq., in the 26th year of his age. Deceased was a young man of amiable qualities, and much beloved and regretted not only by a numerous circle of friends and relations, but also by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a dutiful son, a loving brother and a good Christian, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.—Resquiscat in pace.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will be at Park Corner Bridge, New London, on FRIDAY, the 6th of SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock, a. m. to sell certain repairs on said Bridge.

B. WILLIAMS.
Sup. Pub. Works.

Ch'town, Sep 4, 1867.

Ayer's Pills.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order—your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and drive out the humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructedly, in health. They stimulate the organs of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make diseases. A cold settles somewhere in the body, deranges the natural operations of that part. This, if not relieved, will react upon itself and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition take Ayer's Pills and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the boyant feeling of health. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous diseases. The same purgative expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements they are surely, and many of them rapidly, cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever; indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce puinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by DR J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

W. R. WATSON, General agent for Prince Edward Island. [sep 4 2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will be at New London Wharf, near Graham's Cross, on THURSDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, at 4 o'clock p. m. to sell certain repairs on said Wharf.

B WILLIAMS,
Sup Pub Works.

Ch'town, Sept 4, 1867

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE travelling public are hereby notified that a new BRIDGE being about to be erected at Myres' Run, on the Malpeque Road, about seven miles from Charlottetown, that the thoroughfare will, until further notice, be on the North side of the Bridge.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

Ch'town, Sept. 4. 1868.

J. C. ROCHFORT'S PAINT SHOP!

THE Subscriber has taken the PAINT SHOP, lately occupied by Mr Stanford Wells, Grafton Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him in

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

on reasonable terms, and without unnecessary delay.—including Sign Painting and Ship Painting, Carriages and Sleighs, also. Furniture Painted in the best style, and satisfaction warranted. Framed Pictures in Oil Paintings and Mirrors constantly on hand.

J C ROCHFORT.

Ch'town, Sept 4, 1867.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE,

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

THIS INSTITUTION is situated on the Princetown Road, a mile and a quarter north of Charlottetown. The site is peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and far removed from the distractions and moral dangers of the city.

The halls and rooms of the building are spacious, airy, and comfortable.

The College Grounds are large, affording ample room for games and athletic exercises.

The course of studies embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men for the study of the learned professions or fit them for mercantile pursuits, such as History, Geography, the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Music—vocal and instrumental—is also taught.

The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophy Apparatus.

The Professors and Teachers reside in the Institution, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision, favorable to discipline, decorum and good conduct.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are required to practise. The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all, and whilst within the College enclosure, they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Prefects. Perfect dicipline is strictly but kindly enforced.

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician.

TERMS

PER QUARTER OF 11 WEEKS.

Board and Tution,	£6	0	0
Use of Library,	0	1	6
Physician's Fee,	0	1	6

Payments to be made half yearly in advance.

The College furnishes bed-steads and mattrasses, the students must provide their own beds and bedding, brushes, basins, towels, &c.

The Scholastic year commences on the first* Wednesday in September and ends about the middle of July. Students are requested to enter the College on the first day of the opening of the classes.

For further particulars apply to

A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 28, 1867. 6in

*The classes will be re-opened this year on the 11th September.

THE LADIES of the CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME will RE-OPEN their SCHOOL, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2d.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale all his STOCK and CROP, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of SEPTEMBER next, viz:

3 Horses, 12 Head Horned Cattle, 50 Sheep, 7 Pigs, 1 Waggon, Single Seated, 2 Ploughs, 2 Setts of Harrows, 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Box Sleigh, 2 Stoves, 1 Pair Cart Wheels, 1 Truck, 1 Cart Box. Besides a lot of other Farming Utensils, and FARM, if not disposed of before the day of Sale.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. For further particulars apply to R. J. CLARKE, Orwell, or to the owner

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

Newton, Lot 57, Aug. 28, 1867.

AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL INDUSTRY.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature relative to the appropriation of last Session for "the encouragement of Agriculture and Local Industry," have ordered a

FAIR & EXHIBITION!

