The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25. 1866. NO. 42

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

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TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 9h. 51m., morning, E.S.E.
New Moon, 12th day, 1h. 23m, morning, N.N.E.
First Quarter, 19th day, 11h. 31m., morning, E.
Full Moon, 27th day, 0h. 0m., evening, N.

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

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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1863.

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

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

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E. REILLY.

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

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Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866.

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY

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☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,

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DESIRES to return his thanks to his friends and customers in town and country, for the Patronage bestowed upon him during the last twenty years that he has been in business in this City; and begs to inform them that, in addition to his Sail-Making Business, he will, on the arrival of the *L. C. Owen*, from Liverpool, and *Ariadne* from Glasgow, open a

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May 9, 1866. 6in

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Standing Rigging,—suitable for a Schooner of 35 tons.
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May 2, 1866.

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A SUPPLY OF

TEA,

Direct from LONDON, which they warrant equal, if not SUPERIOR, to any ever offered for sale in Charlottetown.

Kent St., May 30, 1866. R. W. 1m

PORK AND BEANS.

Prime Mess Pork,

American White Beans,

CHEAP FOR CASH at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.

(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)

Retailing low at

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SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.

(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)

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Kent Street, March 21, 1866. 3m

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from our last.)

Hon. Mr. Yeo: His honor speaks about those engaged in the fisheries being able to pay such high wages as compared with what the farmers can afford to pay; then why should we tax the farmers, who cannot pay high wages, for the purpose of giving a bounty to the fishermen.

Hon. Attorney General: I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government to bring this question of a bounty before the Legislature this session or not, but so much has been said that it will be expected that the opinion of this House will be elicited; and although I do not profess to be competent to judge of the propriety of giving a bounty to the fisheries, yet I must confess that my inclination leads me rather to go in favor of it at the present time. I know it has been tried during my legislative experience, and considered to have failed, or not to have given satisfaction; but still, I think the Legislature might do worse than to give a bounty upon the catch of mackerel. It has been tried by the people of the United States, and the subject has been very generally discussed, but I believe the bounty has always been maintained. I believe it is granted at the present day in Maine and some of the other States. Now, if they have placed a duty of two dollars in gold upon foreign mackerel, it will operate of course against the interests of this Island, and it would therefore become a question whether it was the only way to enable our people to compete with the Americans for the Legislature to grant a bounty. In the first place it may be said that it is nothing more than giving a bounty to one class of the people at the expense of another, and that we could not give a bounty to the fishermen without taxing the farmers to pay it; but each person must, of course, be prepared to pay his quota of taxation for whatever purpose it is intended, and it must not be forgotten that the people have taxed themselves largely to confer a benefit upon the farmers. Large sums have been voted for the purchase of land, which is exclusively for the benefit of the farmers. A great deal would depend on the manner in which a bounty was granted; and if the Legislature considered it expedient to grant a bounty, I believe it would be a very great benefit to the Island. If the mackerel fishery were prosecuted in large vessels it would be a much more certain and advantageous business. A great number of our young men go into the employment of foreigners, where they can make more money than they can at home, and very often they quit the country and settle in the neighboring Republic. Now, what is the reason of this? It appears rather strange, but when it is enquired into it will be found that the principal attraction is the superior manner in which they are provided for in foreign vessels, as compared with our own. The Americans have vessels built and fitted up expressly for the fisheries. They have the best of accommodations, and excellent fare, and every inducement is held out to young men to engage in them. Our young men often go into those vessels, where they meet with a large amount of success. It then becomes a question whether it would be expedient to grant a bounty which would encourage persons to fit up vessels here, and which would possess equal attractions and keep our young men on the Island, where they would spend the money they make at the fishing business. *The question is not before us now, and I do not wish to commit myself to any particular vote if it should come up;* but I think there are strong arguments to show that if a bounty were given upon vessels belonging to our own people, it would be an advantage to the trade and commerce of the Island. I do not think the fisheries are likely to be prosecuted with very great success till the Island is more extensively populated, or till we have some emigration to afford facilities to supply the great want of labor which is now very much felt in the Colony. If encouragement were given to a sound class of immigrants, I think it would be a great aid to the fisheries. Our enterprising young men who are not desirous to engage in farming, would be supplied by those who would be glad to come and supply their places. I think it would require such a class of emigrants, and if these two things were combined, the fisheries would greatly increase. A large amount of tonnage would be employed in them, and the result would be a large consumption of the productions of the Island. There would be a reaction upon the resources of the country which would be a benefit to the whole community. I have thrown out these remarks quite unprepared, for I did not expect such a subject before us to-day; but as some of your honors have spoken on the subject, I have no objection that these should be made known as my views. I know that much may be said on both sides; and I hope that if it is not taken up this session it will be at the next, whoever lives to see it, and that the merits of the case will be fully discussed and decided upon. I still think that if a bounty were allowed for a few years it would tend greatly to increase the trade of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I did not think this discussion would have taken such a wide scope, and perhaps it will be taken notice of what way this House views the matter. For my part, I am not prepared to give a decided opinion on the subject. I feel delicate in giving an opinion, as I did when the petition was presented; but if the people I represent are favorable to giving a bounty I would not oppose it. I have no particular objection to it, but I do not wish to injure one class of the people by giving a bounty to another. If young companies are springing up in the country, I dare *say* it would be desirable to encourage them for a few years, but the trouble is to give a bounty in such a way that those who deserve it would be the persons to receive it. If it would go to those who catch the fish I would not oppose it, but I think there are many ways to prevent it from going into their hands.

Hon. the President: The reason the people petitioned for a bounty this year was on account of the heavy duty put upon mackerel by the United States Government. It was thought it would throw a damper upon those who were prepared to engage in the business. The United States is nearly the only market we have for mackerel, and the high duty will place our fishermen in a very disadvantageous position. I am of opinion that this season will not be a very successful one for the mackerel fisheries, for I understand that a number of steamers are to be on the coast, and it is well known that where they run mackerel are not caught. That has been found to be the case in the United States. Before the last treaty there were three or four steamers on the coast, and our fishermen made poor fares, which they attributed to the presence of the steamers. If such a number of steamers are to be on the coast this season as we hear of, I am of opinion that there will be very few mackerel caught in the Gulf.

House resumed.—Bill reported agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in Mortgagee and Trustees, was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 9th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, a bill for the regulation of the Militia and Volunteer Forces was read a third time and passed.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, a bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island, was read a second time and committed.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell said he was not acquainted with the nature of the bill, and would like to hear its provisions explained.

Hon. Mr. McDonald was of opinion that when a measure of this kind was brought before the House, there should be some explanation of its provisions given by a member of the Government. It interfered, in some respects, with the rights of the subject, and if there was any necessity for it, the House should be acquainted with it.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: The reasons for passing this bill are, in my opinion, quite obvious. I have not been specially charged with giving any explanations or reasons for passing it; but I consider that, as there are no enactments on our statute book equivalent to the enactments of this bill, the state of the world in general, and of these Colonies in particular, do appear to call for such a measure. Not that I apprehend that any portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this Island have a desire to act such a part as to render a measure of this kind necessary; but we have reason to know that there have been parties insinuating themselves among the people of this Island, whether a few or many I cannot say; but the fact I do know, that they are trying to get the people to act a treasonable part. We may therefore take it for granted that where they would see Her Majesty's property unprotected by law, they would persist in tampering with the loyalty of the Colonists. And it is well known that parties having such objects in view are trying to ascertain what our position is,—how our banks and magazines are situated, and what the feelings of the people are, and where they may, with the greatest probability of success, steer their course, so as to succeed in their traitorous designs. Therefore I do say, as a member of this House, and a member of the Government, that there is a necessity for this bill. It is not uncommon in Great Britain, when anything extraordinary arises, to have enactments of this kind. I remember that, a few years ago, when some person, having a desire for notoriety, fired at Her Majesty, a bill was introduced for the security of Her Majesty's person, in the way of extending the superiority of the laws, and I think it is no more than right for the Government and the Legislature of this Island to pass a measure like this. And if, after a calm, deliberate view of the case, and under a due sense of our obligations to the Queen,—whose coronation oath implies that each of her subjects should reciprocate the very terms and stipulations of that oath,—any of your honors should consider that any clause of the bill goes beyond what the prospective necessities of the case require, it is your duty, while you would protect Her Majesty's interests, also to protect with equal care the rights of each of Her Majesty's subjects under the flag.

Hon. Atty. Gen: I think a bill of this kind had better be a part of the laws of this Colony, as it has been for many years a statute of Great Britain, for I believe it is little more than a literal copy of an act passed in Britain forty years ago, or more. It is true, we have laws relating to felonies and to the crime of treason; but there may be offences which may be nearly as serious as treason, and yet cannot be brought within that class of crime, so as to be punishable under those laws. Some years ago, as your honors may recollect, there were great riots in Manchester, which created great alarm in the minds of many of Her Majesty's subjects. Great multitudes of people assembled in a riotous manner, yet [illegible] the definition of treason. And in consequence of it being found difficult to punish people of that kind, the British Parliament passed an act, of which I believe this is a copy, and which has been acted upon there ever since. Now, in all the Colonies, I think it is right and proper that the laws, as regards the Crown and the safety of Her Majesty's Government, should be assimilated to those of Great Britain. We live in extraordinary times. There is a spirit of restlessness or lawlessness abroad, and though it may not reach our population, yet it is better to have a law such as this to meet any necessity that might arise. This bill, I presume, is merely to render more effective the punishment of those persons who, by any means, might overawe the authorities of the day, yet without bringing themselves within the crime of treason, and who, without an act of this kind, might escape punishment. I do not think it can inflict any wrong upon any person. It requires clear proof of a man's intention and acts before he can be convicted. A man might do just as bad as an overt act of treason and not come under that law. It is very difficult to convict a man of treason; and with that humanity which characterises British juries, they are loathe to pronounce a man guilty unless the evidence is very clear against him. If he does not come strictly within the letter of the law, he may escape, though guilty; but under this law he may be tried for a felonious intention, and then he would not be so liable to escape if he was guilty. The punishment is not penal. It is merely imprisonment. I did not know that the bill was prepared; but I heard a statement outside—indeed I think I heard His Excellency say that the laws here were defective in that respect, and I did expect that a bill of this kind would be brought in; but I do not think there need be any apprehension that it will act with undue severity upon any of Her Majesty's subjects.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I am satisfied with the explanations of his honor, who is a member of the Government, (Mr. Henderson), and his honor the Attorney General; but I must say that there are many bills which come before this House without any explanation, and I think it is due to the members of the House that a gentleman introducing a bill should give some explanation of it, and the reason for introducing it. I do not think the people of this Island require such a bill; but perhaps it will not do much harm, and it may be a safeguard, therefore I will not object to it.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: After the explanations of his honor from Queen's County (Mr. Henderson) and his honor the Attorney General, I am disposed to support the bill. I am quite prepared to place any requisite power in the hands of the Government to prevent the accomplishment of any treasonable designs, or the spread of any treasonable opinions in the Colony. If any persons should be found in this Colony (which is favorably known in England for the loyalty of its inhabitants) disseminating disloyal opinions, I would be glad to have a law by which they could be punished promptly and severely.

