The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867. NO. 16.

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,

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

ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 5th day, 8h. 17m, evening, N.W.
First Quarter, 13th day, 0h. 21m., evening, E.
Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 23m., morning, W.S.W.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 35m., morning, WSW

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

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 18, 1867.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	9d to 11d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	15 to 16s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	1s 8d to 2s
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	3s to 3s 9d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTEOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

John ings, Esq.,	H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Mr. Thomas Essery,	Mr. Artemas Lord,
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. William Dodd,
Mr. Owen Connolly,	Thomas DesBrisay, Esq.,
Richard Heartz, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.

Risks taken Daily.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

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

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
Sullivan's Spelling Books,
Lennie's Grammars,
Carpenter's Spelling Books,
Worcester's Dictionary,
—AND—
all school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at very low prices, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE, Queen Street.

August 8, 1866. tf

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING

DORCHESTER STREET.

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

TURKEY FIGS!

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

For sale by— W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

McKinnon's Store,

SOURIS EAST.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just

COMPLETED

HIS

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

consisting in part of:

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HATS, Ladies' & Gents'.

Ready-Made Clothing.

FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.

Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.

MICHAEL McCORMACK.

Souris East, Nov. 6, '66. 1m

Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY

—WITH—

DELANY & BYRNE!

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE!

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Skeleton Skirts,

Etc., etc., etc.,

At a Discount of Twenty per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for	8s
We will give 20s. worth of Goods for	16s
We will give 30s. worth of Goods for	24s

☞ Larger Sums in Proportion. ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Queen Street, next to Hon. D. Brenan's.

Ch'town, Aug 1, 1866. 1 p e sp

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

TAKING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY DOWN A PEG.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, gave a lecture in Dumfries last month on "The Good Old Times." We extract the following passage:—

"Men did as wonderful intellectual feats 2,000 and 3,000 years ago as are done in the present time. If it be true that man was only an improved gorilla, we don't find that he allowed a greater resemblance to it then than now—for his own part, he believed there were more monkeys now than then, and possibly the gorilla might not so much represent the race from which we sprang as the destiny to which we are hastening.—Abraham he believed to be as thorough-bred a gentleman as any in the nineteenth century—Jacob as good a man of business as they would find on the Liverpool Exchange; while Joseph was a statesman and Moses a legislator, worth a great deal more in their time than all our Lords, Commons, and Town Councils put together. In our own country in the 16th and 17th centuries, there were hundreds of men who, for brains and the use of them, would stand comparison with any that adorned this century. We had some splendid remains of architecture in this country, and we vainly attempted to equal the edifices of which they are the ruins. The very best we have are only bits taken from edifices erected hundreds of years ago. Our mechanical appliances for building are far superior to what could have been known to the people of the olden times, but they reared up buildings that are the just astonisment of the civilized world, and which we cannot equal. We may copy them, but we may copy a painting of an old master, but till we strike out something of our own as good as the Parthenon or Strasbourg Cathedral, we must knock down to the old times. We think we do all things on a grand scale, and a Cockney will boast that the largest theatre in London will hold 4,000 people; 30,000 would scarcely have filled the Colliseum of Rome. St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is justly regarded as a very magnificent building, but it was only a reproduction of a very little bit of the Baths of Diocletian, which were nearly a quarter of a mile square, the whole structure being a very great deal larger than our Houses of Parliament. Some moderns said if the people of ancient times could revisit the earth, they would be very much astonished. He had no doubt they would, but he would be sorry if they die in case they should only laugh at us. Possibly our great-grandfathers who lived in that stupidest of all centuries—the 18th—would be astonished, but not the men of 2,000 years ago. We thought we had made great progress in sanitary science, but he believed we were at a disadvantage compared with the ancients. In Rome alone there were 800 public baths, and it never had more than one-half the population of London. They had hot, cold, and vapour baths, and something like our Turkish bath, and, what was better still, the people constantly used them. We boasted of our civil engineering, but it was questionable if it had advanced much since the time when the Romans built their aqueducts, which were carried over valleys, supported on thousands of arches, or tunnelled for miles through the solid rock, while the greatest scientific skill was required to give the supply a proper grade. There was a great deal of talk about that wonderful triumph of genius, bringing the water of Loch Katrine to Glasgow, but the quantity of water delivered to every inhabitant of Rome was ten times the water supply of London.—An abundant supply of water was a special characteristic of ancient cities. We often read of the inhabitants of a besieged city suffering from hunger, but rarely, if ever, from thirst. And there was no overcrowding. Nineveh contained 60,000 inhabitants, but the population of London was five times as dense as that of Nineveh. The ancients did not allow the dead to be buried within the walls of their cities—a practice only beginning to be abolished with us. In point of cleanliness, also, they were more careful than we are. He read the other day of some people taking cholera from washing the clothes of persons who had died of that malady. According to the Mosaic law, these clothes should have been buried. Moses would not allow people to live in houses that were unhealthy, but it was no use turning the people out and allowing the house to stand; he knew people would live in it if it remained, and so he said—"Down with every stick and stone of it." In the matter of sewerage, the Romans were superior to us. The city was built on arches for the purpose of complete sewerage, and there yet remains a sewer in Rome so wide, that a cart loaded with hay might pass through it. Excellent and well-contrived drains had been discovered in Nineveh and other towns. The refuse of the cities was burned in the open plains. The hand-looms of 3,000 years ago produced cloth of as fine a quality, in point of texture, color, and style, as we can produce, and the Hindoos and some of the Africans knew the process of manufacturing iron and steel, which led them to look with contempt, and reject as rotten, the specimens of these metals which we sent them. In all these points the past compared favorably with the present. No doubt the present had its achievements. It had the printing press and railroads, telegraphs, and extensive manufactories. He believed that its superiority consisted more in the greater power of production, and in the wider diffusion of wealth and knowledge than obtained in the past, rather than in the intrinsic excellence, or beauty, or brilliancy, or depth of what it did or achieved. It excelled in the extent to which it had investigated the laws and operations of nature, and applied them to the increase of human power over matter. Before, however, they boasted themselves too much of modern progress, they ought to enquire whether the progress made was commensurate with their opportunities. He very much doubted if there were any room for boasting. Looking at the wretchedness, profligacy, drunkenness, and general degradation which characterised our large cities, he could see nothing worse in the days of the past; and, instead of boasting, it behooved this age to confess with shame that it had advanced so little, and that in some things it had not advanced at all. It was said that the upper classes did not drink now so much as they used to do, which might be true, but he was afraid the great bulk of the people were quite as intemperate as ever they were, if they were ever worse than they are now, which he could hardly imagine."

THE FENIANS CLOSING UP.

It is evident from the lull in the Fenian excitement that the Fenians are closing up, not in order of battle, but in business. For some time past the news from Europe has contained nothing but indefinite rumors concerning the expected insurrection in Ireland, and they do not point to action. More arrests of Fenian leaders, seizures of arms, increased vigilance of the Government authorities, more troops for Ireland, and so forth, form the burden of the news; but no word of armed insurrection. There are many who believe there is no intention of an outbreak on the part of the leaders, and a great many who believe that Stephens, the head of the "head centres," whose whereabouts in Europe has been variously stated, is, in fact, still in this country, and that, having obtained all the money he wanted, is neither going to fight in Ireland nor to disburse the funds for any more revolutionary purposes than changing his nomadic life into one of quiet comfort in a nice brown stone house of his own. Certain it is that the year which he so repeatedly promised was to see Ireland in arms has but a few days longer of life, and not a hostile gun has been fired on that soil.

As for the Fenian movement in this country, since it became a public question it never was more than a noisy mystery and money-gathering operation. We have been treated to mock republics, senates, houses of representatives, bombastic proclamations by "presidents," and all the other paraphernalia which could make a cause ridiculous by a few selfish men, laboring for their own ends, and, with the exception of one or two, not possessing a spark of patriotism. We do not regret to observe, then, that with the close of the year, the Fenian business is likely to be closed up, for the sake of the poor Irish laborers and chambermaids, who, we trust, will in future keep their little savings for their own use, instead of giving them to rapacious head centres, presidents, and other vampirns. If any good is to be done for Ireland, it will be by the energetic and really sincere movement of John Bright, which embraces the whole British Empire, and is, in fact, at the present moment, a far more serious cause of alarm to the Government than Fenianism at either side of the Atlantic.—N. Y. *Herald.*

A RICH "ELOPEMENT" IN CANADA.