TO BE HELD IN

CHARLOTTETOWN,
EARLY IN OCTOBER NEXT,

AT THE

NEW MILITARY DRILL SHED,
Near Government House.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to sanction the use of that large and commodious Building for the purpose, at which the following **Prizes** will be awarded for the Encouragement of Local Industry and Agriculture, viz:

LIVE STOCK—HORSES.

Best Entire Horse of any age or breed	£2	10	0
2nd best do do	1	10	0
Best Entire Cart Horse	2	10	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Mare with her Foal	2	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Filly under three years old	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	0	0

CATTLE.

Best Bull under three years old	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Bull of any age, any breed	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	10	0
Best Cow in Milk	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Heifer in Calf or Milk under three years old	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	10	0
Best Yearling Heifer	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Fat Cow	1	10	0

SHEEP.

Best Ram of any age	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Yearling Ram	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Ram Lamb	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Pen of four Ewes of any age having reared a Lamb this season	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best Pen of four Yearling Ewes	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best Pen of four Ewe Lambs	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0

PIGS.

Best Boar Pig	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Breeding Sow	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Pen of three Pigs under six months of age	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best fat Pig	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0

POULTRY.

Best Pair Turkeys, Rooster and Hen	0	10	0
Best three Spring Geese	0	10	0
Best Barn-Door Rooster and two Pullets, any breed	0	10	0
Best three Black Spanish Fowls	0	10	0
Best three Ducks	0	10	0

GRAIN.

Best three bushels Wheat	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best three bushels two-rowed Barley	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best three bushels four-rowed Barley	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
Best three bushels Oats	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
3rd best do do	0	15	0

PEAS & BEANS.

Best one bushel Peas	0	10	0
Best one bushel White Beans	0	10	0

BUCKWHEAT.

Best three bushels Buckwheat	0	15	0
2nd best do do	0	10	0

GRASS SEEDS.

Best two bushels Timothy Seed	1	0	0
Best 56 lbs. Red Clover	1	0	0
Best 28 lbs. White Clover	1	0	0

FLAX.

Best three bushels Flax Seed	1	0	0
2nd best do do	0	15	0
Best sample of Flax in the Straw	0	15	0
2nd best do do	0	10	0
Best sample of Flax scutched	0	15	0
2nd best do do	0	10	0

ROOTS.

Best dozen Swede Turnips	0	10	0
2nd best do do	0	7	0
Best twenty Field Carrots	0	10	0

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Best Cheese not less than 20 lbs weight	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
3rd best do do do	0	10	0
Best Tub of Butter not less than 28 lbs	1	0	0
2nd best do do do do	0	15	0
3rd best do do do do	0	10	0

HORTICULTURE.

Best one dozen Onions	0	5	0
Do do Beets	0	5	0
Do do Parsnips	0	5	0
Do do Carrots	0	5	0
Best three Cauliflowers	0	5	0
Best one dozen Ears Indian Corn	0		05
Best Squash	0	5	0
Best one dozen Tomatoes	0	5	0
Do do Mangold Wurtzel	0	5	0
Best three Cabbages	0	5	0
Do do Savoy do	0	5	0
Best half dozen roots of Celery	0	5	0

BEES.

Best Hive Bees	1	0	0
Best Box of Honey	0	10	0

FRUIT.

Best basket Cooking Apples	0	7	6
2nd best do do	0	5	0
Best Eating Apples	0	7	6
2nd best do	0	5	0
Best basket Winter keeping Apples	0	7	6
2nd best do do	0	5	0
Best sample Green Gages	0	5	0
Do do Plums	0	5	0
Do do Damsons	0	5	0

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

Best Double-seated Wagon under Forty pounds value	4	0	0
2nd best do do	2	10	0
Best single-seated Wagon under twenty-five pounds value	3	0	0
2nd best do do	2	0	0
Best Family Sleigh	2	10	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best single Sleigh	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best Farm Cart, selling price not to exceed £12	2	0	0
2nd best do do do	1	0	0
Best Iron Plough	1	10	0
Do Wooden Plough	1	10	0
Do Sett of Harrows	1	0	0
Do Horse Hoe	1	10	0
Do Horse Rake, wheeled	1	10	0
Do Threshing Machine	3	0	0
2nd best do	2	0	0
Best Fanners	1	10	0
Do Truck Wagon	2	0	0
Do Bait Mill	1	0	0
Do Mussel Mud Digging Machine	5	0	0
Do Broad Axe	0	10	0
Do Narrow Axe	0	10	0
Best collection of Edged and Pointed Tools	1	10	0
Best Iron Spindle	1	0	0

LEATHER.