The committee having gone through the bill, the House was resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill "to incorporate the Summerside Fishing Company," was also read a third time and passed.

ELECTIONS BILL.

Committee resumed.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I would like to hear this bill more fully explained also. I think it is due to the House that some explanation of it should be given, or some reason shown for passing it, if any can be shown, if it can be made to appear that there is any necessity for it, I will support it; but if there is no necessity for it, I do not think it is prudent to force it through the House, for it will be a considerable expense to the Colony, and perhaps be injurious to the interests of the people.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I thought that, as far as the nature and design of the bill were concerned, it was tolerably well explained before. I am not aware of any extraordinary case that calls for it; but as I have said before, it has no party or sectional object in view—that if it is right and just in itself, it extends to all parties alike. It may be the judgment of your honors that it is wrong, but I believe it is right, and it is no more than carrying out the object we all have in view, that property should be fairly represented—that owners of property should have a fair chance of representing that property. And assuming, as a general rule, that those who have acquired property have a right to a voice in the enactment of laws for the regulation and protection of general society, beyond what those who have no stake in the country are entitled to. What may appear to militate against that, as a matter of course, is obvious to us all. The proprietors of township lands have a considerable amount of influence—perhaps more than they should have—and if the tenants and small freeholders had facilities for exercising the privileges which properly belong to them, the proprietors could have but little influence beyond what is their right. Every man has a right to vote for members of this Council, if his property comes up to the requirements of the act, and the law at present does not give the necessary facilities to parties having votes in different Counties, to give those votes their due weight and place. And, as I intimated before, if any member of this House, who has had many years' experience in politics, and should be able to point to any principle or fact, if such exists, which would prove that this bill is uncalled for, and is likely to be injurious to the interests of the people, it is his duty to point it out, on the general principle that on such member remains the burden of proof. Till that is done, I will be satisfied with my view of the case.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I would just ask if there was a similar law in the neighboring Provinces?

Hon. Mr. Henderson: We are not immediately concerned in the neighboring Provinces, though I would not despise their movements; yet I think it would be right to show that "sleepy hollow" is not asleep. If it can be proved that the act is called for, we have a right to take a step in advance.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Then I am to understand that it is something new.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: The laws of the other Provinces are in this building, and we can see for ourselves. I have not looked at them all, but I know that in some of the Colonies, electors can only vote in one place; and I have been told, by those who are well informed, that they can only vote in one district, at one election, in any of the neighboring Colonies. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) seems to think that if a similar law were in operation in the neighboring Colonies, we should pass this bill here, but I do not agree with him. If a similar law were in operation in every other country, that is no reason that we should pass this bill.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I did not say so.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I contend that even if such a law were in operation in every other country, we should exercise our own opinions. Now, if we pass this bill, a man, for a very small sum—less than £100—may have a vote for each of the thirty members of the House of Assembly, for a property qualification of forty shillings a year will entitle a man to a vote. Now, I would ask your honors if it is justice that a man, for that small sum, should be entitled to vote for all, and perhaps be the means of returning a number of the members of the House of Assembly? His honor from Queen's County (Mr. Henderson) said, during a previous discussion on this bill, that a man who had property should have a greater amount of influence in returning members to the Legislature than those who had not. He considered that a man earning £30 or £40 a year should not have as much influence [illegible] property. Now, we know that that man who earns £30 or £40 is as much affected by the laws as the man who is worth thousands. And because a man possesses a large amount of property, is that any reason that he should have more weight than the laboring man who produces that property? The man who labors with his hands is the man who enriches any country.

If the man who has a large income had to earn his livelihood, perhaps he would not care so much as the man who earns £30 or £40 a year. In fact, the man who has a large amount of property only derives it from the laboring classes. Besides, the man who possesses no property may be as intelligent as the man who has thousands; and the fact that this bill will enable a man to vote for 30 members at one polling place is enough, I think, to show your honors that it is not a proper or just measure for any Legislature to pass. It is not a party measure; for it gives no undue weight to one party more than another; but still, I maintain that the principle is not a correct one. If an amendment is to be made to the election law, it should be made in the opposite direction—it should be to say that no man should vote in more than one district. Then we would have a law similar to those in the neighboring Provinces, and which would be just and fair in every respect.

Hon. the President: The principle of the Bill is not new. It is only carrying out the principle of the present law. I know that at a former election there were votes given for members in a different County, but there was no provision for forwarding them from one County to another. It was maintained by some legal gentlemen that it could not be done. Some votes were forwarded, but the Returning Officer would not take account of them, because they were not legally forwarded. The bill confers no new power, and it is well guarded. A voter will have to qualify, and if he swears improperly he will be liable to be taken up for perjury. His honor from Georgetown (Mr. MacDonald) thinks the man who has no property has a right to equal privileges in electing members with the man who has a large amount, but the man who has property is liable to a heavy taxation, which the man who has no property is not liable to. Therefore I think there should be a little distinction made.

Hon. Mr. Walker: I am not inclined to support the bill. It is doing away with the very principle acted upon for many years. The Island is called "sleepy hollow," and when this bill becomes law, I think it will be more justly entitled to that appellation, for a man may almost vote in bed. I would like to see a man go to vote where his property is; but the principle of allowing a man in Charlottetown to record his vote in town for every member of the Legislature, is not a correct one. It is giving him an undue advantage over a man who resides and votes in a district, and nowhere else. His honor the President said it was no new principle—that electors already had the privilege of voting in every district where they had property, but they have to go where their property is to record their votes; and the privilege which the bill confers is one which I would not like to see granted, though it will be extended to all parties alike. It is a new act, for I do not think there is such a law in any of the other Colonies.

Hon. the President: Even now, a person in Charlottetown may get a situation at the polling place and vote for the members of King's County or Prince County. It is only giving greater facilities for carrying out the principles of the present law. At present, a man who can travel from one County to another has an advantage over the man who cannot do so.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Will it not, for a few hundred pounds, give a few individuals a great influence in returning thirty members to the House of Assembly, without leaving Charlottetown? And are your honors willing to commit to persons in Charlottetown such an influence in returning members to the Legislature? It is said they have that privilege at present; but perhaps a man would not go to the trouble and expense of purchasing property in each district if he knew that he had to go to the different places to record his vote, for he would know that he could not go to all the districts in one day, yet when he knows that for the vote in all the districts without leaving Charlottetown, he may do so. I am not here to advocate a measure to place such power in the hands of a few individuals in Charlottetown in opposition to the people in the country, which will be

(Continued on 4th page.)

Correspondence.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

Pursuant to notice the Honorable Joseph Hensley met his constituents at Souris, on Tuesday last, the 10th instant. The meeting was organized by the appointments of John McIntosh, Esquire, as Chairman, and the undersigned as Secretary.

Mr. Hensley made his appearance upon the platform amidst the enthusiastic cheers of over five hundred of the Electors of the District. He reviewed at great length the proceedings of the present Government, especially with reference to the Land Question, referring particularly to the Land Purchase Act and the Loan Bill. He spoke of the present very imperfect state of our so-called Free Education system. He made reference to Responsible Government and the extension of the Franchise as some of the results of the efforts of the Liberal Party. The Honorable gentleman then adverted to the Confederation question. He stated that when he addressed the electors of this District in the winter of 1865, he expressed himself as opposed to Confederation, and said that since that time he had heard nothing in favor of that measure which could induce him to change the opinion so then expressed. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Hensley was loudly cheered.

The Honorable Emanuel McEachen was then called upon to address the meeting. He gave a succinct account of his efforts to benefit the District during his session of the Legislature. He said that he was elected to attend to the local wants of the District, and that he felt satisfied with the success which attended his exertions. He alluded to the Military operations of the Government, the Barracks, &c., towards the close of his remarks Mr. McEachen spoke in terms of praise of his colleague, Mr. Hensley, and complimented the Electors of this District for their support of a gentleman so well deserving of confidence. Alexander Beaton, Esq., Edward Kickham, Esq., and Messrs. Alexander Campion and Gabriel McDonald also addressed the meeting.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the electors present:—

1st. Proposed by Mr. Gabriel McDonald, and seconded by Mr. James Stewart.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Honorable Joseph Hensley and Emanuel McEachen for their firm and consistent opposition to the Quebec Scheme of Confederation.

2d. Moved by D. McDonald, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alexander Campion.

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Hensley be respectfully solicited to continue his a Representative of the District, by allowing himself to be put in nomination at the next General Election.—Passed unanimously.

3d. Moved by Mr. Ronald McDonald, seconded by Mr. James Moynagh.

Resolved, That Edward Kickham, Esq., be invited to permit himself to be nominated as a Representative for this District at the ensuing election, in conjunction with Mr. Hensley.—Carried by a huge majority.

Mr. Kickham spoke in reply to this resolution, and stated that, although not ambitious to enjoy the honor of a seat in the Legislature, he could not do otherwise than accede to the wishes of the majority of so large and influential a meeting.