A blushing damsel named Julia, and a gallant swain named Larry, both natives of the Emerald Isle, were supposed by outsiders to be betrothed.—Larry was a laboring man and considered a fine fellow, until some British redcoats made their appearance recently. One of them "threw his eye" on the fair Julia, and determined to circumvent her and to oust Larry. As this was a game in which Larry wanted to say a word, and as the soldier was determined he should not, and Julia appeared to side with the soldier, there was nothing left for the brave Milesian but to consult the girl's mother. Now, the old lady was well posted in this sort of business, and she laid her plans to defeat the redcoat. Matters had progressed very favorably until one night mamma overheard Julia and the soldier discussing an elopement. The time and place of meeting were appointed, and all the arrangements made. The plan was this: On the ensuing Saturday evening, at the hour of eight o'clock, John would be punctually found at a certain corner, within a stone's throw of Julia's house. There she was to join him and proceed immediately to a neighboring church, where a few words from the clergyman would unite them inseparably. Then followed a bright picture of the future, which would be uninteresting to any one but themselves. At 8 o'clock precisely, on Saturday night, the soldier was at his post awaiting the arrival of his bride elect. He had not been a minute on the spot when he received a blow on the head from a man who stole up behind him, and before he recovered his senses he found himself stripped, bound hand and foot, and gagged. A blanket was wrapped around him by two men, and he was laid on some straw in a stable. One of the men then proceeded to undress and don the soldier's uniform. Having completed his toilet, both men left the stable. Julia arrived at the trysting place a few minutes afterwards, and arm in arm with the red coat she proceeded to the church. She found her usually lively companion exceedingly taciturn, and after a few fruitless attempts at conversation, walked silently by the side of her companion. On arriving at the church they found the clergyman awaiting them. The ceremony had just been completed, when blushing Julia cast a side-long, languishing glance at her partner. The glance was instantly changed to a stare, followed by a scream and a sudden recoil backwards. There, in the red jacket and white belt, stood, not John, but her old lover, Lawrence. To increase her confusion, her mother slid from behind a pillar, and confronted her with a quiet sneer on her countenance. The soldier was released and his uniform returned to him with thanks. The moment he dressed himself he made off for the barracks without enquiring any further for Julia, and he has not since been seen about Ottawa.—[Ottawa Post.

Late Canadian papers are still discussing the conduct of the Quebec Relief Committee. Political and personal feeling is largely mixed up in the business. The *Daily News* states that "about $300,000 has been received, and only $75,000 paid out and of this latter sum, $20,000 has been paid to the friends and relatives of members of the Committee." If this is true, the sooner the public are made acquainted with the facts the better, as such a serious charge is anything but creditable to the gentlemen composing the committee. We do not think however, that any of them would knowingly lay themselves open to the charge of defrauding the poor helpless creatures who lost their all during the recent fire.

An Ottawa correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Two or more of the Canadian Ministers will remain in London until the Confederation Act is finally carried through Parliament. I have also heard that as one of the good things which will result from the passing of that measure, the great public services of our foremost statesman, Hon. John A. McDonald, are to be recognized in a substantial manner by royalty, and that he will be offered a baronetcy."

A young man belonging to St. Louis recently wrote to Mr. Greely, of the New York Tribune, to use his influence in obtaining a situation for him. In reply thereto, Horace wrote:—"New York is just entering upon the interesting process of starving out 200,000 people whom war and irredeemable paper have driven hither. It is impossible to receive and employ more till these are gone."

The Halifax *Citizen* remarks that "the Contract for supplying the Army and Navy with beef has been taken here at 26s. 4d. Stg. for the incoming year, while at Bermuda it has been taken at 66s. 8d. sterling, Newfoundland, 50s. sterling, Fredericton, 34s., and in P. E. Island at over 40s."

The steamers New Brunswick and New England will run regularly three times a week between St. John and the United States during the winter.

Artemas Ward's "Interview with the Hon. Joseph Howe" is going the rounds of the papers. The pith of it is in the P. S., which runs thus:

"N. B.—My privit noshun is, that Josef is busted up (so to speek) pollitikally.

Correspondence.

[For the Herald.]

At a meeting held at James Davidson's, Esq., Head of Rollo Bay, on the 17th December, to consider the preliminaries of forming a steam communication between Souris, Bay Fortune, Grand River, and Georgetown, with Pictou and Charlottetown, the Chairman, Mr. Daniel Dingwell, in addressing the meeting said: "It does not require of me, now-a-days, to show the benefits of steam communication; but I would remark that the proposal now before the meeting, if carried out, would certainly be highly beneficial to the different ports and the surrounding country, and would likely be remunerative to the owners. The route proposed would connect four considerable villages, representing extensive agricultural districts, and the centre of considerable fisheries and shipbuilding, with two thriving towns, one of which, Pictou, connects with Halifax by railway, and is the outlet of extensive coal mines. The other, Charlottetown, connects, by steamers and railway, with St. John N. B.; by line of steamers with Halifax and Boston; and by well-appointed sailing packets with different leading ports in Britain. When all this is taken into consideration, it will be owned that a suitable steamer, calculated for both passengers and freight, would get plenty of employment."

After a few more remarks by different gentlemen, it was resolved:

1st. That an endeavour be made to form a Joint Stock Company, in order to carry out such Steam Navigation.

2d. That such Company be got, if possible, in a working position, by the 15th day of March next.

3d. That shares in such company be limited to £10 each; and that no individual hold more than twenty shares.

4th. That, as soon as such Company is formed, and Capital subscribed for, an act of incorporation be applied for.

5th. That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee pro tem, viz.:

James Jenkins, Esq., Head of Grand River.
Ronald Walker, Esq., M. P. P.;
Capt. Daniel Flynn, Bay Fortune;
Mr. John McKay, shipbuilder;
James Davidson, Esq.;
Mr. Alex. Leslie, June.;
Mr. Edward Kickham, Merchant, Souris.;
Mr. Michal McCormack, " "
Hon A. A. McDonald, Georgetown; and
Mr. Charles Owen, "

9th. That a small subscription list be opened, to meet preliminary expenses

7th. That the Chairman do forward copies of Chairman's address to the newspapers of Pictou, Charlottetown, and to the Glasgow *Herald*, with request to publish.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

MEETING AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE.

A public meeting of the Electors of the Third Electoral District of King's County took place at the School House, near Cardigan Bridge, on the 2d instant, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent the District in the next General Assembly. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. James McDonald to the Chair. The Hon. Joseph Wightman addressed the meeting. He reviewed the extravagant expenditure of the present Government respecting the Land Commission; the Delegations to England and to Canada; the bringing of Troops to the Island; the Building of the Barracks, which cost the country a large amount of money; and also the Land Commission, which ended in a great boon for the proprietors, inplace of relieving the Tenantry. He reviewed the Land Purchase Bill, brought in by the Liberals, but which was opposed by the Tory party; he thought it was the only way to convert the Leaseholds into Freeholds. He spoke of the free Education Act passed by the Liberals,—showing its benefits to the rising generation. Our young men were able to fill any offices in the Island, inplace of importing men from other countries; and they also distinguished themselves wherever they went. But he was sorry to say that the present party had crippled the School Act by cutting off one of its legs; and it was very likely that if they would be returned again, they would cut the other off. He opposed Confederation. With all its schemes, he could not see any benefits for this Island to join Canada. He also said that we were very much neglected in this County, with regard to Steam Communication. He said that, if he had the honor or the misfortune to be returned to the House, he would endeavour to get a grant for a small steamer to ply between Souris and Pictou, calling at the intermediate ports of Grand River, Georgetown, and Murry Harbor. When the Railroad would be extended to Fisher's Grant, we would have Halifax near our doors.

Mr. Howlet, of Grand River, addressed the meeting. He said he was always a supporter of the Liberals, but he was not pleased with either party. If he was returned, he would support any measures that would be for the benefit of the country.