Best Side Sole Leather	1	0	0
Do do Upper do	1	0	0
Do Grain Leather	1	0	0
Do Calfskin do	1	0	0
Do Sheepskin with Wool on	0	10	0
Do Side Harness Leather	1	0	0
Do Sleigh Robe	1	0	0
2nd best do	1	0	0

BOOTS & SHOES.

Best pair Men's Knee Boots	1	0	0
Do do Calf Wellington Boots	0	10	0
Do do Lacing Boots	0	10	0
Do do Elastic side	0	10	0
Best pair Ladies' strong do	0	10	0
Do do light do	0	10	0

HARNESS.

Best Single Carriage Harness under £15 value	2	0	0
Best do do under £7	2	0	0
Best Cart Harness	1	10	0
Do Plough do	1	0	0
Best Riding Saddle	1	0	0
Best Leather Valise		10	0

TEXTILE FABRICS IN WOOL.

Best 10 yds. Black Full-dressed Cloth	1	10	0
2nd best do do do	1	0	0
Best Grey do (dyed)	1	10	0
Best do Wool do	1	10	0
Best Women's wear, plain, 10 yds.	1	10	0
2nd best do do do	1	0	0
Best do fancy patterns	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best Gentleman's Plaid	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
Best Woman's Shawl	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
Best pair Horse Rugs	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	15	0
Best pair Blankets	1	0	0
Best 10 yds mixed fabric Drugget	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
Best Fancy Shirting	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	15	0
Best Hearth Rug	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	15	0
Best Door Mat	0	10	0
2nd best do	0	5	0
Best 10 yds White Flannel	0	15	0
2nd best do	0	10	0

KNIT GOODS.

Best pair men's Drawers	0	10	0
Do do Under Shirts	0	10	0
Best three pair Socks	0	5	0
2nd best do	0	3	0
Best three pair Stockings	0	5	0
Best pair Winter Gloves	0	5	0
Do do Mitts	0	5	0
Best collection of Knit Work	1	0	0

MEASURES.

Best nest of Measures, to contain 1 Bushel, ½ Bushel, and 1 Peck	0	15	0
Best Pork Barrel	0	15	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
Best 5 gallon and 10 gallon Keg	0	10	0
Best Butter Firkin	0	10	0
2nd best do	0	5	0
Best pair of Ash Oars, not exceeding 14 ft.	0	10	0
Best 1 bushel and ½ bushel potato Baskets of Indian manufacture	0	5	0
Do do of Ozier or other material	0	10	0

FLAX MANUFACTURE.

Best sample Grain Sacks	0	10	0
Best half dozen Towels	0	10	0
Best Table Cloth	0	10	0
Best pair Linen Sheets	0	10	0

POTTERY.

Best sample of Pottery	1	0	0
Best sample of 12 Island made Bricks	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0

CASTINGS.

Best collection of Metal Castings	1	0	0

FURNITURE.

Best Sett of Drawing Room Furniture	4	0	0
Do do Dining Room do	4	0	0
Do do Bedroom do	3	0	0

FISH.

Best barrel Mackerel, Island catch	2	0	0
Best ½ do do do	1	10	0
Best qtl Codfish	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0

N.B.—No prizes will be awarded to imported Stock.

Other Prizes besides those above enumerated, will be given at the recommendation of the Judges.

A PLOUGHING MATCH, in connection with the Exhibition, will also take place on the same day, for which Prizes will be given.

The Commissioners will endeavor to make arrangements with the P. E. I. Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of articles for Exhibition from Prince and King's Counties.

Further particulars relative to admission, &c, hereafter.

By order,

A. McNEILL,
Secretary to Board of Commissioners.

Ch'town, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JAMES McLEOD and JOHN CHRISTIAN, Tailors, under the style and firm of

McLEOD & CHRISTIAN,

is dissolved. The undersigned takes upon himself the settlement of any dealings in connection with the late artnership.