4th. Moved by Mr. Gabriel McDonald, seconded by Mr. Alexander Campion.

Resolved, That the Hon. Emanuel McEachen be requested to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the Electors of this District at the approaching election.—This resolution did not pass, an overwhelming majority appeared against it.

A vote of thanks was then passed in favor of the Chairman, after which the meeting dispersed.

DANIEL McDONALD, *Sec'y.*

Sogie, July 11, 1866.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, a Public Meeting of the Electors residing at the above named place, called by the Honorable Joseph Hensley, was held at the Cross Roads, Lot 47. Mr. James McLean was appointed to act as Chairman, and the subscriber to act as Secretary.

Mr. Hensley spoke first, in reference to his own Parliamentary conduct during the period of his representation of this District. Being a member of the Opposition, he said that he could not accomplish as much as he wished; but that he did all he could. He supported all measures that he believed to be advantageous to the country, without regard to political parties. He showed that the present Government were only carrying out the measures introduced by the Liberal party, in reference to the Land Question—that in extending the Land Purchase Act they are passing censure upon themselves. Mr. Hensley also spoke regarding the proposed Confederation of the Colonies, and expressed himself strongly in opposition to the Quebec Scheme.

Hon. Emanuel McEachen was the next to address the meeting. He referred on his own political action during his Parliamentary career.

From the fact of his being a supporter of the Government, he said, he had great advantages for obtaining benefits for the District; and during last session of the Legislature he secured everything that he asked. He said the Government had acted properly in bringing troops to the Island last summer; and made mention of the bringing here of the "Newfoundland Fencibles" as a precedent for that act of the Government. The building of the barracks, and the matter of Education were also spoken of by him. He said that the Government would have been defeated on two or three occasions during last Session, had it not been for him; that he supported them at the "Caucus Meetings" in which they were accustomed to assemble their party, previously to taking a vote in the House; in fact, that it was he who drew up the anti-Confederate Resolutions; and that, had it not been for the manner in which he performed his task, the Government would have been defeated on the question of Confederation, because of their being so many Confederates in the Executive and in the House of Assembly.

After Mr. McEachen had concluded, Mr. Hensley spoke again at great length. He said that the Government were themselves culpable for the disturbances amongst the tenantry, on account of the deception which they had practised towards them. He alluded to the "Caucus Meetings," referred to by Mr. McEachen, as contrary to the principles of Responsible Government. He spoke of the Tenants' Compensation Bill, the Rent Roll Bill, and the Loan Bill, as measures of the Liberal party which would have been beneficial to the country, if they had become law; and which would have become law were it not for the opposition of certain interested parties.

Mr. E. Kickham then addressed the electors. He said that he had been invited to offer himself as a candidate at the approaching election; that if he should be elected, he would give his support to the Liberal party.

The following Resolutions were then put to the meeting, and unanimously carried:

Moved by Dugald Campbell, Esq., seconded by Mr. Peter McDonald.

Resolved, That this meeting is entirely opposed to Confederation on the terms agreed to at the Quebec Conference.

Moved by Mr. Daniel McDonald, seconded by John Stewart, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Honorables Joseph Hensley and Emanuel McEachen for their opposition to Confederation in the House of Assembly last Session.

On a division being taken for Mr. Hensley, almost all present appeared in his favor. The meeting consisted of between one and two hundred electors.

On motion, John Stewart, Esq., took the chair. A vote of thanks was then rendered to Mr. McLean for the excellent manner in which he discharged the duties of chairman. Three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Messrs. Hensley, McEachen, and Kickham. The meeting then broke up.

D. McDONALD, *Sec'y.*

July 12, 1866.

EAST POINT, 10th July, 1866.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—May I beg you to do me the favor of inserting the following few lines in an early issue of your widely-circulated journal, and oblige, Yours truly,

FRANCIS McKINNON.

In the *Examiner* of the 16th inst., there appears an article over the signature of "Daniel McDonald," purporting to be an official account of a couple of public meetings, which came off at Souris and the East Point, at the instance of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, on the 10th and 11th inst. respectively, but which, I regret to have to say, is not only *tremendously* incorrect in several important particulars, but so jumbled and garbled also, as to change completely the substance of the matters which it affects to represent.

Had this report—notoriously untruthful although it is—appeared as an anonymous communication, I would treat it with the same silent contempt with which I have treated every effort of the kind wherewith I have been assailed for the last seven or eight months. But to permit it to pass uncorrected, after having been ushered into existence under the actual paternity of no less distinguished a personage than the *inimitable* Mark and pedagogue of South East, would be a tacit recognition of the truthfulness of a report which I have no hesitation in pronouncing to be a deliberate misrepresentation of facts.

It is not true that at the Souris meeting "I complimented the electors on their support of a gentleman so well worthy of confidence as Mr. Hensley." But what I *did* say to the electors was, that "if they were determined to have a representative in opposition they could not make a better selection than Mr. Hensley."

I did not say as the East Point Meeting "that the Government had acted *properly* in bringing the troops to the Island last summer." What I actually said in reference to this matter was, that although the bringing in the troops, the erection of the barracks, and the suppression of the riots, were all accomplished facts long before the election came off here last winter; yet, with all these facts staring us in the face, I was elected with the distinct understanding that I should support the Government. Neither did I "mention the bringing here of the Newfoundland Fencibles as a precedent for *that* act of the Government." But Alex. Beaton, Esq., having asked me "if the Government were justifiable in building the barracks without the authority of the Legislature," I replied that I thought all Governments—our own included—had the constitutional power, in *extraordinary cases*, of appropriating money for the public service without the immediate authority of Parliament. That to have convened the Legislature for the purpose referred to only, would be only to add a few thousand pounds more, by way of legislative expenses, to the debt of the Colony. And that, in building the barracks without the special authority of Parliament, the Government had not acted without *precedent*, as Messrs. Hensley, Coles, &c., had, when bringing a detachment of the "Newfoundland Fencibles" here a few years ago, acted solely on their own responsibility, without either law or authority to justify them in the act.

I did not say "that the Government would have been defeated on two or three occasions during last session that it not been for me." But I *did* say, in reply to Mr. Hensley, who had been throwing considerably about his independent votes, that it was quite easy for him, or for any other gentleman in opposition, to give an independent vote, as there could be no danger of overthrowing his party thereby, they being already in the minority. But that case is widely different with a member of the majority, particularly when such majority happens to be but small, as was the case with us last session. In such case, he is obliged to vote with his party on all questions having a tendency to affect the stability of the Government. That in consequence of our small majority, and of my own inexperience in parliamentary transactions, I was obliged to proceed with the utmost caution, lest I might, at any time, inadvertently defeat a party who, in consideration of the many substantial benefits they had conferred on the district, and of their manifest disposition to do justice to my constituents, I felt myself in duty bound to support. I did not say that "I supported the Government in caucus." Neither did I assert that it was I who *drew up* the anti-Confederate resolutions of last session, or that it was owing to my *management* of the affair the Government were saved from defeat.

But Mr. Kickham—whose ideas of the constitutional obligations of a member of Parliament seem to be but vaguely defined—having charged *me* with the unpardonable sin of being "too great a supporter of the Government entirely," I replied that he must have very droll notions of parliamentary independence, if he thought a member of Parliament ought sometimes to vote against his own friends, for the mere fun of the thing, or to show the world what an off-handed fellow he was.

I showed, also, that I—like every other supporter of any Government—was bound to vote with my party during the passage of the Address in answer to the Governor's speech through committee. That this address, being a purely ministerial document, to permit the Opposition to amend even one of its least important paragraphs, would have the immediate effect of overthrowing the Administration; and that Mr. Kickham, too, if he had a seat in Parliament, and his friends in power, would *have* to vote with his party on all questions of a purely party character.

I explained further that the address in question, being once safely disposed of, members are at liberty to vote as they please. That whatever diversity of opinion may arise, between different members of the Government, or between themselves and any of their supporters, is generally arranged in "caucus." Where strong debates sometimes arise, but where mutual concessions, also, are generally made. That I had frequently voted against individual members of the Government, and that the anti-Confederate resolutions of last session, in which both Liberals and Conservatives joined, were mine. (I did not state that I drew up these resolutions, as alleged by the veritable correspondent of the *Examiner*), and that had not those resolutions, or something like them, been adopted, the anti-union supporters of the Government, myself among the number, would have gone in for the resolutions of the Opposition, an act, the result whereof would have been the immediate resignation of the Government. Had Mr. McDonald been disposed to do me the least meed of justice, in his report, he might—instead of crediting me with expressions that I never made use of—have stated that although both at Souris and the East Point the most desperate efforts were made to establish some tangible charge against me, not a single one succeeded. That although I challenged my opponents to name even one objectionable vote of mine during the past session, they were unable to do so. That although Mr. Hensley admitted that being in the minority, his chief occupation in the House of Assembly is to find fault with the majority; yet he was constrained to admit that the only fault he could find with me was that I sat on a different side of the House from himself.

I admit that, at the Souris meeting, a majority of the people were against me. But these are the same men who opposed me last winter, and who would still continue to do the same, although I were to fetch every shilling in the English exchequer and distribute it among them—money or local improvements being no object with them, they are so immensely independent. But the same party will not always rule the roost in Souris; my friends will appear on the stage in due time, nor have I any misgivings as to the issue when they do so.

In conclusion, I beg to intimate that whenever Mr. McDonald may be permitted to take with the Queen's English, while composing his bits of poetry, he shall not practise any of the poet's license in my course with impunity.

EMANUEL McEACHEN.

P. S.—Other papers please copy.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1866.

THE PARTY AT VERNON RIVER.

According to announcement, the Vernon River Tea, in aid of St. Joachim's Church, came off on Tuesday, 17th inst. Although it rained very heavily in the forenoon, and the prospects looked gloomy, a large number of people, not only from Vernon River and its vicinity, but also from the distant settlements of Cove Head, Morell, &c., assembled to participate in the day's festivity. On our arrival at the grounds, we were surprised to see such grand and excellent preparations—which must have cost much time and expense—made by the Committee for the entertainment and enjoyment of those who patronized the Tea. Indeed, we think they surpassed, in this particular, anything of the kind we have seen; and, had the weather been favorable during the early part of the day, that it would have been, in every sense of the word, *the* Tea of the season.