The following resolutions were then put from the Chair:—

1. Moved by Mr. Hugh McDonald, seconded by Mr. Daly, That Mr. Wightman be a fit and proper person to represent our suffrages.

2. Moved by Mr. William Hart, seconded by Mr. John Lockhart, That Mr. Howlet be our other Representative.

The first motion was put by the Chair. The House then divided; Mr. Howlet, his mover and seconder, and one more, were found on one side of the House, and Mr. Wightman, with 70 or 80 on the other.

The meeting was closed in due form, with three hearty cheers for Mr. Wightman.

JAMES DEWAR, Secretary.

Jan. 9, 1867.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County was opened on Tuesday, the 8th. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury:—

Thomas W. Dodd, Esq., Charlottetown, Foreman; John Hyde, Cornwall; John Simpson, Cavendish; Malcolm Murchison, North River; William H. Wilson, Charlottetown; James White do.; W. S.

Longworth, Royalty; Edwin Locke, Crapaud; Thomas Alley, Charlottetown; Henry J. Caudall, do; Thomas Beers, Cherry Valley; Angus McAulay Travadie; Alfred LaPage, Royalty; Samuel Drake, Lot 49; Thomas Desbrisay, Charlottetown; John H. Gates, do.; John A. McDonnell, do.; William Brown, do.; George L. Dogherty, do.; and W. E. Dawson, do.; Esquires.

Having been sworn in, His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed them, and said:

Mr. Foreman, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

You will be gratified to learn that the criminal cases for your consideration at this Term, in so far as the court is informed, are only three in number: two larcenies, and a case of assault and battery upon, and rescue from, a Small Debt Court Bailiff, of a party in his custody under Execution.

This state of the Criminal Calendar of the most populous County in the Colony, for a period of time, extending over nearly half a year, is most satisfactory as regards the paucity of crimes of magnitude; but cannot be taken as a correct index of the state of the County in regard to the lesser description of offences, such as larcenies, and receipt of stolen goods and assaults and batteries, many of which are tried and disposed of by the City Police Court, under local acts, giving it summary jurisdiction in certain cases.

The local statutes relating to the issue of licenses, authorizing the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, require you to present all persons guilty of retailing such liquors without license, and under these Acts you have the power of suspending or annulling the License of any Inn or Tavern Keeper offending against these provisions in the management of his house, as one of public entertainment, and the Acts in question direct the Court to bring these matters to the notice of the Grand Jury at every Term.

At this Term also you are required by law to present to the Court tests of competent persons to fill the offices of Fence Viewers, and Constables for the several Settlements in your County; and it is necessary that in the exercise of this duty you take care that no place requiring such officers be omitted in your test, an event that not unfrequently happens, occasioning serious public inconvenience.

These are the only remarks now necessary to make to you, gentlemen, beyond assuring you that you may always depend upon receiving the aid of the Court in the performance of those important duties which devolve upon you as the Grand Inquest of this County.

As will be seen by his Lordship's charge to the Grand Jury, the Criminal Calender is light, and contains no offences of an aggravated character. The Record causes are as follows:

J. S. Carvell,	vs.	James Stewart,
J. Cantwell and ano.	"	John Conoly and ano.
J. Lamphier	"	J. T. Jenkins
R. Hearty and ano.	"	Thomas Owen
J. H. Gates	"	Geo. Proud
R. Hearty and ano.	"	Wm. Dark
J. A. McDonald	"	John McNally
E. Locke and ano.	"	P. Monaghan
W. H. Wilson	"	M. Coffin and ano.
Albert Kelly	"	N. Cousins
T. W. Dodd and ano.	"	B. Bell and ano.
James Palmer	"	Neil Currie
Patrick Breen	"	John Conoly
R. B. Stewart	"	William McKay

These, with twelve summary suits and five appeals, comprise the civil side of the docket for the present Term.

On Wednesday, the case of Carvell vs Stewart came on for trial, and occupied the whole day. This was an action brought to recover a claim for tonnage. It appeared from the evidence that on the 15th of December, 1865, the "Artic," owned and commanded by Capt. Stewart, on her voyage from Boston to Charlottetown, with 1012 barrels of flour belonging to the Plaintiff, worked her way through the drifting ice, &c., to Trout Point, at the eastern entrance of the harbor, and, finding the tide against her, there dropped anchor. Mr. Carvell, hearing that a schooner with a signal flying for a steamer had been seen in the Straits two days previously, and believing her to be the "Artic," entered into an engagement with the Steam Navigation Company, and agreed to pay them $100, if, finding Capt. Stewart inside of Point Prim, they brought him into port. Shortly after the "Artic" had come to, the *Princess of Wales* hove in sight, steamed up, took the schooner in charge, and towed her up to Peake's Wharf. When the Steamer came alongside Capt. Stewart, in reply to a question as to who would pay the Steam Navigation Company was told that that matter had been already arranged by Mr. Carvell. The Schooner was then made fast to the Steamer, and towed in. The defence set up by the defendant's counsel, who did not deny that the services were performed, was that Capt. Stewart neither made a contract with the Steam Navigation Company, himself, nor authorized any person to do so on his behalf; that he did not require the assistance of the Steamer, and could have made his way into port without such assistance. Mr. Carvell made the contract on his own responsibility, and on account of the interest he had in the cargo. On the other side it was argued that the mere fact of Capt. Stewart's being taken in charge by the Steamer with his consent, was evidence of an implied contract with the Steam Navigation Company, and that the claim now made, was both a legal and an equitable one. It was an advantage to him to get his vessel, at that late season of the year, into port and out of danger, and he should pay a proportion of the expenses so incurred by the Plaintiff. The Jury held, that there was in the circumstances of the case, sufficient evidence of an "implied contract" found for the Plaintiff, and assessed the damage at £10. For the Plaintiff, Messrs. E. Palmer, C. Palmer, and McLeod; for the defence, Messrs. Longworth and Hensley.

Breen vs. Conoly, was commenced on Thursday afternoon, and took the whole of Friday. This was an action brought to recover the amount of three joint and several promissory notes, purporting to have been made by John Conoly and James Costello in favor of the Plaintiff. All the notes were dated 18th of March, 1865, at which time Conoly and Costello were carrying on business as brewers and distillers, in partnership. The notes were filled in by Costello, and signed by him in his proper hand writing. Conoly's name, though he could write, was to the notes as a marksman. They were witnessed by Anne Breen, whom Costello married some six months subsequently, viz: in October, 1865. In July following, the partnership between Conoly and Costello was dissolved. The principal witnesses for the Plaintiff were Costello and his wife, both of whom testified to the execution of the Notes, and the payment of the money. Conoly swore positively that he never made his mark to the notes, and knew nothing of them until a year afterwards, when Costello paid his mother the interest of the money. Conoly's explanation of the transaction was, that if paid at all, the £100 was given to Costello by Mrs. Breen, and was intended as part of her daughter's dowry, in anticipation of her marriage with Costello, and now when the partnership was dissolved, and the parties to it had become bad friends, this suit was instituted by Breen to make Conoly pay the notes, as he had assumed the liabilities of the late firm. Verdict for the Plaintiff for the amount of the notes and interest. For the Plaintiff, Messrs Hensley and Longworth; for the defence Messrs C. Palmer and McLeod.

The Queen vs. William Harris and Cyril Brown. Indictment for stealing a quantity of wool from the carding mill of William Bagnell, Esq. A true Bill. When the prisoners were arraigned, Harris pleaded guilty. Brown pleaded not guilty, was tried and convicted.

The Queen vs William Hundleigh. Indictment for stealing two woollen rugs, the property of Charles Lord, Esq. A true Bill. Prisoner tried and acquitted.

The Queen vs James Cameron. Indictment for stealing a sheep, the property of John McLeod. A true Bill. Prisoner's trial going on as we write.

The Grand Jury made the following presentments:

Against John Storey, for obtaining from the Post Office a letter addressed to Mr. Sentuer, and after reading it, abstracting money therefrom, with the intention of applying the same to his own use.

Against Joseph McNab, for an assault upon Michal McBride, a constable, in the execution of his office. An Indictment founded on the presentment in this case, was subsequently brought down a true Bill.