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1867.

THE above Establishment will, from this date, be conducted under the control and management of MR. ALEXANDER McDONALD, who will have the transacting or settling of all business in connection with or belonging to the firm.

JAMES McLEOD.

Charlottetown, Aug. 28, 1867.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale that well known FARM, situated in Newton Settlement, Lot fifty-seven, (57) containing one Hundred acres of Land, (100) Sixty acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation. The remainder is covered with hard and soft wood, with an excellent Stream of Water running along the side of it, fit to drive any Machinery. Also, with an excellent dwelling House well finished inside and outside, and a good Barn and Outhouses.

Terms Liberal. One half of the purchase money can remain on security for a few years. For further particulars apply to the owner on the Premises.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

Newton, August 28, 1867. 4in pd

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of PETER McLELLAN, late of Burnt Point, near Georgetown, farmer, deceased, (Margaret McKenzie, Administrator,) are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, for settlement to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

R. REDDIN.
Attorney for the above named Administrator.

August 12, 1867. 4m

SHOP TO LET.

TO BE LET from the 1st day of October next, that Eligibly Situated FIRE-PROOF SHOP and Premises, adjoining the "CITY HARDWARE STORE," at present occupied by Mr. Lepage, fronting on Queen and Dorchester Stree

DANIEL BRENAN

Ch'town, July10, 1867. Isl. Ex. Pat. 2m

NEW COOPERAGE!

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he keeps constantly on hand, at his Cooperage

LOWER WATER STREET,

PORK AND FISH BARRELS,

Which he offers for Sale at very moderate rates.

Job Work performed with despatch.

JAMES F. WHITE.

Ch'town, June 12, 1867. 3m pd

COTTON DUCK.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

FOR SALE

I HAVE for Sale—

1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.
1 Pony, 14 hands, M'Innis's Breed—fast trotter, 5 years old.
1 Express Waggon and Harness,—1 Single Waggon, new.
200 Cedar Posts.
30 Tons Pictou large COAL.
30 " small "

Terms Cash, or approved Notes of Hand. Times suit purchasers.

JOHN P. IRVING.

Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P I tf

COPPER PAINT

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accummulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the HONORABLE THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, late of CHARLOTTETOWN, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Thomas Heath Haviland; and all persons having any claim against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, to the said Executors.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, } Executors.
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS, }

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 King St. - - - - St John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCE.

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John. N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,

is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents its falling or turning grey, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to RESTORE GRAY HAIR

TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on bald places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will insure against grey hairs to the most advanced age.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING

or ZYLOBALSAMUM, is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, removes all dandruff, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from falling out, and is the most economical and valuable Hair Dressing known. Millions of bottles sold every year.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES AND THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES

Sold Druggists througby all hout the World.

Principal Sales Office, 198 Greenwich-st, N.Y. City.

Poetry.

ODE TO SCOTLAND.

AIR—"The Battle of Vittoria."

O BONNIE Scotland, thee I claim,—
To love ye aye shall be my aim,
While life, and hope, in me remain;
O, Scotland dear, I loe thee!
Let ithers look wi' scornfu' e'e,
And you misca because you're wee,
That is nae fault that I can see—
Na, Scotland, true I loe ye.

Come, let them view the hills sae high,
Thy mountains stretchin' to the sky,
Thy crystal streams which never dry;
O, Scotland, hoo I loe thee!
Thy fields sae green a' deck't wi' flowers,
Birds singing sweetly in thy bowers,
Thy healthfu' breeze at gloamin hours,
Mak me sae fondly loe thee.

I've heard the ploughboy whistle shrill,
I've seen the shepherd on the hill,
Thy beauties would some volumes fill,
Nor half tell what is due ye!
Thy sympathy is naething rare,
Wi' right guid will the strangers share
Thy bred, thy beild, and then the prayer;
Thine enemies maun loe thee!