The large tent, in which tea was taken, was tastefully decorated and entwined with green boughs. At the end of each tea table was planted a large flag staff, on the top of which floated to the breeze several large flags. A refreshment saloon, no less handsomely decorated, was erected at a short distance from the tent referred to. Here, everything calculated to replenish the inner man was served up cheaply and punctually. The most exquisite jellies, strawberries, well creamed, and different kinds of temperate drinks, seemed to be relished very much—if we may be allowed to judge from the large crowd that flocked around the counter. But it was the Tea Tables that presented the most inviting appearance. They at once showed the high taste of the young ladies who prepared them. The choicest pound-cakes, nicely adorned with flowers, and the large quantities of various other kinds of pastry, almost made the tables groan beneath their weight; and they were, doubtlessly, appreciated by the large number that sat down to tea. We cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and kindness evinced by the young ladies who attended on the different tables. We hope, ere many months shall have passed, we will have the pleasure of assisting at another of their Tea celebrations.

Every kind of amusement was got up to pass the day agreeably. A large platform, nicely covered with canvass, and neatly decorated with evergreens, was erected in a convenient place; where, to the tuneful sound of the violin, youth and beauty stepped it off "on light fantastic toe." We are sure that those who participated in the dancing enjoyed themselves well; and will often remember, with the most pleasing emotions, the incidents of a day so agreeably spent. Sack races, leaping, and various other athletic exercises were spiritedly sustained, and reflected much credit on the competitors—as well on account of the feats they accomplished as on account of the spirit of fair play and friendly rivalry in which they were conducted. The lottery of a silver mounted set of harness and the sale of cake closed the day's proceedings. The conduct of the people who were in attendance, and who, we think, numbered something more than fifteen hundred, was indeed praiseworthy. In such a large concourse, during the whole day, not an angry word was spoken; not the least sign of discordant feeling was evinced. The handsome sum of £140 was, we understand, realized.

Before concluding, we must return our thanks to the Rev. Pastor of Vernon River, and his indefatigable assistant, for the generous welcome we received, and the kind hospitality manifested towards us. We had almost forgotten to mention that excellent stable accommodations were given to those who came a distance; a fact, which, of itself, clearly indicates the excellence of the arrangements made for the occasion.

CONVENT EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the pupils of this institution, which took place in St. Andrew's Hall on the 12th inst., might be called a brilliant affair. Amongst the visitors, we noticed His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Gen. Seammon, U. S. Consul, and lady, His Worship Mayor Haviland, the Hon. Charles Young, L. L. D., Hon. Geo. Coles, the Rev. Mr. Beaubien, of Montreal, besides nearly all the Catholic clergy of the Island, a number of members of the Legislature, and a large proportion of the elite of the city. The examination, which was interspersed by vocal and instrumental music, dramas and dialogues, was conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Rev. A. McDonald, and the Rev. P. Doyle. The pupils manifested a creditable proficiency in Grammar, Geography, History, Botany, Philosophy and Zoology. In French, too, the advanced classes appeared to be as thoroughly instructed as if it were their mother tongue. Of the music, we will not presume to speak, further than to say, that if all the visitors were as well pleased with the performance as we were, they must entertain no mean opinion of the knowledge which the Convent pupils possess of this pleasing branch of education. The specimens of painting, embroidery, plain and fancy needle-work, which were hung round the walls, attracted much attention, and called forth the encomiums of all.

The number of children present at the examination being about two hundred—all tastefully dressed in white—evidences the high estimation in which the institution is held; whilst the successful manner in which the exercises were gone through with promises to elevate still higher the character of the Congregation de Notre Dame as an educational institution. The unvarying success which has attended it since its establishment has been most gratifying,—exceeding, in fact, the warmest anticipations of its friends; and its prospects for the future are as cheering as could be desired.

The examination having concluded with an address from one of the young ladies—an address which, for the elegance of its language and its well-turned compliments, it would be difficult to excel, and reflected much credit upon its author,—the Rev. A. McDonald, after a few appropriate prefatory remarks, read aloud the names of the pupils who, by their diligence, etc., succeeded, during the past year, in winning prizes. As these were named, His Worship the Mayor distributed the prizes, accompanying each with a few words of well-deserved compliment. When this part of the proceedings terminated, His Worship expressed the pleasure he felt in assisting at so interesting an examination; congratulated the Ladies of the Convent for the success which attended their educational efforts; the pupils for the proficiency they manifested, and the community upon possessing such an excellent establishment, wherein young ladies can acquire an education of the most varied and useful kind. He was followed by His Lordship the Bishop in a brief and appropriate exhortation to the pupils. The National Anthem was then performed in magnificent style, upon pianos, by twenty hands, and the proceedings terminated.

The *Islander* again suggests the appointing of two delegates from this Island to co-operate with those from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have just left for Europe, and in order to bait the hook, names the Hon. Messrs. Palmer and Coles as the gentlemen possessing the confidence of the Colony. This is a mere dodge on the part of W. H. Pope, in all likelihood, to get this Island to recognize the principle of Union by taking part in the Conferences at Downing Street; and, once there, the Island delegates might contend in vain for just and equitable terms, but they would have to be bound by the decision of the majority, and by that decision, the fate of the Colony would be sealed forever, whatever instructions or reservations the delegates might receive from this Government. They who loveth danger—the Scripture informs us—shall perish therein; and our best chance to preserve our independence and liberty intact, is to take no part in, nor recognise in any way these Conferences, inaugurated under Canadian auspices. There is no fear of being legislated into Confederation, whatever danger there is in being tricked into it; and it is truly a matter for thanks to know that our foes, Confederate plotters do not possess the power, as they do the desire, in their efforts to better their own "prospects," to barter this Colony to the Canadians at something like eighty cents a-head; for, were it otherwise, the rights of the people would be set aside in the most summary manner, and the bitter Quebec pill forced down our throats right off.

The St. Dunstan's Temperance Tea came off, according to announcement, on the grounds of St. Dunstan's College, on Monday last, and was well patronized. The Temperance Society, headed by the City Amateur Band, and a splendid Banner, recently painted by Mr. John Murphy, marched to the grounds about 10 o'clock, a. m., and on arriving there the sports of the day commenced. Swings were erected, and dancing, cricket-playing and quoit-pitching were almost uninterruptedly sustained until the close of the day. Tea was ready at two o'clock, and the number who attended the tables was so large, that the ladies who presided at them were exhausted in strength as well as in provisions before all the guests were served. The Lottery, in connection with the Tea, took place on the grounds, and the utmost impartiality characterised its management. A Music-box, valued at £30, was the principal article, and was won by a Mr. Furness, belonging to the city. About half-past seven in the evening, the Society re-formed and marched back to St. Andrew's Hall and dispersed. The Dramatic Entertainments, also in connection with the Tea, was likewise well patronized, and seemed to give much pleasure to the audience. Altogether, we think the Tea, the Lottery, and the Dramatic Entertainment were financially very successful. The Committee are deserving of thanks for their arrangements, and the zealous manner in which they labored to render the affair harmonious and pleasing to all.

Blackwood's Magazine for June has been received. Its contents are:—Ginevra da Siena; Sir Brook Fossbrook—Part xiii.; Life of Steele; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence—conclusion; A Man's a Man for a' that; The Permissive Bill; The Political Crisis; Index. We regret to have to part with our friend, Heros Von Borcke, whom we have followed with unabated interest from his first entrance on the theatre of the late civil war in the United States until his departure for England with shattered health and a Northern bullet in his lungs. His memoirs are as diversified and interesting as the romantic adventures of "Charles O'Malley." However, Blackwood still sustains its interest in the contributions of Bulwer, Lever, and other first-class writers.

Edinburgh Review.—The April No. has been received, and contains the following articles, viz:—1. Grote's Plato; 2. Musæ Britannicæ; 3. Water Supply; 4. Correspondence of Marie Antoinette; 5. Irish Church; 6. Autobiography of Prince Charles of Hesse; 7. Reconstruction of the American Union; 8. Diary of the Right Honorable W. Windham; 9. The Reform Bill.

Capt. Smith, of the detachment of the 4th King's Own, now stationed here, has been appointed Field Inspector of Militia for this Island, at, it is said, £300 per annum. If such an officer is required, we think our authorities might have appointed one of our local Volunteer or Militia officers,—Major Pollard, for example, who is admitted to be quite competent to discharge the duties of Field Inspector. His long service, and the time and money spent by him in forwarding the Volunteer movement, fully entitled him to promotion and reward; but this appointment must convince him and his brother Volunteers that their services and support, however acceptable to "the powers that be," when gratuitously given, stand no chance of being rewarded when those of an aristocrat or a foreigner are put in competition with them.

The Annual Tea in connection with the Wesleyan Sabbath School of this City, takes place to-day, at Kensington. We must say that of all the Teas given by the various societies and institutions of this community, the Wesleyan is by far the best, and we have no doubt their reputation for excellence will be sustained on this occasion.

There will be a public meeting in the City Hall this evening at 7 o'clock, with the object of devising means for placing the Fire Department on an efficient footing.

We are glad to find, and we record the fact with pleasure and thanks, that subscriptions are being raised in various sections of the Island, as also in St. John, Halifax, and other towns in the neighboring Provinces, to assist the sufferers by the late fire in Charlottetown. Assistance is much needed, even by those who are supposed to have suffered little, and will be gratefully received.

What has become of the *Summerside Progress*? We have not received the last No.

Mr. LePage has just published a poetical account of "The great conflagration in Charlottetown on Sunday morning, July 15, 1866," copies of which can be procured from him.

A young man named Wriston, who, on the morning of the fire in Charlottetown drank some Prussic acid by mistake, after lingering in great agony since that time, died on Saturday last.