Against John McNab, for refusing to assist Michal McBride, a constable, in the discharge of his duty. McBride was executing an execution for debt, issued from one of the Small Debt Courts, and in such a case no person is bound, when called upon, to assist a bailiff, otherwise, every man in the community might be made a bailiff's assistant. No further action was therefore taken on this presentment.

This term, F. S. Longworth, Esq., Attorney, was admitted a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and Mr. William D. Hazzard applied for examination, preparatory to his being entered a Law Student in the office of Edward J. Hodgson, Esq

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—Any person who has witnessed the views of parties on the subject of Confederation, cannot have failed to observe that very many among the Clergy, and more especially among the Scotch clergy, are warm advocates of this measure. To most of the people composing their congregations, the reason for this does not very clearly appear. I have heard it said, that those clergymen referred to imagine that if Confederation is carried, and were to include this Island, our population would be greatly increased by immigration, and that this, with equalizing our currency to that of the adjoining Provinces, would greatly improve the condition of many poorly-paid clergymen. An increase of a clergyman's congregation, where the amount of his stipend depends on the number who subscribe to him, might certainly better his circumstances; and if he could earn his salary in this Island, and *spend it* in the neighboring Provinces, the change in the currency might also be in his favor; but this would be rather inconvenient economy, and as immigration is not a favorite measure with our rising generation, who think that land is both dear and scarce enough already for them, I confess I do not see any strong argument in the reasons which are supposed to influence the clergymen referred to, if they are really the true reasons. It is much to be lamented that any clergyman, if he has the interest and welfare of his flock as much at heart as he has his own, would for a moment endeavor to prejudice them in favor of Confederation, a measure which, after being well considered, has been solemnly condemned by the voice of nearly the whole people and the supreme power of the land. There is one thing that many of those congregations have the advantage of, and that is self-government. When their minister takes a course plainly opposed to their interests, the remedy is in their own hands.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

BY-THE-BY.

Lot **, January 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Editor of the *Islander*, Mr. William H. Pope, is not very well satisfied, as it appears, about the prospect of the representation of Charlottetown. What a pity it is, and how unfair to Mr. Pope, that his friend, the Hon. Daniel Davies, is to be dropped. "No more useful member than Mr. Davies," says Mr. Pope, "ever represented the city."—This would certainly be true in one sense, had Mr. Pope not omitted in the sentence the preposition "to me," after the word member. Mr. Davies, had he maintained his principles, might have been re-elected; but he too readily "drifted into Confederation," and made fast his painter to Mr. W. H. Pope's *Confederate cruiser*, and hung by his stern so close and faithfully, that it would be a pity to deprive Mr. W. H. Pope of an appendage so much valued. It is for this reason, then, most likely that the electors have made up their minds to relieve Mr. Davies from the representation of Charlottetown by returning in his place a gentleman who will represent something of more consequence than the interests and prospects of Mr. W. H. Pope, *i. e.*, the retention of our present Constitution, and the inestimable blessings of self-government, which we at present enjoy.

Your obedient servant,

INDEPENDENCE.

January 14, 1867.

A LETTER FROM "FELIX GALLANT, CROSS ROADS."

Mr. Hediteur,—

You mus excuse a poor Frenchman, but I wis I had de larning to let de peep kno de fac, if he is tru.—Wils I was goin to Town, I call to feed my horse, and I meet my cousin Jo.; he jus cum from de town. I ax him de nuse from de town. "Well," says he, "Felix, I heer de peep talk a grate deal abot de Governmen.—Dere is fore or five peep now got de Governmen in his own sharge; won't give him up; do jus as he like. I seers him talk grate deal about de peps; dey say dat Bill he mak his bruder Jim give him £50—for what you tink, Felix?—for luk at de barroks, or luk at de drill-shed.—If he is tru, it is too bad. However, he mak him do it." "Well," I tell to Jo., "I bil de barroks, mak de shed, and make a grate mony dril for de peep, and I never sharge one quarter dat sum, when dey fin everything himself." And dey say the Governmen fin a man to overse all de work. By gar, dat man get whatever he want, and he keep all de many he reserve—never min who he belong to, by gar he keep him all. And dey say he mak all his property over to Jim, and den he laff at de peep wen dey wante der mony. Dey say he got tirteen hunder pound besid his pa. for to go to see dat is de man; but bluey—min what I sin goin to tell to you—he will fin his mistake when we got de nu Governen. He will be dun for, dey say. He can't get de Kornal to help him now, dey say, he foun him out at last. He go wit Jim to hooper Corner, and hold a meetin, and dey tell steve Write he must prose Jim; if not, dey will not want de stor at Summside. De fac is, dese fellers do jus what dey like wid de Governmen and de many, and we mus get petition to brak de Hous soon, or de country will be ruin. I heer Jim go to Cornelius howet's hous, and since dat he bos he but all de Howets for a bottel of wiskey. But I believe de peep begin to fin him out now pretty well, since he put out Mr. Henderson all himself. By gar, why don't de Counsel giv up to him and resine his seets; he kan do everything he like all himself—dat is always de way wid de Pops. You'll heer all when you go to town, Felix, and moch more dan I tell to you."

Your sarvant,

FELIX GALLANT.

Cross Roads.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

To dogs give bones; to Quebec schemers yellow gold;
For those are pleasures by their natures sought,
The patriot's treasures are not bought or sold;
For *these* there's no price-current in his thought.

MAC.

M——e River, Jan. 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 23, 1867.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the "Herald" Office whose Accounts have been furnished up to January, 1867, are hereby notified that the same must be paid before the 15th of February next.

EDWARD REILLY.

Herald Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1867.

A LITTLE PLAIN TRUTH.