Thy hardy sons wha love to toil,
Thy maidens pure whose sunny smile
Cheer happy homes in Scotland's isle
Mak me sincerely loe thee!
To ye her sons wha leave her coast,
Let Scotland be your warmest boast,
And echo back the loyal toast—
Auld Scotland, dear, I loe thee.

The gallant tartans wave afar,
On scenes of peace, on fields of war,
Scotland's pride, and Scotland's star—
Matchless, dear I loe thee!
May, He wha rules the hosts above,
Aye bless the auld land wi' his love,
Till every ane in Scotland prove
Hoo dear, hoo deep, they loe thee.

ROBERT SPIERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WAR OF RACES, OR CHRISTIAN FILIBUSTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUBLIC OPINION."

SIR,—Must the dark races of men eventually disappear before the white? Is all our sympathy to be monopolized by the negro when nobler races are rapidly perishing? Is "the Society for the protection of the Aborigines" utterly powerless to effect its noble object. What is our system of colonization if we cease for an instant to regard our own selfish interests. To us prosperity—to the aborigines ruin; to our races renewed life and energy—to the aborigines more or less speedy destruction. We cannot even be honest. We must veil our filibustering expeditions under specious pretensions of philanthropy. Having propagated beyond the means of comfortable subsistence in our own islands, we emigrate to other lands, not for our own benefit, but to Christianize and civilize the heathen! Knowing that the Saxon despises the dark races, which he classes all together under the contemptous title of "niggers," that the races will not mingle, and that if they did the hybrid race must die out, we inflict upon the unfortunate savage our civilization and our religion, the blessed religion of peace so gloriously exemplified by British men-of-war, cannons, rifles, soldiers, sailors, Bibles, and rum. We send missionaries, preceded, accompanied, or followed by the convict, the rum-dealer, the land-jobber, the soldier. The savages would indeed be simple if they believed the earnest, pious missionary when he assured them that the most warlike nation of the Pale-faces really believed in a religion whose principal tenet was peace. How wonderful that these simple-mined Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, American aborigines do not love us, do not believe in our professions of regard for their souls, when we offer them in one hand the Gospel and in the other a bottle of rum. We have planted thriving Anglo-Saxon colonies in many savage lands, but where are the natives who welcomed us as friends and brothers, whom we either tricked out of their lands or butchered ruthlessly when they presumed to defend their hunting-grounds and the graves of their fathers.

The natives of Van Dieman's Land were hunted down and shot some time by their Christian white brethren, who are shocked with some anthropologists for saying that all races cannot come from one pair. Dr. Knox observes: "The Anglo-Saxon has already cleared out Tasmania. It was a cruel, cold-blooded, heartless deed. Australia is too large to attempt the same plan there, but by shooting the natives as freely as we do crows in other countries, the population must become thin and scarce in time." From a temporal point of view, the natives would certainly have been more fortunate had they never heard our Gospel, been killed by our fire-water, shot down by our rifles, or demoralised and debauched by Christian soldiers, sailors, and convicts. Their bones bleach in their native forests. Where the painted savage roved, in harmony with the wild aspect of nature, the white man now cheats his neighbor, sells wooden hams and nutmegs, uses false weights and measures, and sings hymns on Sundays. Simple people in England are persuaded that the savage perishes singing Dr. Watts's hymns—not raving and cursing the Pale-face, and subscribe money to prosper the good work of conversion. A worthy old clergman once expressed to me in perfect good faith his joyful conviction that we were rapidly Christianizing and civilizing heathen lands, which really means neither more nor less than that, by the aid of our superior force, we are planting our own race in the devastated home of the aborigines. Our fatal superiority in civilization is improving the savage off the face of the earth. We say to the doomed aborigines, "Be like us, or disappear." We might as well introduce a boy of ten to all the dissipations of London life and expect him to live. The savage is a child, and the child cannot at a bound attain to the experience and self-control of the man. In spite of our repeated an glaring failures, the Anglo Saxon professes to think that his form of civilization must supersede all others. When will he be honest enough to confess the fact that he neither Christianizes nor civilizes the heathen, but cuts off whole races of men, hindering them from ever developing their own peculiar phases of civilization. All races were not intended to have one and the same form of civilization, and ours is certainly capable of considerable improvement. Let us at least face the awful fact that the white and dark races are at war, that they are antagonistic, and do not mix, consequently, that if white colonists prevail, it is at the expense of the dark races. If we go on as we are doing, it is possible the Anglo-Saxon—the pre-eminently colonizing race—will be some day left alone with that race which he professes to love so wel'—the negro. What then will happen? The Saxon cannot work in tropical latitudes. The free negro will not work. So the Saxon will not endure him, even with the aid of all M Rimmel's perfumes. He will exterminate the negro, and then the whole earth will be Anglo-Saxon. Will it be Christian? The Anglo-Saxon is the chief among flibustering races.