Personal.—Among the passengers of the *David Cannon*, which sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, G. B., was Mr. L. H. Davies, Barrister, who proceeds to London to complete his studies previous to being admitted as an Attorney of the Supreme Court of this Island. He carries with him our best wishes.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HALIFAX, July 18, 1866.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa* arrived this morning, at half-past seven o'clock, from Liverpool, via Queenstown. London dates are to the morning and Queenstown to the evening, of the 7th instant. After three days heavy fighting in Bohemia between the Austrians and Prussians, a decisive battle was fought on the 3d instant, at a place called Nachod and was won by the Prussians. The Austrian loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is set down at 40,000, whilst the Prussian loss is much less—a result attributed to the murderous needle-gun used in the Prussian service. Marshal Benedek commanded the Austrians, and the Crown Prince, Frederick Charles, the Prussians. A London paper says:—

"At Berlin the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Multitudes parade the streets and serenade the Queen, and the statue of Frederick the Great has, naturally enough, been covered with laurels and trophies. It may be asked how all this unexpected harvest of success has been reaped? The answer is simple—the best and bravest soldiers in Germany, and, perhaps, with two exceptions in the world, led by a General whose skill and courage all tongues and pens proclaim, have been cut to pieces, vanquished and put to the rout by the needle-gun. To this implement alone the Prussians owe their triumphs. The Austrians might have had it if they pleased. Our wise men deliberately rejected it some years ago. It implied breach-loading, and that was considered incompatible with safety in bayonet charges, and with economy in ammunition, and so the needle-gun was rejected as possibly wasteful of gunpowder and as doubtful in a bayonet charge, as if we were living in the age of Brown Bess and the flint-lock, when the order was—when going into action—to reserve fire until within forty yards of the enemy, and even then very few were hit; instead of a time when dead shots are fired from rifles at 1200 yards' range—rather too much ground to traverse after the volley before crossing bayonets. The Prussians have not only been able to fire five or seven shots for one at long range, with effect, but the construction of their weapon has given them an enormous advantage by giving much greater certainty to their aim. The wounded Austrians are five to one, and of these a great number have been hit in the legs and thighs—a pretty conclusive proof that most of the Prussian bullets have had their billet. Everything in this war demonstrates the immense superiority of the needle-gun, which the Prussians had the judgment to adopt, and the absolute necessity of its adoption by other Great Powers, if they wish to keep their own, and to maintain their position in the scale of nations."

The Florence papers regard the cession of Venetia as a stratagem to isolate Prussia, and then resume hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such a proceeding, but will remain faithful to the national cause to the last. The cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of the national rights, and a submission to foreigners. Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

As a proof of what effect the cession of Venetia has had upon Italy, the army on the Po was preparing for an attack upon the Austrians. Clearly neutral Europe was premature in anticipating peace from the cession of Venetia by Austria. The question as it at present stands has a very unpleasant aspect, and is not without an appearance of a tendency to augment the present complications. A late telegram states that a severe engagement took place on July 5th, between the Prussians and the Bavarians, near Dermbach, resulting in the defeat of the latter.

The following are the latest accounts from the seat of war:—

Eisenach, July 6—In the engagement which took place at Dermbach between the Prussian Gablenz division and the Bavarians, the former captured eight positions. The Prussians are advancing victoriously.

Brescia, July 6—Two Austrian gunboats have opened fire on Gorgnano, Lake Garda, but were repulsed. It is rumored that an Austrian gunboat has been sunk near Sherminos.

Horitz, July 5—The head-quarters of the Prussian army have been transferred to Pardubitz. All the forts on the Elbe between Pardubitz and the Elbe territory are in the hands of the Prussians. Field Marshal Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Bruun, followed by both the army corps. It is not yet decided where the Prussians will make a division to attack Koniginatz.

The Austrians are said to have abandoned Prague.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:—Now that there is such a rage for breach-loaders, it is but justice to recollect that we owe to Lord DeGrey the fact that we are so forward in our arrangements for introducing them into our own army.

The British Cabinet has been formed. First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. B. Disraeli; Home Secretary, Right Hon. S. H. Walpole; Foreign Secretary, Lord Stanley; Colonial Secretary, Earl Carnarvon; War Secretary, General Peel; Lords of the Admiralty, Sir John Hay, (first Naval Lord; Attorney General, Sir H. Cairns; Lord Lieutenant, of Ireland, Marquis of Abercorn; Irish Secretary, Lord Naas (in the Council); Lord Advocate, (Scotland) Mr. Patton.

The defeat of the Reform Bill and the resignation of Ministers have created much more excitement among the reformers and working classes in London than had been anticipated. Already two great open-air demonstrations have been made at Trafalgar Square, where at least 40,000 persons assembled to express confidence in Mr. Gladstone, to vent their feelings against the Tories, to hoot Mr. Lowe and Lord Elcho, and to pass strong resolutions in favor of Parliamentary reform.

The discount demand at the Bank on the 6th was of a full average character, but in the Stock Exchange advances were offered at 6½ per cent.

The Revenue returns published this week afford a gratifying proof of the progressive trade and resources of the country under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

Accounts from all parts of the country represent the thunder-storm of June 30th as most destructive to the life of man and beast.

The marriage of the Princess Helena, third daughter of the Queen, to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, was solemnized on Thursday with great pomp at Windsor. No Royal marriage has taken place in this country, within our memory, has caused so much popular dissatisfaction. The great disparity of age—the bridegroom being older than the late Prince Consort—the circumstances which, according to report, led to the engagement, and other matters upon which we do not choose to dwell, have unquestionably created deep prejudices in the public mind against this marriage.

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MAIL.

18, 1866.

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The cholera has broken out in St. Petersburg.

The Marquis of Landsowne is dead.

Sir Bulwer Lytton has been elevated to the House of Lords.

The Vienna papers announce that Gen. Clam Gallas, commander of the first corps of the army of the North, Field Marshal Baron Henikstein, chief of staff, and Major-General Krismanicz, will be brought before court-martial on account of their conduct during the operations in Bohemia.

VERY LATEST.

JULY 10.

The Great Eastern was safely anchored and had finished coaling. The rest of the cable was expected to arrive hourly. The condition of the cable on board is tested night and day, and improved greatly since the immersion under the water in the tanks, and is now considered electrically perfect. The shore end was successfully laid and tests perfect. The W. Corry was paying out the cable. Splicing the main cable to the shore end commences on the 11th. All is going well. The 1865 cable has been tested and is as perfect as when laid.

No armistice has yet been declared. Negotiations continue.

The Italian papers state that Russia has declined an armistice.

Semi-official Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice. And armed mediations are announced at Prussian head-quarters.

Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords, on the 9th, in which after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming the Ministry, said in foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of the community to maintain relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all vexatious and irritating interference and advice. With respect to the war in central Europe, the Government would maintain perfect neutrality, but would be prepared in conjunction with other powers, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian Volunteers, and an expression of his desire that a Confederation of all the British North American Colonies might soon be accomplished.

VIENNA, July 10th.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto in which he says, the heavy misfortunes which had befallen his army of the North, moved to its inmost core his heart, but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God, and his good and sacred right, had not marred a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but offered to mediate with Prussia for the suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer he accepts and announces himself prepared to make peace upon an honorable condition to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war, but he would not make peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken, sooner than this he would carry on war to the utmost extremity. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks are being filled by conscriptions and Volunteers, called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bound down.

LIVERPOOL, 12th.—No practical result to negotiations are yet apparent. The Globe believes that the continent is on the brink of a general European war. Prussia continues firm in her demands. The Italians are advancing in spite of French orders. The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th. The Cherbourg squadron had also been ordered to sail, destination unknown. Breadstuffs declining. Provisions easier.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 21st.

The Commercial Advertiser says, facts show conclusively that Cholera is now raging in certain portions of the city. It is beyond doubt that epidemic is pursuing its incipient steps, beginning in regions most favorably disposed for its development. The facts relative to the number of cases on Harts Island are deemed so appalling that publicity is denied.

Surgeon Calhoun of that Post has died of Cholera, and an able corps of Physicians have been sent there, and also to the Governor's Island.

One hundred and thirty-one burial permits were granted in this city this morning, making an aggregate since Sunday morning last of 1082 interments. The demand for hearses is so great that it cannot be supplied. Gold 151½.

NEW YORK, 23rd.

"City of Paris" left on the eleventh. France suggested negotiations that German Confederation be dissolved and another established. Neither Prussia or Austria form a part. Rhine constitutes western frontier. Prussian conditions are, exclusion Austria from German confederation, and exclusive command forces of confederation by Prussia. Napoleon sent those conditions St. Petersburg and London, as raising questions European interest, which can only be settled by concert great powers.

NEW YORK, 24th.

Liverpool dates are to 15th, per "Scotia." The proposed mediation of Napoleon ended for the present. Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. On the 15th the Great Eastern was paying out the cable, one hundred and fifty miles from land. Signals perfect. English political news unimportant. Birmingham Banking Company has suspended—its liabilities over two millions sterling. Gold 150½.

According to the Canadian detailed accounts, $100,000 has been the price paid for the *conversion* of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Confederation. "Secret police" or "secret service" is the term applied to the transaction. We wonder if ex-Secretary Pope—who has just arrived from Canada—is supplied with the same kind of argument? Time will tell.

THUNDER STORM.—A thunder storm of unusual severity visited the western portion of this Island, on Friday morning last, doing considerable damage in several localities where the lightning struck. Among those that we hear of who suffered by it were—Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Grand River, had two cows and a calf killed, the latter burst almost to a strip by the electric fluid; Mr. William Boundy of St. Eleanor's, on the Linkletter road, had a horse killed; and Mr. Archibald McGougan, of Malpeque, also had a horse killed. We learn of trees and horses having been struck by the lightning; but no human lives have been lost, and we hear of no human lives being lost. This has been one of the most severe storms of the kind that has visited us for many years. It was fortunately of short duration.—*S. P.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COUNCIL OFFICE, July 6, 1866.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Peter DesBrisay, Esq., to be Postmaster General for this Island, in the place of Lemuel Cambridge Owen, Esq., who has resigned that Office.