THERE is a lesson in the history of Newfoundland which should be earnestly taken to heart by the electors of this Island, and we are reminded of it by the leading editorial in the *Islander* of the 18th instant. Most of our readers are aware that Newfoundland, both at the polls and in the Legislature at its last sitting, almost unanimously pronounced against Confederation, and refused to send delegates to London to assist in having that Scheme carried into Law. Judge of our surprise, therefore, when we learned, for the first time, the other day, that delegates were secretly despatched by the Government of the Colony to co-operate with those from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick! This treacherous act has resulted altogether from the people and the Legislature tolerating in the Government a certain number of Confederate gentry, whose influence has at last proved paramount. Alas for Newfoundland and the honor of her Confederate rulers! Her case, however, is nearly similar to that of the other Provinces which took part in the Quebec Conference. Where bribery and deception failed, treachery came to the rescue. Such is the history of Confederation. In Prince Edward Island every art was tried to betray, coax or bully us into Confederation; but, thank God, these have so far failed. The elections have been staved off beyond the usual time, in the ardent hope that some fortuitous circumstance might arise which would drive the Island into Confederation, and render another election altogether unnecessary. This, too, has failed, and now that an election is *inevitable*, (no thanks to our Confederate plotters,) the *Islander* makes a desperate effort at the twelfth hour to persuade the country that it cannot do better than entrust its interests for another four years to the safe keeping of our Confederate Government, or, at the very least, that it ought to re-elect our chief Confederate plotters. Electors of P. E. Island, remember Newfoundland! Remember Nova Scotia! The side issue set up by the *Islander* in defence of the Government, is only intended to blindfold the people. The acts of the Government are so indefensible, that even life-long Conservatives, and nearly every petty office-holder in the country, are among its most earnest opponents. We are not surprised at the office-holders leaving the Government to its fate; for, like the sagacious rats, they have wisdom enough to abandon, in time, the doomed and rotten ship. Their conduct, however, shows what is in store for the Government. Never, since the Colony has enjoyed a separate Constitution, has any of its Governments less to show of a satisfactory nature, after eight years of power, than the existing Government. They found the Colony some £38,000 in debt to be sure, but this was after the Colonial Building and several Lighthouses had been erected, the Free Education Act set in operation, and a large quantity of Public Land purchased. The Tariff was only 7½ per cent then, and although the Public funds were, for a short time, somewhat below par in consequence of the hostility of a knot of land and money-jobbers, who always opposed every measure for the improvement of the country, yet the foundations of the prosperity of the country were laid deep and strong by the first Liberal Government, and the evidence of the fact is to be found in the existence, at the present moment, of numerous banks. No such monied monopoly can obtain again, and Government securities will always be certain to command a premium, or, at the very worst, they cannot fall below par, unless in the event of Confederation. Well, surely, the Government cannot find much of a merit in having increased the public debt to £150,000, and the tariff to 10 per cent. Neither can they boast much for their doubtful improvement upon the Free Education Act, nor take credit to themselves for introducing the Land Purchase Bill. If, indeed, there is any merit in having been *forced* by the tenant troubles to use the good acts of the Liberals, in buying up Proprietary Estates, of course they are entitled to it. If there is any statesmanship in having squandered the public revenue in useless delegations, and in building barracks, etc., theft they possess it; and if the attempt to sell the country be a virtue, then they are paragons. But the *Islander* appears to think that all the money spent in securing the hollow and delusive Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill; in bringing troops to suppress the tenants; in building barracks and canteens, and stables; in supplying drunk and infuriated constables with horses and wagons, whiskey, crackers and cheese, and paying them well for their trouble in harassing defenceless women and children; in sending delegates to Quebec to sell the country, and to Brazil for no purpose at all, are trifling matters not worthy the consideration of the tax-payers of this colony. We, however, have made a calculation, which we shall publish next week, wherein it will be shown that the sum which the Editor of the *Islander* alone pocketed, within the past seven years, would have allowed an additional £14 to the salary of our ill-paid teachers for one year, and that the money which has been unnecessarily *wasted* in the manner above indicated, would have lessened our public debt by one-half. For the last seven years the editor of the *Islander* himself has received from the Treasury of this Island little short of £4500; and the proprietor of that paper considerably over that amount. It is therefore no wonder that the organ and its editor should be prepared to approve of all the extravagance and rascality perpetrated by the Government, and to endeavor to make light of them; but we very much mistake the tax-payers of the country, who have to foot all the Bills and to pay the piper on all occasions, if they will approve of the manner in which the Government have fulfilled and illustrated their pledges of economy and retrenchment. Why, we do not know what the Government could have done more to condemn them in the eyes of all honest men. They have increased taxation, they have crippled the Free Education Act, they have tripled the public debt, they have surrendered the Fisheries and raised the price of bread, and last of all, they have done their best to barter the liberties and independence of the Colony for their own selfish ends. Upon whatever plea they base their claim for a renewal of power, they fail. They are not to be thanked for carrying into operation the provisions of the Liberal Land Purchase Bill, for they were forced into it; and we never would have heard of Confederation, if leading Conservatives and strong Government men like Col. Gray and W. H. Pope, had not initiated the Delegation to Quebec. These are undeniable *facts* which cannot be successfully controverted, and we leave it to the country to say if the Government which has made them *facts* is one to be trusted again with the reins of power. The *Islander* of course is *well paid* to suppress and misrepresent the *truth*, but let the people examine and judge for themselves, and they cannot fail to come to a right decision when they will be appealed to in the course of a few weeks.

PORTRAIT OF AN OFFICE-HUNTER.

MR. W. E. CLARK, AS A POLITICIAN.

LAST week we finished our sketch of Mr. Clark, as a politician, by promising to give in our present issue the official report of his difficulty with the Liberal Party in 1857. We take the trouble to devote a second article to him, not so much for the purpose either of substantiating our former estimate of him, or of illustrating more fully his unfitness for a seat in Parliament, as to show that we dealt rather leniently with him than otherwise, for the facts of his case, as contained in the Parliamentary Reporter of 1857, and the Journal of the House of Assembly for 1853, conclusively prove that in the whole range of our political history, no public man could be selected with a more blundering or humiliating record to present to the Second District of King's County, or one having less claims upon it.

On the 9th of April, 1857, while the House was in Committee upon the Public Accounts, an item of £267 7s. 6½d. which had been disbursed by Col. Swabey, the Commissioner of Public Lands, and for which no vouchers were produced to the House, was severely criticised by the Conservatives, and finally led to the moving, by the Hon Mr. Palmer, of the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Commissioner of Public Lands, in charging the sum of £267 7s. 6½d. for disbursements in his account, submitted to this Committee, without a warrant or warrants, under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant Governor, and for which amount no vouchers have been laid before the House, has acted contrary to the requirements of the Colonial Statute, under the authority of which he received his appointment as such Commissioner."

As this resolution contained a direct censure upon Col. Swabey as well as upon the Government who employed him, the Hon. Mr. Coles, as Leader of the Government, objected to the Resolution, by stating that it put a wrong construction upon the affair, and explained that Mr. Swabey had been empowered by the Government to make the expenditure specified, that he had vouchers for that expenditure, and that it was the duty of the Special Committee to have brought them forward when the Accounts were submitted. If vouchers were required to be produced to the House, he wished to know why those from Mr. Clark's Office had not been called for when his accounts were before the Committee.

This explanation, as the reader will perceive, gave to those Liberal members who might have had doubts about the formality of Col. Swabey's disbursements, and who were aware of the consequences which their voting for Mr. Palmer's Resolution would produce, a decent pretext for supporting their "Leader." But Mr. Clark, in the *simplicity* of his nature, and in the gush of his new-born independence and zeal, dictatorially informed Mr. Coles "that those vouchers," meaning his own, "were paid into the Treasury, and were charged. He asked who certified *that* (Col. Swabey's) Account? The best course was to adjourn the debate till they got the vouchers before them."

Before the Committee rose, "the motion was put on the Resolution, when there appeared in favor of it:

"Hons. Messrs. Palmer, T. H. Haviland, Montgomery and Longworth; Messrs. T. H. Haviland, Yeo, Laird, Cooper, Clark and Perry—10.

"Against it—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Whelan, Lord, the Speaker, Mooney and Wightman; Messrs. Munro, McIntosh, Dingwell and McDonald—11."

This was a narrow escape for the Government. As the Public Accounts had been then three days before the House, and it being late in the Session, and a good deal of other business to transact, Mr. Coles moved that the Speaker take the Chair, and the Chairman report the Report upon Public Accounts agreed to.

Mr. T. H. Haviland sought for further delay to enable the House to enter more minutely into the Accounts of the Land Office, and for that reason opposed Mr. Coles' motion.

Mr. Clark, anxious to bore holes in the accounts of a brother official, and utterly ignorant of the consequences of his conduct, or of the rod that was in pickle for his back, also contended for delay, and said "he saw no necessity for that hurrying; they would take up the time with Bills detaining them, and now they had no time to wait on those accounts. He said if there were any more items, such as that alluded to by Hon. Mr. Longworth, he would not sanction them."

Hon. Mr. Coles replied to these objections, and remarked, in allusion to Mr. Clark's opposition to the Government under which he held office, "that such a thing had never been heard of, as that an office-holder would vote for a resolution to condemn his own Government and still hold office. He defied him to show that there was such a thing."

"Mr. Clark said he knew what the hon. member alluded to. He knew that he had threatened him several times. The question had been to adjourn the debate, and he had no alternative. Did the hon. member think that he should vote against his conscience?"

Whether Mr. Coles thought so or not, Mr. Clark very soon convinced him that "conscience" was a small matter when it stood in the way of an office of £300 a year, for he voted not only against all further inquiry into the Public Accounts, but even *against* a modified form of the Resolution which he *supported* a few hours previously! He even went further to convince the House and the country at large that if he was troubled with a "conscience" at all, it was of the most india-rubber nature, for such was the effect of Mr. Coles' remarks upon him, that he published the foolish and humiliating apology for his sham show of independence, which we gave in our last. This is the official account of Mr. Clark's parliamentary career, briefly condensed, and the disastrous effects which his vote and his apology had upon the Liberal Party we have already shown. They were also such that he dare not present himself for election before any constituency where his past political history is known, and now that they are known in the Second District of King's County, we hope they will have the desired effect of inducing him to remain for the rest of his days in that sphere for which he is best adapted—namely—private life.