S. M'GRIGOR ALLAN, K. A. S. L.

A NEW LOVE STORY.

The English papers tell of a sentimental individual named Stanhope, who, having become possessed with the notion that his wife was not so fond of him as she should be, resolved to put her love to the test. This he did by hanging himself in effigy in the attic, and concealing himself where he could watch the effect of such a spectacle. Here is the sequel:

After a while his daughter came up after a skipping rope, and caught a glimpse of the suspended figure. She ran down stairs screaming, Oh, mother, pappy has hung himself! Now for it, thought Felix, in ambuscade, we shall have a touching scene presently. Hung himself! he heard Mrs. Stanhope repeat, as she walked leisurely upstairs. He hasn't got pluck enough for such a thing or he would have done it long ago. Well, I believe he has done it, however, she said, as she came in view of Felix's representative. Mell (to the little girl), I think he ought to be cut down. You had better go into the kitchen and get a knife, my dear; but don't go down too fast or you might fall and hurt yourself. Stay, I forget. There's no knife in the kitchen sharp enough. You can go round to Mr. Holmes, the shoemaker—he's only four streets off—and ask him to lend us his paring knife, tell him to whet it before he sends it. And, Molly, when you are in the neighborhood, you can stop at Aunt Sukey's, and ask how the baby is. And, Molly, you can stop at the grocer's shop as you come back, and get a pound of sugar. Poor Felix! sighed Mrs. Stanhope, when her daughter had departed; I hope we shall get him down before the vital spark's extinct, for these buryings are very troublesome, and cost money. He wanted to put an end to himself, too; and I think I ought to let him have his own way for once in his life, he used to say I was always crossing him. I wish he hadn't spoiled that new clothes line; an old rope might have answered his purpose. Here a voice, which sounded like that of the supposed suicide, broke upon Mrs. Stanhope's soliloquy with, You confounded Jezabel. I'll be the death of you. Mrs. Stanhope, thinking this must of course be a ghostly exclamation, uttered a wild scream, and attempted to escape down the narrow staircase. Felix, started from his place of concealment, gave chase. Mrs. Stanhope stumbled midway on the flight of stairs and Mr. Stanhope having just reached her and made a grab at her disheveled hair as it streamed backward, the amiable partners were precipitated to the bottom together; both were badly bruised.

THE CRETAN CONFLICT.—A large audience met in Willis' Rooms, London, on the 29th ult., to hear an address from Mr. J. E. Hilary Skinner, of Lincoln's Inn, on the Cretan conflict and the present condition of Crete. Mr. Skinner, who has just returned from Candia, said that the statements made by some that the movement was entirely a foreign one were not correct. To no appreciable extent, although a few Greeks, sympathising in the struggle, went over as volunteers, was the movement a Greek one. The atrocities that had been committed by the Turks were horribly cruel, but the charges that had been made against the Cretans of a similar character generally meant nothing more than a stern and almost necessary treatment of the enemy. They had, in fact, not the opportunity of perpetrating the worst outrages of which the Turks were guilty, for their opponents had no women or children exposed to danger, while the Cretan villages were subject to be captured, and their inhabitants submitted to every horror by the Turkish soldiery. Some 10,000 persons who were incapable of resistance had already escaped, but in a very little while, unless charitable aid were forthcoming, they would be compelled to suffer every kind of hardship. Even in the face of the recent unfavorable intelligence (which he knew was exaggerated.) he felt convinced the Cretans would continue the struggle, although the warfare must necessarily be of the guerilla nature, where regular strategy could not be followed, or set principles in the art of war be acted upon. He had seen the villagers at the alarm, "the Turks are at hand," leave their ordinary occupations, throw down their implements in the field or the tools in the house, snatch the rifle from the shelf, and fix the long knife in the girdle, and hasten out to meet the foe as if it were their every-day business—as, indeed, it was. He had seen old men tottering on their crutch to the fray, and lads so young joining in the movement that they were compelled to rest their rifles on a rock; and he had seen them returning, to languish from wounds which, under other circumstances, might be cured, but which with the insufficient medical aid from which the Cretans suffered, often proved fatal.