James Currie, Esq., to be Assistant in the General Post Office, in the place of Peter DesBrisay, Esq.

Mr. Wallace McLeod, to be an additional Assistant in the General Post Office.

Wm. Hayden, Esq., of Morell, to be a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for St. Peter's, in the place of John Benjamin Cox, Esq., deceased.

John Dixon, Esq., of Township No. 42, to be a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts, for St. Peter's Bay, in the place of Daniel McPhee, Esq., resigned.

Mr. James McDonald, of Georgetown, to be Keeper of the Lighthouse at Panmure Island, in the place of Mr. John Duff, resigned.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Sharpe of Kensington, Township No. 19, a Justice of the Peace for Prince County.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to Establish Post Offices at the under-mentioned places, and to appoint the following persons Postmasters—in terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, Cap. 12, viz:

Township No. Two—Mr. William Haywood.

Higgins' Road, Township No. Thirteen—Mr. Henry Lee.

Vernon River Bridge—Mr. George Forbes.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Collectors of Impost and Excise, Commissioners for issuing Licenses to American Fishermen at the following ports in this Island, viz:

Cascumpec—James Forsyth, Esq.
Richmond Bay—Benjamin Beairsto, Esq.
Georgetown—W. B. Aitken, Esq.
Colville Bay—Philip Leslie, Esq.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Joseph Hensley, a Commissioner for the management of the Fund arising from the sale of Glebe and School Lands, in the place of Robert Hutchinson, Esq., deceased.

MAJOR JAMES PATON, 4th The King's Own Royal Regiment, to have the local rank of Colonel.

CAPTAIN A. J. DOUGLAS SMITH, 4th The King's Own Royal Regiment, to be an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia with the local rank of Colonel.

In another column appears an advertisement of the Annual Gathering of the Caledonia Club, which is to take place on the 15th of August next. The Committee have most generously decided to give the Net Proceeds towards the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire. Funds could scarcely be devoted to a more worthy object, and we trust therefore that the Committee will be so patronized as to enable them to lay a most liberal offering on many of the still smoking altars of our fellow citizens, laid desolate by the late calamitous fire.—*Pat.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday, 5th instant, as Mr. Daniel McNeill, of Miscouche, was engaged in hauling a spar from Mr. Donald Ramsay's ship, building in Summerside, out of the woods near the Quagmire on the Western Road, an accidental jolt threw him from his seat, and the wheel passed over his left arm above the elbow crushing it badly. He now lies at his house in Miscouche in a very low condition. Mr. McNeill is a worthy, hard-working man, and this accident is a sad blow to his family, with whom we deeply sympathize. Dr. Price is attending him.—*S. P.*

We are happy to learn from parties present at the Alberton Episcopal Bazaar and Tea, that it was a very pleasant and agreeable affair. The articles on sale looked beautiful, and the cake and tea were delicious. The handsome sum realized was £59. "*bene!*"—*Pat.*

☞ An inquest was held on Friday the 6th inst., before Dr. Beer, one of the Corner's for Queen's County, on the body of Angus Praught, of Mill Vale, found on the road, about ten miles from the City. Verdict—Accidental Death.

And on Friday last, another inquest was held before the same gentleman, on the body of Patrick Traynor, Farmer, of Johnson's River, drowned by falling through the ice last spring. Verdict—Found Drowned.

The Confederate delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada—some twenty in number—have started for England.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Effectual Aid.—In the sad time of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be procured at little cost. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable in relieving pain, reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misapplied, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. Taken in appropriate doses, they are a blessing to the rich, when suffering from gout, skin diseases, &c., and a boon to the poor when struck down by illness.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of cold, and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, Clergymen, Military men and others who use them.

An old and well-tried remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, has stood the test for thirty years. Millions of Mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain; softens the gums; regulates the bowels; gives an infant, troubled with colic, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

On the 10th ult., at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, by the Very Rev. D. McDonald, V.G., Mr. James E. Kelly, of Fort Augustus, to Miss Mary Mullins, late of the City of Lynn, Mass.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday last, of Scarlet Fever, John Morin, aged 7 years, only son of Mr. John Ross, Proprietor of River's Weekly.

At Charlottetown, on the 18th inst., after two years suffering, which he endured with Christian patience, Patrick Gormley, aged 18 years, son of John Gormley. He was an obedient son and kind brother. May he rest in peace.

At Charlottetown, on Friday last, after a short illness, borne with Christian resignation, Nicholas Wimyow, in the 79th year of his age. Deceased was an excellent young man, kind and amiable to a degree, which gained for him the love and respect of those who knew his worth. Nipped off in the flower of youth, his loss will be severely felt by all, but most by his mother, with whom we sincerely sympathize in her terrible bereavement.—"*Verily in the midst of life we are in death.*"

READING ROOM.

THE READING ROOM having been burnt down by the late fire, the Room over D. McLarrington's Office, next door to the Telegraph Office, has been taken, where all papers are requested to be sent. Subscriptions to be paid to Mr. GEORGE THRESHER, who is appointed Superintendent and Secretary of said Room, in place of Mr. Archibald McNeill, resigned.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE COLES, President.

July 20, 1866.

Reading Room Building,

Charlottetown, July 19, '66.

To the Subscribers of the Charlottetown Reading Room

Gentlemen;

I BEG to inform you that the READING ROOM is RE-OPENED in that large and conveniently situated three-story building, one door from Duncan's Brick Store, Corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets, on the tables of which are the Daily Telegrams, and the latest files of European, American and Colonial Papers; also the value of Gold and latest market quotations, &c., &c.

Hoping that my long experience will enable me to secure a continuance of the support of all my friends,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obed't serv't.
A. McNEILL,
Reading Room Manager.

P. S. Gentlemen who have paid their subscription for the present year, will be admitted to the new Room, free of charge up to the First of January, 1867. 6in

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING,

DORCHESTER STREET.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1866.

Caledonia Club Gathering.

THE Third Annual Gathering of the Caledonia Club, and International Competition in Highland Games, will be held at Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August next. Net proceeds to be given towards the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire.

Chief—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
President—Hon. Col. Gray, M.P.P.
Vice Presidents—Hons. P. Walker, M. L. C., and James Duncan, M. P. P.

(For particulars see handbills.)

E. J. McDOUGALL, Sec'y.

July 20, 1866.

Books, &c.

THE Subscriber will sell at AUCTION on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7 o clock at his Auction Room, Dorchester Street, near the R. C. Cathedral—a great variety of useful BOOKS, MAPS, TRUNKS, 2 CLOCKS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

☞ Terms Cash.
Bargains may be expected.
No Reserve.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

July 25, 1866.

Firearms!

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the owners of *all the*

GUNS

in my possession, for repairing, call for them before the First of SEPTEMBER next, they will be *positively* Sold by Public Auction immediately after that date, to pay expenses.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS, Gunsmith.

Kent Street, (next door to Mr. John Scott, Carriage-builder,) July 23, 1866. 3ins

GRAND TEA.

A GRAND Tea Party will take place at Montague Bridge, on THURSDAY, the 9th of August next, to aid in the erection of a Catholic Church.

The beautiful grounds occupied by P. Gaul, Esq., will be splendidly illuminated for the occasion. Tea on the table at 12 o'clock. In addition to which there will be a well-furnished Refreshment Saloon, where the dainties of the season and all kinds of cool refreshing temperance drinks can be procured. Nor will there be any scarcity of amusement. For those who want to "Trip the light fantastic toe" there will be platforms erected and Highland Pipe and other music provided. For those who delight in more athletic sports there will be throwing the Hammer, Tossing the Caber, and a variety of games for which prizes will be offered.

No pains will be spared to make this a real Gala day. Should the day prove unfavorable the Tea will be postponed until the following day.

Tickets at the gate, 1s 6d each.

A. C. McDONALD, Sec.

July 23.

CARD.

W. R. WATSON begs to tender his sincere and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, his Worship the Mayor and Corporation, the fire department, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Regt., his friends and the public generally, for their heroic exertions in saving part of his stock and furniture from the ravages of the devouring element on the morning of Sunday the 15th instant.

Thanking the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the last twenty-two years, he begs to inform them that his place of business is now at the premises formerly occupied by the late Hon. Robert Hutchinson, where he will continue to meet the wants of his numerous customers until he resumes business at the old stand, Queen Street, which will be about the first of December next.

July 23.

CARD.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the great exertions made by those, who, on the morning of Sunday last, rescued so much of his Stock and furniture, from the terrible fire, which, but for their efforts would have been utterly destroyed.

JAMES STANLEY.

July 21.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken part of J. D. Mason's three story Building, in Dorchester Street, between Duncan's Brick Store and the Catholic Church, where he will sell off the balance of his Stock at reduced prices. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

JAMES STANLEY.

July 25.

(COPY) **Grand Jury Room,**
July Term, 1866.

THE Grand Jurors of King's County deeply sympathize with our fellow colonists, in Charlottetown, who have been visited by the direful calamity of fire, and we shall not fail to use our utmost influence in the different parts of the County, to which we respectively belong, to procure aid for the unfortunate sufferers.

For self and fellows,
GEORGE POOLE, *Foreman.*

July 25. B. I. P. E.

JUST ARRIVED,

PER Brig "ANNANDALE," direct from the

WEST INDIES:

200 puncheons choice RETAILING MOLASSES.

DAILY EXPECTED:

Per Bark "LOTUS" from LONDON, *Outfitted, from Liverpool, Brig Ariadne, from Glasgow, also Steamer Minnie, from London to Halifax,*

40 hhds. Holland GIN,
20 hhds. and qr. casks Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 do. Port and Sherry WINE,
hhds. Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskey,
500 doz. Edinburgh and Burton Ale,
50 doz. Guinness' Porter,
200 chests and half-chests Congou TEA,
hhds. Sugar, Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
Boxes Soap, boxes Candles,
40 boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
sets Plough Mounting, Plough Tacks,
60 puns. Demerara Rum.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, May 8, 1866. 2m

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co's Steamers

"PRINCESS OF WALES" AND "HEATHER BELLE."

Summer Arrangement.