So much for Mr. Clark's statesmanship, and if the Electors of the Second District want to know what his peculiar *claims* upon them are for their suffrages, we beg to refer them to the Journal of the House of Assembly for the year 1853, pages 72 and 73. On these pages we are informed that "the Hon. Mr. Jardine, from the Committee to whom were referred the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships 55 and 56, and the Petition of two Inhabitants of Township 41, to examine the same and report thereon, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of certain Inhabitants residing on the Bay Fortune Road, Townships 55 and 56, setting forth the destruction caused to their crops and other property, by a terrific hail storm in July of last year, and praying that the House of Assembly would vote them a sum of money for their relief: and also a Petition of Donald M'Isaac and Hugh M'Kinnon, on the Cardigan Road, Lot 41, in reference to the same subject, and praying for similar relief, have to report—That they have examined three witnesses on the subject of these Petitions, viz: John M'Intosh, Esquire, Commissioner of Roads for the District in which some of the Petitioners reside, the Hon. Donald Beaton and the Hon. James Dingwell; that the evidence given by these gentlemen corroborates the statements of Petitioners, as they were eye-witnesses to the great injury done to the crops and buildings of the Petitioners, all having, to their knowledge, suffered very severely from the storm, but some individuals to a greater extent than others; and that these particular cases of hardship are fully set forth in the evidence of the gentlemen alluded to.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend to your Honorable House, that the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, agreeably to the scale hereunto annexed, to enable Petitioners to procure Seed Grain and Potatoes for the ensuing Spring, as the destruction of their crops has left them destitute of both, viz:—

James Curran,	£5	10	0
James Doyle,	5	0	0
Edmund Walsh,	3	0	0
John Cahill,	1	10	0
Michael Whitty,	1	10	0
Thomas Shea,	1	10	0
John Heffy,	1	10	0
Thomas Power,	1	10	0
John Power,	1	10	0
Neil M'Isaac,	1	10	0
William Larkin,	1	10	0
Patrick Tobin,	1	10	0
Hugh M'Kinnon,	1	10	0
Donald M'Isaac,	1	10	0
	£30	0	0

The Hon. Mr. Jardine then moved that the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply."

The House then divided on the question, when eight members voted *for* and twelve *against* the above amount being granted from the Treasury to assist those persons to procure seed grain and potatoes, whose crops had been destroyed by a hail storm. Among the members who voted *against* the money being granted was Mr. W. E. Clark—the same individual who now seeks the votes of those whose misfortunes and petitions he spurned and despised in 1853! What do the people of Bay Fortune and Cardigan Roads think of Mr. Clark's *coolness* and *modesty* after this? Will they vote for him? They may do so if they please; but, having advocated, to the best of our ability, ever since we have had control of a journal, the cause of the Liberal Party, at a time, too, when that cause was abandoned by every journal in the Colony except the HERALD, we are anxious that honest, independent and intelligent men should be elected to represent the Second District, and for this reason we have gone into Mr. Clark's political history. We have now done with the subject, and we will conclude these remarks by hoping that if the Legislature is about to be cleared of time-serving corruptionists of the Conservative Party, their places are not going to be supplied by so-called Liberals of the same stamp. The constituency *know* Mr. Whelan, and if they vote for him, they do so with their eyes open. In supporting Mr. Clark, however, they elect a mere "echo" of the former, whose chief object will be to look out for himself, and to vote as his Patron tells him, unless, indeed, his unfortunate propensity to blundering should lead him into an awkward assumption of independence, the results of which we have already shown.

WE have been favored with the perusal of a private letter, dated at Rome, Dec. 27, 1866, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract:—

"I do not know if my companion has written to you since the 8th December. On the eve of that day the Pope went, as usual, to the Church of the "Santi Apostoli," and gave the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. I was fortunate enough to be in the Church. The crowd in the piazza was greater than usual, and the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs was something to disturb the slumbers of any red-hot revolutionist. I suppose you are aware that the French banner entirely disappeared from Rome on the 11th inst. A few sick, and some officials, as yet remain; but they are now no more than private individuals. The Pontifical troops now garrison Rome, and the "Yellow and White" floats from St. Angelo. The Zouaves and a few artillerymen occupy the Castle; the "French Legion" is in Rome, as also the greater part of the "gens d'armes," and German sharp-shooters. The remainder of the small number of Papal soldiers are distributed through the various frontier towns: Viterbo, Villetri, Frosinone, Friuli, etc., etc. Every person expected that, after the departure of the French, outbreaks would take place, as the revolutionists were known to be very busy. Indeed, my principal reason in not writing sooner was, that I expected to have some startling news to communicate. But the hand of the Almighty has been stretched forth in aid of the Holy Father, and his enemies are stricken and confounded. The most perfect order has prevailed in Rome so far, and the vigilance and promptness of the gens d'armes, in arresting suspicious characters, as also fire arms, has allayed the fears of the timid and inspired the confidence of the bold.

"It is rumored, and generally believed, that Austria, Spain, Prussia, England and America have come to an understanding to enforce respect for the rights of the Pope. Whether this be true or not, this much, however, is certain, that no aggressive measures have as yet been adopted by the Court of Florence; although some time since all the papers teemed with articles on the quick overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope. Moreover the above-named Powers have sent each a man-of-war steamer into Civita Vecchia, all of which have been lying there quietly at anchor for some time. And more still, the King of Prussia, sometime since, wrote to His Holiness assuring him of his determination to see respected the rights of the Pope and the Holy See. Lately he has energetically written to Paris and Florence, telling them of his determination. There has also been quite a rush of English Statesmen to Rome and various other capitals of Europe. Add to this the openly expressed convictions of the French Imperial Papers of such an alliance, and you will then have all that I know about it.

There is at present in Rome an Italian deputy on a similar mission to that on which Vegezzi came last year, but the hopes of an arrangement between the Pope and the revolution are vain. The Italian Bishops, so long in exile, have been permitted to return, but the work of Church spoliation still goes on. It is hard to say what the end will be, but it is evident that Divine Providence is at length about to interfere. The Pope's Allocution has stunned his enemies. I saw him as he assisted at Vespers on Christmas eve. He looked quite as well as usual. The concourse of visitors is pretty much the same as in former years. The weather is delightful, and everything going on well and happily.

It is rumored about Town that at the Meeting of the Executive on Monday last, the House of Assembly was dissolved. Nomination Day the 19th of February, Election the 26th.

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t injury done to the crops and
ers, all having, to their know-
rely from the storm, but some
extent than others; and that
Lordship are fully set forth in
emen alluded to.
ld, therefore, recommend to
that the sum of Thirty Pounds
the scale hereunto annexed,
o procure Seed Grain and
Spring, as the destruction of
destitute of both, viz:—

£5	10	0
5	0	0
3	0	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
1	10	0
£30	0	0

e then moved that the said
Committee of Supply."
d on the question, when eight
d twelve *against* the above
om the Treasury to assist those
l grain and potatoes, whose
l by a hail storm. Among the
inst the money being granted
he same individual who now
ose whose misfortunes and
l despised in 1853! What do
ne and Cardigan Roads think
and *modesty* after this? Will
ey may do so if they please;
o the best of our ability, ever
rol of a journal, the cause of
me, too, when that cause was
ual in the Colony except the
that honest, independent and
be elected to represent the
this reason we have gone into
ory. We have now done with
ill conclude these remarks by
ature is about to be cleared of
ists of the Conservative Party,
going to be supplied by
same stamp. The constituency
if they vote for him, they do
n. In supporting Mr. Clark,
mere "echo" of the former,
be to look out for himself, and
ls him, unless, indeed, his un-
blundering should lead him
mpion of independence, the
e already shown.

d with the perusal of a private
Dec. 27, 1866, from which we
ted to make the following ex-

companion has written to you
On the eve of that day the
the Church of the "Santi Ap-
nediction of the Blessed Sacra-
enough to be in the Church.
was greater than usual, and the
andkerchiefs was something to
any red-hot revolutionist. I
that the French banner entirely
on the 11th inst. A few sick,
et remain; but they are now no
viduals. The Pontifical troops
l the "Yellow and White" floats
Zouaves and a few artillerymen
"French Legion" is in Rome,
rt of the "gens d'armes," and
The remainder of the small
rs are distributed through the
Viterbo, Villetri, Frosinone,
person expected that, after the
h, outbreaks would take place,
ere known to be very busy. In-
son in not writing sooner was,
some startling news to commu-
the Almighty has been stretched
Father, and his enemies are
d. The most perfect order has
r, and the vigilance and prompt-
, in arresting suspicious charac-
has allayed the fears of the timid
nce of the bold.
generally believed, that Austria,
and America have come to an
respect for the rights of the Pope.
ot, this much, however, is certain,
es have as yet been adopted by the
ugh some time since all the papers
he quick overthrow of the temporal
oreover the above-named Powers
-war steamer into Civita Vecchia,
ng there quietly at anchor some
he King of Prussia, sometime since,
uring him of his determination to
of the Pope and the Holy See.
ly written to Paris and Florence,
ermination. There has also been
Statesmen to Rome and various
Add to this the openly expressed
ch Imperial Papers of such an
en have all that I know about it.
come an Italian deputy on a similar
Vegezzi came last year, but the
between the Pope and the revolu-
n Bishops, so long in exile, have
but the work of Church spoliation
l to say what the end will be, but
e Providence is at length about to
llocution has stunned his enemies.
at Vespers on Christmas eve. He
ual. The concourse of visitors is
in former years. The weather is
g going on well, and happily.