The Amherst *Gazette* informs us that a small schooner having two spars in tow, and containing a man named Hanning, from mouth of River Philip, and two others left Pugwash for Charlottetown on the night of the gale, and have not since been heard of. They would probably be more than half way across when the gale commenced.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Prince Consort has just been issued from the London press. It is chiefly from the royal pen of Queen Victoria, though professedly a compilation under her direction by Hon. C. Grey. The English papers contain lengthy extracts from the work.

The San Jose Patriot says;—"On the top of the highest peak of the mountains bordering on the east of San Jose Valley lie the petrified bones of a whale. The sovereign of the sea, in countless ages long past, when the grand mountains of California were just emerging from the deep, was probably stranded on the still submerged summit, or broke his neck, or produced a concussion of the brain by putting his head against the wall of rocks while sporting in the briny flood, or in mad career after smaller fish, or some coy whales seeking to avoid his amorous pursuit.

Kossuth has refused to accept his mandate as deputy to the Hungarian Parliament. General Perczal, who has been returned to the Parliament at Pesth, addressed his constituents as follows: "I have not returned to ask pardon, but to pardon those who have been the cause of all the sufferings which the country has endured for the last nineteen years." This sentiment was received with vehement applause.

P. E. ISLAND
STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
STEAMERS
"PRINCESS OF WALES"
AND
HEATHER BELLE

The Steamer
"Princess of Wales"

WILL Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Port Hood and Plaster Cove, Gut of Canso, every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.

Leaves Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for Summerside and Shediac, at 7 p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morrning's Train.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown, town, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

THE STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE"
Leaves Charlottetown at 3 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for Pictou.

Leaves Pictou at 9 a.m., same day, for Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.

Leaves Pictou every MONDAY for Charlottetown, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

F. W. HALES,
June 12, 1867. Secretary

STELLA COLAS
Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

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

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

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

W. R. WATSON
Drug Store, Dec. 22. 1864.

DONALD M'RAE,
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

CHARLES QUIRK,
MANUFACTURER OF
SQUARE ROD
GENT'S BRIGHT
AND
NATURAL LEAF
GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,
QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown - - - P. E. I.
January 16, 1867. 1y

Flour! Herring!
THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,
200 BBLS. FLOUR!
Warranted as good as any on the Island.
150 bbls Prime Herring
☞ Call and judge for yourselves.
JOHN QUIRK.
Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

FLOUR, TEA SUGAR MOLASSES. GIN AND RUM, &c. &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—
11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds. Holland GIN;
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR;
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING
IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his
OLD STAND,
Queen Street,
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.
Terms Cash.
☞ Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.
AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.
W. R. WATSON,
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.
60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.
For sale by—
OWEN CONNOLLY
Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!
THE unsigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and otherparts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.
Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

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

THESE foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
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
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

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

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMERS' GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.
PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, $6.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c..
Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. E tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P.E. I
Nov. 25. 1868.

Peaches. Peaches.
JUST RECEIVED, per *Alhambra* Nine Cases PEACHES, in hermetically sealed cans—put up in such a manner as to retain all the delicious flavor of the Fruit. Sold by the single can or by the dozen.
I. C. HALL.
Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

West India House.
Upper Great George Street.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store, the following.
11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET,
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR.
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.
—ALSO—
A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.
The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
LEMUEL McKAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.	
on. George Coles,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas Rasery,
Mr. Artemas Lord,	Mr. Bertram Moore,
Owen Connolly, Esq.	J. D. Mason, Esq.
Mark Butcher, Esq.	Mr. William Weeks.