The steamer "PRINCESS OF WALES" leaves Charlottetown for Summerside, Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham and Newcastle, every Monday night at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning train on Tuesday.

Leaves Shediac for Richibucto at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and Richibucto for Chatham and Newcastle at one o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves Newcastle, for Shediac at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, calling at Chatham and Richibucto on way down.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown on Wednesday afternoon at half past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning at nine; returning, leaves Pictou for Charlottetown at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves Charlottetown for Summerside and Shediac every Friday morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown at half-past two, after arrival of train, every Saturday afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Monday morning at nine.

Leaves Pictou same evening,—on arrival of Mail, about half-past four o clock,—for Charlottetown.

Leaves Charlottetown for Brule every Thursday and Saturday mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlottetown same evenings, immediately after arrival of mail at Brule, at about four o'clock in the evening.

FARES—From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back, Cabin, 12s; steerage, 10s 6d.
Charlottetown to Brule, or back, Cabin, 9s; steerage 7s 6d.
Charlottetown to Summerside or back, Cabin, 9s; steerage, 7s 6d.
Charlottetown to Shediac, or back, Cabin, 18s; steerage, 15s.
Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back, $5.00.
Do. Miramichi do. 6.00
Summerside to Richibucto, do. 3.00
Do. Miramichi do. 4.50
Shediac to Richibucto do. 2.00
Do. Miramichi do. 3.00
Charlottetown to St. John, or back, £1 8s 1½d, or $4.50.
Do. Eastport, do. 1 17s 6d, or 6.00
Do. Portland, do. 2 10s 0d, or 8.00
Do. Boston, do. 2 16s 3d, or 9.00.

FARES—FREIGHT.—Charlottetown to Summerside, 1s per barrel bulk.
Charlottetown to Shediac, 1s 6d per barrel bulk.
Do. Richibucto and Miramichi, 2s 3d, do.
Shediac to Richibucto and Miramichi, 1s 6d do.

RETURN TICKETS to or from Charlottetown and Summerside, 12s., available one week. Tickets sold at parties leave the Island during the time.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first class fare, may be issued at any Ticket Office, to parties of five or more going and returning together to and from any one station within one week, is being distinctly understood that unless these conditions are complied with, the Tickets will be void.

SEASON TICKETS may be purchased at Office for individuals or families.

By Order,
F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June, 1866.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

By the Mayor.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give Public Notice, that an Election of MAYOR and FIVE COUNCILLORS for the City of Charlottetown, will be held on TUESDAY, 7th of AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1.—At the Store of A. H. Yates, Esq., Corner of Queen and Water Streets.
In Ward No. 2.—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street.
In Ward No. 3.—At the City Hall.
In Ward No. 4.—At the Fire Engine House, fronting King's Square.
In Ward No. 5.—At the house of Mr. H. B. Smith, fronting on Great George Street.

And at the said Elections, the Poll will be open at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till five in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of Dorchester Street, and the whole of the late Barrack Property—lying South of Sydney Street and west of Union Street. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Streets. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Streets. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy, including the Common of the said Town.—*Sec. 18 Vic Cap. 34, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown."*

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Ch'Town, July 18, 1866.

LOTTERY.

A LOTTERY of a first-rate

Reaping and Mowing Machine,

in good working order, will take place at Mr. JOHN McLEAN's, Souris West, on

Wednesday, 12th September next.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. to be had of Mr. W. Wilson, Charlottetown; John Sutherland, Esq., St. Peter's; and also at the Subscriber's.

☞ The strictest impartiality will be shown.

J. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Souris, 10th July, 1866.

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the Country in general, that he has opened a New Tobacco Factory on QUEEN STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Whitford, Painter, and situated opposite Mr. William Bagnall's.

Having superintended, for the last Seven Years, the manufacturing of Tobacco in the firm well known as LOWDEN'S with unequalled success, he still fearlessly warrants his Tobacco as second to none in the Colonies, and would earnestly advise the public to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. QUIRK.

Ch'town, July 18, 1866.

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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 production of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, ought not have a more useful book.

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Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec. 27.

THOMAS KELLY,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &C.,
SUMMERSIDE, - - P. E. ISLAND.

July 4, 1866. 3m

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.,

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

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

NOTICE!

To the Inhabitants of Souris.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies the inhabitants of Souris and adjacent neighborhood, that having lately removed from Charlottetown, he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the house lately occupied by Mr. MOMMSON, Souris East. He is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in a satisfactory manner, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of this section of the Island.

JAMES McQUAID.

Souris East, May 30, 1866. 1m

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June 6, 1866. R W 3m

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RELIGIOUS—Wiseman's Blessed Sacrament, Recollections of the Last Four Popes, Lectures on Science, Sermons on Moral Subjects, Lectures on the Church, Manning's Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects, Temporal power of the Pope, Lectures on the Turks, Newman's Discourses, Sermons, Anglican Difficulties, Catholicism in England, University Education, University subjects, Work, Office and Duty of Universities, History of Religious Opinions, Apologia, Faber's Hymns, Spiritual Conferences, The Creator and the Creature, The Foot of the Cross, The Precious Blood, All for Jesus, The Blessed Sacrament, Growth of Holiness, Tales of the Angels, Devotion to the Blessed Virgin, Liguori's Reflections, Visits, Christian Virtues, Incarnation, Blessed Sacrament, Preparation for Death, Manna of the New Covenant, Maurice, Spiritual Combat, Following of Christ, Soul Contemplating God, Love of God, Kieth on the Lord's Prayer, Ward's Doctrinal Discussions, Arnold's Meditations, Lehmet's Theology, Ward's Nature and Grace, Britannica Pannacea, Sermons of the Patrist Fathers, 1861—2, Monks of the West, (by Count Montalembert), Life of St. Gertrude, History of the Church, Reive and Challoner's History, Extracts from the Fathers, McCarthy's Epistles and Gospels, Life of Cure d'Ars, Spirit of Curé d'Ars, Clifton Tracts, Clifton Tales, Faith and Reason, Prayers of St. Gertrude, Exercises of St. Gertrude, Bossuet's Variations, Milner's End of Controversy, Milner's Letters to a Prebendary, Behmen, Protestantism and Catholicism compared, Pope & Maguire, Bible Question Tested, Donoso Cortes on Catholicism, Manual of Controversy, Maxims of St. Philip, Lives of the Saints, O'Donnell's Sermons, Rodriguez's Christian Perfection (Allies), See of St. Peter (Allies,) True Devotion, Foundation of Christendom, Origin of Holy Scripture, Lots Liturgies, Thomas' Short Sermons, Oakley's Sermons, Perry's Sermon's, Arnold's Sacrificed Heirs, Works of St. John of the Cross, Count Montalembert's Abbe Lacordaire, Letters of Lacordaire to Young Men, Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, Life of St Vincent de Paul, Life of St Joseph, Cobbet's Legacies, Office of the Blessed Virgin, Sacred Heart of Jesus, Butler's Catechisms, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Vesper Books in every variety of binding and price, Medals, Crosses, Beads, Stationery, Water Fonts, Religious Engravings, Book Marks, &c., &c. Sacred Songs and Hymns for the year suitable for the Pianoforte or Organ.

LIGHT LITERATURE.—Lever's Women Charles O'Mally, Handy Andy, Tom Burke of Ours, Harry Lorrequer, Jack Hinton the Guardsman, Arthur O'Leary, Davenport Dunn, &c., &c.

DUMAS' WORKS: The Twin Lieutenants, Twenty Years After, The Iron Mask, The Forty-Five Guardsmen, Bragelonne, Son of Athos, Count of Monte Cristo, The Iron Hand, Sketches in France, Adventures of a Marquis, The Three Guardsmen, The Man with Five Wives, the Cavalier, etc.

To be continued.

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E. REILLY.

Queen Street, May 30, 1866.

(Continued from our first page.)

the effect of this bill. I am opposed to giving such influence to any body of men. I know your honors can force the bill through this House; but I am here to advocate the interests of the community. I do not want to take away the privilege of a man who has property to go to as many districts as he likes and vote there; but I think we should pause before we would give such power to any class of men as this bill will confer upon the owners of property.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: I do not know whether I properly understand his honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr. Dingwell) but he appears to think that the bill is confined to Charlottetown. I am sure that is not the case, neither do I think there is anything new in it.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I merely referred to Charlottetown because it possesses the greatest amount of wealth, and a few individuals here, for what would be to them a trifling expense, could exercise an undue influence at elections.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: It does not give any parties more votes than they have at present. It only enables them to get their votes recorded without so much trouble. A man may be entitled to vote and circumstances may prevent him from going to the district. In that case it is only just that he should be allowed to record his vote at the nearest polling place.

Hon. Attorney General: I think there is something novel in this bill, and it is very unusual to give the Sheriff of one County power to record votes taken in another, yet when you look at the rights and interests of parties, I do not think it can operate unfairly. The election law as it stands, expressly and clearly intends that every person having a vote in a County, however distant he may reside from it, may exercise his privilege by voting there. And looking at the intention and desire of the Legislature that he should exercise that privilege, I do not think there is anything unfair in facilitating the means by which he may do it. It has been alleged that it would give a privilege to a man of property to vote in various places which he would not otherwise be enabled to do, but that is not a sound objection in my estimation, for I would rather be inclined to encourage men of property to exercise their privilege, and not only the man of property, but the man of moderate means; and even the poor man who may have a qualification to vote in a distant part of the Island should have a chance to record his vote at a small expense. Take Georgetown for instance; and there are many persons qualified to vote there who reside in Charlottetown. Well, say a poor man has a lot, and a rich man has a number of lots, and both find it as inconvenience to go down. The resistance of some threatened measure of taxation might be the object of the poor man, and putting on that taxation might be an object with the rich man. Well, the rich man could employ his horses to take him down, while the poor man would have to travel on foot, or perhaps could not go at all, and therefore, though he was as much interested in the election as the rich man, he could not avail himself of his privilege. Then it appears to me that this bill, which would enable them both to vote in Charlottetown, would operate in favor of the poor man as much, if not more, than of the rich man. I do not think there is anything objectionable in the bill in point of principle. We have heard of gentlemen in the other Provinces travelling 200 miles in a day to vote, while simultaneous polling was going on, and, as far the law is concerned, the same might be done here. Therefore, this bill is nothing more than carrying practically into effect what the law at present theoretically allows. I do not think I will trouble your honors with many more remarks, for I do not feel any great interest in this bill. I do not think it will give any advantage to one party over another; but I must say that I would not like to see any obstructions thrown in the way of parties holding property recording their votes. The public have universal suffrage, and I do not think they should complain. There is no part of the British Dominions where the people have such facilities for voting as they have here. There are no restrictions. A man has only to be of a certain age, a British subject, and possessed of a sound mind, to entitle him to vote.