own that at the Meeting of the M-
the House of Assembly was di-
y the 16th of February, Monday,

PRINCE COUNTY

Appears to be in a very ferment of political excitement. Scarcely a day passes that a political meeting of some sort does not take place, and every District in the County either has already or promises to have a half-a-dozen candidates at least in the field, and hence excitement rises day by day as the time for the Elections approaches. In this respect, both Queen's and King's present a marked contrast to Queen's County. Previous to the Council Elections, and now, the belief was widespread in Queen's and King's County, that for the interests of the country and the preservation of its liberties, the Government should be overthrown. Once such a belief existed (as it did previous to and since the Tenant troubles) the stern determination was formed to return, on the very first opportunity that presented itself, gentlemen to the Legislature opposed to the Government. Without excitement, without public meetings, without fuss or bluster of any kind, this silent and stern determination was fully made manifest by the PEOPLE at the Council Elections, when King's and Queen's County elected, by overwhelming majorities, men pledged to oppose our shabby, tricky, Confederate Government. These Counties are prepared to do the same thing at the House Elections. A large majority, either of avowed Liberals or of independent men, anxious for the country's interests, but, in both cases, opponents of the Government, will undoubtedly be elected. Prince County should take a lesson from her sisters. The First District, especially, made a bad mess of it in electing the Hon. Jas. Yeo. Either no contest at all should have taken place, or Mr. Yeo should have been defeated, for he certainly reflects no credit upon the First District, either in a moral or an intellectual point of view. According to present indications, Prince County is in a fair way of returning to the House of Assembly a number of members who will be prepared to perpetuate the corrupt, extravagant, deceptive and arbitrary rule of the Popes. Let the electors of Prince County take heed before it is too late, and sink their petty differences. We hope they do not require the bayonets of Her Majesty's soldiers, nor yet of the promised Confederacy to convince them what the will and the disposition of the Popes are. Any elector who votes for these ruling spirits, or their nominees, or friends, is forging chains to bind himself and his posterity for all time to come. If they are anxious to escape oppression, and Confederation with all its evils, no influence or feelings of personal consideration should induce the people to vote for the faction we have hinted at. We are aware of the many wiles and influences that are at work to hoodwink the people and to secure the election of our leading Confederates—the Hon. J. C. Pope among the number. Like the serpent which uses the fascination of its eyes only to destroy its victim, so our Confederate friends are using all their blandishments and arts to strengthen their position for mischief, and once they gain their point, the credulous tools which they employed will be thrown aside and forgotten. We would, therefore, impress upon the people the absolute necessity, and now more than ever, of making *principle* and *character*, rather than *expediency* and *personal* or *party predilection*, the basis upon which they record their votes. If this be done, the country will be all the gainer by it, and the hopes and schemes of unprincipled politicians will be dashed to the ground. If not, why, twelve months hence will tell the consequences. To point the moral of these remarks, we would say, for example, in the case of Messrs. Howatt and J. C. Pope, that the electors of the Fourth District of Prince County, in making a choice between the two, would act the wiser part by voting for Mr. Howatt, who declares himself opposed to Confederation and the extravagant and high-handed actions of the Government, in preference to Mr. Pope, who, as far as principle is concerned, is "a rag upon every bush,"—an anti to-day and a Confederate to-morrow, and constant only in forwarding his own interests and those of his brother, and in concocting schemes of positive injury to the country. There ought to be no doubt in the matter of a choice in this and other cases that might be given, and, for the interests of the country, we sincerely hope there will not be any doubt. This is the moral we seek to point—this the tale we wish to adorn.

THE HON. D. DAVIES.

It is well known that this gentleman is an ardent Confederate, and that he supported Confederation in opposition to the wishes of his constituents. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the *Islander* should seek to secure his re-election by the city. The best qualified *representative*, in the opinion of the *Islander*, is he who is prepared to betray his constituents, and to vote in opposition to them. We do not say that Mr. Davies would betray his constituents, but we maintain that, holding the peculiar views he does upon Confederation, he cannot consistently or honestly represent the constituency of Charlottetown. And, indeed, if the truth must be told, we think it would be a very easy matter to select from among the merchants of Charlottetown, a member in every way better qualified to represent their interests in Parliament. We judge Mr. Davies by his parliamentary career, and we fail to find in that any recommendation for his re-election. As a speaker and a legislator he has utterly failed, for he has never made a speech in Parliament worth remembering, nor introduced a measure that would entitle him to the thanks of any class in the community. As a member of the Government, his naturally weak intellect succumbed to the more vigorous and active minds of Messrs. Pope and Haviland, and hence he agreed to the Canadian proposition of taxing the bread of the poor man, for the very foolish reason that the Americans abolished Free Trade,—as if the Canadian proposition were going to mend matters,—and consented to the ignoble arrangement which surrendered our Fisheries without compensation. If our merchants, mechanics, fishermen, and laboring men think these *boons* for which they ought to be thankful to Mr. Davies, of course they will—even though he himself neither seeks nor wishes them to do so—vote for him, according to the suggestion of the *Islander*; but if they agree with us that they are no *boons* at all, then we think they will allow Mr. Davies to follow the best of his own inclinations by withdrawing from public life and devoting himself for the remainder of his days to mercantile pursuits upon his own account.

How sensitive the representatives of small congregations are to be sure! The Rev. Historian of the Magdalen Islands and of their "pickled" codfish, for instance, berates us in an inflated style for stating there was no such Church in Rome as the Scotch Protestant Church, when, according to his assertion, "there has been for some time past, a Presbyterian congregation in Rome, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland," numbering about 45 communicants! Never did an old hen more joyously cackle over a new-laid egg than does the Historian aforesaid over our exhibition of ignorance. Well, all we have to say is that the Historian might also have asserted with equal truth that an Irish Republic has been in existence "for some time past," of which John O'Mahony, Col. Roberts, and C. O. I. R. Stephens have been President, and that "other particulars can be given, if needed;" but if any person felt bold enough to question the *reality* of the Republic, he would be as justly open to the charge of ignorance as he who failed to recognize in the 45 itinerant communicants the high-sounding "Scotch Protestant Church." With this comment the Historian will have to content himself for the present. When we have more that will amuse on hand, we may, perhaps, appeal to him all the consideration of which he is deserving.

Supreme Court.—The case of Richard Heartz and ano. vs. Thomas Owen, which occupied the Court on Thursday and Friday of last week, created much dissatisfaction in the community. We regret to think that the charge of a packed jury is not altogether without foundation. For the ends of impartial justice, a radical change is required somewhere in the machinery of the Law, and the sooner the remedy is discovered, the better for the country. In order that the public may judge of the nature of the case to which we have referred, we will endeavor to give an outline of it in our next number.

The Government.—The *Islander* does not attempt to deny, but rather proclaims the *fact*, that the Government is now committed to Confederation. We wish the country to bear this in mind, that we have at the present moment a thoroughly Confederate Government, and that both Conservatives and Liberals are *modestly* asked by the *Islander* to support it by their votes at the coming elections. This is the real issue and the principal one. Let there be no mistake about it.

Presentation.—The young ladies who attend the Bible Class, held in the Schoolhouse on Graham's Road, New London, have lately presented a very seasonable gift—the material for a suit of winter clothes—to their Pastor, the Rev. D. McDougall. The gift was accompanied with a brief complimentary address. We need hardly say that both the gift and address were highly appreciated by Mr. McDougall.—*Pat.*

Charlottetown Debating Club.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Charlottetown Debating Club will be held in the Lower Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. The meeting to be opened with an address from the President.