Risks taken Daily.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867. } y

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
ALL parties indebted to the subscriber by Book Account or otherwise, are requested to come and make an immediate settlement of the same, in order to save unnecessary trouble and expense. In my absence, parties can settle with my partner. A. A. McKENZIE, who is authorized to give receipts for all amounts received.
A. A. McSWEEN,
Charlottetown. June 4, 1867.

Consignees, take Notice!
PERSONS residing outside of CHARLOTTETOWN, having GOODS to come by the Steamship "ALHAMBRA," or "COMMERCE," and desiring them forwarded, must send to the Subscribers, or their own Agents in the City, the original Invoice of the Goods, by which to make the proper entries at the Custom House, for duties to procure the Permits to deliver.
CARVELL BROS Agents
B. & C. S. S. C.

Peterson's Familiar Science
A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY
THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful book.
For sale by B. REILLY.
Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

Money Order Office,
General Post Office,
CHARLOTTETOWN, 18th July, 1867
UNTIL further notice the hours for issuing and paying Money Orders at this Office will be from 10 a m till 1 p m, and from 2 p m till 4 p m.
T OWEN, P M G.
July 24, 1867 1m

VOL. III

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY W
BY
EDWARD REI
EDITOR AND PROPRIE
at his Office, Queen Str
TERMS FOR THE "HER
For 1 year, paid in advance,
" " half-yearly in ad
Advertisements inserted at the usual
JOB PRINTI
Of every description, performed with n
and on moderate terms, at the HERALD

ALMANACK FOR SEP

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 7h. 19m
Full Moon, 13th day, 8h. 21m.,
Last Quarter, 20th day, 10h. 56
New Moon, 27th day, 7h. 29m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	M
		h m	h m	h
1	Sunday	5 22	6 35	n
2	Monday	26	34	
3	Tuesday	28	31	
4	Wednesday	30	30	
5	Thursday	31	28	
6	Friday	32	26	
7	Saturday	33	24	
8	Sunday	34	22	
9	Monday	35	20	
10	Tuesday	37	19	
11	Wednesday	38	17	
12	Thursday	39	15	
13	Friday	40	13	
14	Saturday	41	11	
15	Sunday	42	6 9	
16	Monday	43	7	
17	Tuesday	44	5	
18	Wednesday	45	4	
19	Thursday	46	6 3	
20	Friday	47	1	
21	Saturday	48	5 59	
22	Sunday	50	57	
23	Monday	51	54	
24	Tuesday	52	51	
25	Wednesday	53	48	
26	Thursday	54	46	
27	Friday	55	44	
28	Saturday	56	43	
29	Sunday	57	41	
30	Monday	58	39	

Prices Cur

CHARLOTTETOWN, S

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.,
Do by the quarter,
Pork, (carcass)
Do (small)
Mutton, per lb.,
Lamb per lb,
Veal, per lb.,
Ham, per lb.,
Butter, (fresh)
Do by the tub,
Cheese, per lb.,
Tallow, per lb.,
Lard, per lb.,
Flour, per lb.,
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,
Eggs, per dozen,

Grain

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bushel,

Poultry.

Geese,
Turkeys, each,
Fowls, each,
Chickens per pair,
Ducks,

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,
Herrings, per barrel,
Mackerel, per dozen,

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)
Do (Spruce)
Do (Pine)
Shingles, per M,

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,
Straw, per ton
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed, per lb.,
Homespun, per yard,
Calfskins, per lb.,
Hides, per lb.,
Wool,
Sheepskins,
Apples, per doz.,
Partridges,

GEORGE LE

Fishermen's

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared FISHERMEN, at reasonable necessary to prosecute all the differ carried on about Prince Edward Is waters, such as

Salt,
Barrels,
Pogies,
Clams,
Mackerel Hooks,
Cod do
Mackerel Lines,
Cod do
Mackerel Jigs,
Cod Leads,
Cotton Duck,
Do Sail Twine,
Bait Knives,
Splitting Knives,
Jig Reels,
Bait Heavers,
Clam Choppers,
Oil Clothes,
Sou' Westers,

He also possesses excellent facilit PACKING MACKEREL and co

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.