Hon. Mr. Walker: He has to perform statute labor.

Hon. Attorney General: No! he is subject to that whether we have an election law in being or not. It is no qualification at all, for a man would be liable to statute labor if the present franchise were taken away, and a property one imposed. Under these ideas I do not object to the bill.

Hon. the President: I agree with his honor the Attorney General that the present election law gives an advantage to the man who has the means of travelling over his poorer neighbor who has not. I have known men to vote in Charlottetown, Georgetown and Princetown on the same day, under the present law. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said we were forcing this measure upon the people. I do not think it is a proper statement for any member of the House to make. The bill came here by message from the House of Assembly, and it must have been that branch of the Legislature he was alluding to, for he said "Thirty members." I believe the bill passed through the House of Assembly without a dissenting voice; therefore we are not forcing it on the people. We have a right to exercise our opinions; and I said before, and say again, that it is a just measure.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I would like to know how the Sheriffs can reasonably be expected to return any candidate, when those special votes can be polled all over the Island, without first consulting together in Charlottetown.

Hon. the President: the bill provides for that.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Yes, but there is no certainty about it, and it will be no use for a candidate to consult the people of the district he is to represent, for it cannot be said that he will represent any particular section of the country.

Hon. the President: It is the same now.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Yes, but a man can only vote at present in as many districts as he can travel to, unless he is an officer concerned with the elections, and every man cannot have his name on the poll books as an officer.

Hon. the President: Then those who can get their names on the poll books, as officers, have an advantage over others who cannot.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I still maintain that it is no matter how popular a candidate may be, it will be no use for him to consult the people of any district.

Hon. Mr. McLaren: I believe the bill is an improvement upon the election law; but it does not take a vote from any person who has one, neither does it give a vote to any who has none. It only gives facilities to persons who have votes to record them, and as there is improvement in almost everything else why not in the election law? Who would travel 200 or 300 miles to record his vote, if it can be done at home? And where is the difference? If it is right in itself to vote at all, why not do so with little trouble and expense, as well as with much trouble and expense? I do not see either reason or common sense in opposing this bill. It gives justice to all alike. I have myself witnessed men travelling a long distance in great distress to vote—men on both sides of politics—who, if they could agree among themselves to do so, might just as well stay at home. It is a great evil to have to travel so far, and men often endanger their lives by it. There was a great number of broken carriages on the road between this city and Georgetown at the last election.

Hon. Mr. Yeo: I think the bill will operate more in the favor of the poor than of the rich man. The rich man has horses, and can afford to travel, while the poor man has none. In my opinion it is a very good and necessary amendment to the election law, and will be a benefit to a great number of people.

Hon. Mr. Walker: Suppose for instance, that 50 men at Tignish owned property at the East Point. The people of the East Point district would be more interested in restraining a member than the people at Tignish, and yet those fifty men might vote in a member who was obnoxious to the majority of the people of the district. Would that be proper? A person whom the people of the district detested might be returned in spite of them.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: I can assure your honors that the bill would not have my support if I thought it was giving undue advantage to any party. I do not see why any party should object to it, for it will shorten distances and save men from trouble and expense. It operates in favor of the poor man as well as the rich, and I cannot see any reasonable objection to it. I think however that there should be a little more time given to the Sheriffs to get in the poll books.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I do not wish to protract the discussion, though I am glad to hear the subject well discussed. It is our duty to discuss it well; but, calmly listening to your experienced honors, I must say that my verdict is that either the present law is wrong in principle or practice, or the principles in this bill are right. The present law says you may vote in every district in the Island if you can.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: Only in the County.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: Then what am I to understand by parties having voted in the three Counties, as his honor the President has said?

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: The parties must be present.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: Exactly so. Then the law says to every man who has a vote in each of the three Counties, "poll them if you can;" but it says to persons who are unable to travel, from whatever cause, "poll your votes if you dare." This bill then proceeding on the assumption that the present law is right, cannot be wrong. If it should turn out to be a speculation—if there should be a rush here and there to purchase property, so as to be able to deprive the people of a representative in whom they could trust—I consider that those who have the power should check such a state of things by amending the law. His honor from the first district of King's County (Mr. Walker) spoke of men voting in their bed, but I deny that they can do so. They must be present at the polling place. Unless your honors are prepared to condemn the principle in the present law, you should be prepared to support this bill.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I thought I made it clear that I was opposed to the principle that a person should be entitled to vote in more than one district. I think the man who votes for two members for Charlottetown should be satisfied, and leave the inhabitants of Summerside and Georgetown to return whatever representatives they think proper, and so with other places. The inhabitants of these localities should be allowed to return that man whom they consider best qualified to protect and defend their rights. I am opposed to the principle in the present law, and am therefore opposed to its extension. His honor, my colleague, said he could not see either reason or common sense in opposing this bill. I will only say that I regret that his honor cannot see any common sense in the members on this side of the House. In endeavoring to carry out the views I entertain, I beg leave to propose the following amendment:—

"From and after the passing of this act, every person qualified to vote for the return of members to serve in the Legislature of this Island, shall vote in the district in which he resides, and not elsewhere."

Hon. the President: I do not think that amendment would be fair or honest. It might say there are persons residing in Charlottetown who hold as much property in Summerside as they do here, and they should be allowed to vote there as where they reside. I believe a man in Charlottetown owns the largest property in Summerside, and surely the men who have property should have a voice in making the laws to protect it.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I rise to second the amendment. Though it is a Government measure, yet that does not do away with the soundness of our reasons for opposing it. I am still of opinion that there is no certainty for a candidate while you open such a wide door to outside influence. I am not opposed to a man having a proper influence who possesses property, but there should be something to limit that influence, so that it would not interfere with members in other districts. A man may set up as a candidate, and depend on the people in a district, but in consequence of this wide door being thrown open, a large number of special votes may be recorded against him, and a man obnoxious to the people returned.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: It cuts both ways.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Yes, it does; but cutting both ways does not make it less dangerous. Perhaps the cutting will not be much to the supporters of the bill. I know it is a Government measure, and perhaps it is useless to take up the time of the House in discussing it, for the people will have to put up with it. If it goes into operation there will be many disappointed, and perhaps your honors will regret passing it.

Hon. Mr. Walker: A person living in Nova Scotia and holding property here may come over and record his vote for every member of the Legislature, and thus control the votes of those who are more interested in the election than he can be.

Hon. the President: He must be resident in the Island twelve months.

Hon. Mr. Walker: His honor from Queen's County (Mr. Henderson) said that if the existing law was wrong this was only extending the principle of it; but why should we extend what is wrong? If it is wrong, should we rather not limit it?

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I did not admit that it was wrong but simply drew the inference that if it was wrong in principle or practice it should be condemned and, if right in principle, this bill would only be giving it its right effect in practice.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I do not see any just reason to oppose this bill. I do not think it has anything of a party nature about it. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said that a person, for £200, or £300 could have a vote in all parts of the Country; but I do not think any person would give that amount for such a privilege. If any person has reason to complain, I think it is the carriage-makers, for sometimes there is quite a number of carriages broken down by persons travelling to record their votes. I am prepared to support the bill.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: If his honor thinks there would be little interest taken in purchasing property for the purpose of having votes, I differ from him. I think his honor will recollect that a number of lots were purchased in Georgetown for the very purpose of enabling the parties to vote.

Hon. Mr. Beer: That time is past.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Yes it is; but I do not know that the dispositions of men have changed. As to breaking carriages; if persons take such an interest as to break their carriages, or kill their horses, in order to vote for some member who is not favorable to the people of Georgetown, or other places, they would also purchase property for that purpose. I know very well that there is a great influence brought to bear against the people of Georgetown. They can hardly say they can return the member they wish.

In the village of Medina, Me., on the 18th of June, a Presbyterian clergyman, named Lindsley, beat his son, a child three years of age, for two hours with a shingle, because he would not say his prayers, or as he himself states, for disobedience to his stepmother. The child died almost immediately after. It is to be hoped that the man is insane.

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Charlottetown, May 2, 1866. rw b 3m

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

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Choice retailing Barbadoes Molasses,

for Three Shillings per gallon.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

April 18, 1866. 3im

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Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,

COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE

WORKER,

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☞ Tin and Zinc Water Spouts, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

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July 17, 1866.

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

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragetane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur.
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The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a cut Box: Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Textile Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket, 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 forcing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

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

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

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the

Tailoring Establishment

on QUEEN STREET, two doors west of T. DesBrisay's; and solicits—while gratefully acknowledging past favors—a return of that public patronage which was formerly so generously and extensively conferred upon him.

Having acquired a thoroughly correct knowledge of the Cutting Department, on a purely geometrical principle, together with many years' successful practice, he is prepared to compete for superiority with any of his profession in this City.

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JAMES McLEOD.

Charlottetown, June 28, 1866. 3i

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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 ILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

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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.

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RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

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Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

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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 foregoing 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.

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Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 11, 1865. 1y

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

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

Public Speakers and Singers, will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

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

Oct. 11, 1865.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

A FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 115 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—One Hundred Acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

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

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.

New Tobacco Factory

AT SUMMERSIDE.

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

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, August 9, 1865.

Fresh Jersey Peaches,

IN TINS.

WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1865.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disorders of Children.

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

Disorders of the Stomach

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

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 that organ. *Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—*

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

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

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

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Pot. dec. 6—1y