Presentation.—On the evening of the 16th instant, a Committee of the Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation, at Dundas, waited on the Rev A McLean, their Pastor, and presented him with a handsome donation in money, as a mark of their continued gratitude and esteem for his labors among them.

Public Meeting.—The inhabitants of Morell Rear have called a Public Meeting at Burns's Road Schoolhouse, for Wednesday, the 30th January instant, for the purpose of selecting Candidates to represent the Second District of King's County. Delegates from the various other sections of the District are invited to be present. The promises to be a large and influential meeting, and as such will undoubtedly have a decided influence on the result of the election.

An English Mail was received at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on Monday evening, the news by which was mostly anticipated by telegraph.

The summary of the Supreme Court proceedings given in to-day's paper, we have copied from the *Patriot*.

United States papers announce that Congress has taken the first steps towards impeaching President Johnson.

To Correspondents.—"Veritas" has come to hand and will receive early attention.

News by Telegraph.

Bremen, Dec. 28 evening

Official orders have been received to arrest Prussian subjects about to emigrate from the kingdom, thus intending to elude the national militia law.

London, Dec. 29.

It has been decided that Parliament will meet on the 5th of Febuary next.—Orders have been issued for the return of two regiments of regular troops from Ireland.

London, Jan. 12—P. M.

The *Times* of this morning has a long argumentative article on the subject of the impeachment of the President of the United States, and says the scheme looks like a fatal blow at the constitution.

Madrid, Jan. 12.

The proffered mediation of the United States in the difference between Spain and Chili is regarded almost certain as the forerunner of an honorable and permanent peace.

Vienna, Jan. 12.

The *Morning Journal* of this city to-day contains a despatch, announcing the Sublime Porte has called one hundred and fifty thousand men into service to quiet the insurrection in the Mediterranean Islands.

Ottawa, 13th.—Cable Despatch received last night says that Confederation Delegates had decided to remove capital of Confederacy from Ottawa to Quebec.—Gold 135.

Charlottetown, Jan. 16.

Telegrams from Canada and New York state that the British Government is about to expend ten millions of dollars for the fortification of Montreal.

London, Jan. 13.

The London *Globe* has an editorial in which it says the Eastern question has become so pressing that it demanded the immediate attention of the European Powers. It is the opinion of the *Globe* that a general conference of the Leading Powers on the subject will be proposed.

Advices from the East report that an insurrection is on the point of breaking out in Bosnia.

Rome, Jan. 11.

The Swiss government has under consideration a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the Pope's army.

Liverpool, 14.

The *Thomas Humphrey*, which cleared from this port for New York, was lost at sea near Holy Head, Wales, a few days since, with all on board except the Captain and one man who were drowned.

Madrid, 14.

The revolutionary Junta having its head quarters here has just issued a strong and stirring address to the people.

Florence, 14.

The difficulty between Italy and Turkey relative to the Italian steamer which was fired upon by the forces of the Porte, has been amicably adjusted. The amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Turkish government has not been finally fixed.

Latest to "Herald."

Charlottetown, Jan. 21.—Col. Cole is to be Governor of Bermuda.

London, Jan. 19.—41 persons are reported to have lost their lives by breaking through the ice in Regent Park.

Liverpool, 19.—Intense cold has aggravated the distress of the poor in the city, and resulted in a bread riot in the streets.

The "Canadian News," (London paper,) says, that by Lord Carnarvon's Draft Bill, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, not yet having decided to come into Confederation, the Quebec Scheme regarding these Islands has been modified.—Gold 136⅞.

DIED.

At South West, Lot 27, on 21st December last, of inflammation of the lungs, after an illness of nine days, Mr. Edw. Hughes, aged 67 years, a native of Middletown, County of Armagh, Ireland. May he rest in peace.

At Grand Tracadie, on Thursday, the 17th instant, Mr. Angus McDonald, at the advanced age of 92 years. He was a native of North Uist, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island 78 years ago. May he rest in peace.

At Lot 14, on the 7th instant, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John O'Connor, aged 36 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and a family of small children.

At Sturgeon, Lot 61, on the 9th January instant, after nine days illness of inflammation, Mr. Bernard Kearney, aged 72 years. The deceased was a man of amiable qualities, much beloved and regretted not only by a numerous circle of friends and relatives, but also by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. May he rest in peace.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Broken Health.—It is lamentable to look around and see so many lingering under disease through ignorance, carelessness, or false delicacy. Nothing can be more reasonable, nothing more easy, under such circumstances, than to give a fair trial to this prince of purifying medicines and best of stomachic tonics. The blood's strength can only be maintained by the possession of a fair appetite and good digestion, and the purity of that fluid is the direct measure of corporeal and mental vigor. Holloway's Pills effect both these ends without subjecting the patient to any hardships or harassing restrictions.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

after a thorough trial, by innumerable living witnesses has proved itself the Medicine of the age. Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally cases of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera Dysentry, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Sting of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

THEO. DesBRISAY,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Jan. 9—1m

Children often look pale and sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" will destroy worms without injury to the child. Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Jan. 9 1m

To the Electors of the First Electoral District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN,—

THE Twenty-second General Assembly of Prince Edward Island being about to expire, I beg to tender you my most grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which, twelve months ago, you conferred upon me in selecting me to fill the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the District, occasioned by the death of my lamented friend, the late Hon. Donald Beaton. And, it being my intention to offer myself again a candidate for your suffrages, should you honor me with a repetition of your favor, you may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting which my humble efforts can accomplish to promote the prosperity and happiness of this my native District.

Although I have not been able, during the brief period of my Legislative connection with you, to perform such an amount of public good as under a more extended term of office, I might reasonably hope to accomplish; yet, I flatter myself that my endeavors to advance the interests of my constituents have not been exerted altogether in vain.

I should have addressed you at an earlier date on the subject of the approaching General Election, but impressed with the great cardinal maxim that "Union is strength," I have deferred the matter until the present moment, in hopes that our Charlottetown sages would present us with some plan of operation for the approaching campaign, in which we might all co-operate—some common platform on which the friends of progress and order "might all pull together." As it is most likely that the Land Question and Education, the Fisheries and Confederation, will occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of our next Colonial Parliament, it may not, perhaps, be premature on my part to declare even now, what my own peculiar views on these several questions are.

It being now almost unanimously admitted that the "Land Purchase Act," together with the "Act to assist Leaseholders in purchasing the fee simple of their farms," constitute the most effectual means yet devised for converting our leasehold tenures into freehold, I shall be ready at all times to give the most ample effect to the provisions of those statutes.

I have long indulged the opinion—and am still of the same belief—that the laws relating to Education should be so amended as, among other improvements, to enable the District Teachers to draw the entire amount of their salaries from the public purse. Such an alteration as I have here indicated would have been effected during the late Session had not Messrs Laird and Howatt distinctly declared that *their constituents* would not submit to any change in the Educational system of the Colony which would involve the imposition of a single penny's additional taxation. Hence it was deemed advisable—the General Election being so near at hand—to defer the further consideration of the subject until the people should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereon at the hustings.

The uncommon natural facilities possessed by our Island fishermen being rendered almost nugatory by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, I will assist in any measure which may enable our people to compete successfully with the fishermen of the neighboring Republic.

I am still decidedly opposed to Confederation; and although I always respect the conscientious opinions of other men, howsoever widely those sentiments, political or otherwise, may differ from my own; nevertheless, I deny the right, in any case, of "a small minority of the people" to make laws for, or rule the majority. I shall, therefore, oppose any party, Liberal or Conservative, who will attempt to join this Island in a Federal Union with Canada. Who would deprive us of the inestimable privilege of making the laws that govern us, and surrender ourselves to the "tender mercies" of a people whose inordinate selfishness and extravagance have already brought their own magnificent country to the very brink of bankruptcy, and whose sectional animosities are fully as malignant as were those which provoked the late calamitous war in the United States, and drenched that once prosperous country in the blood of a million of its own subjects.

If time and other circumstances permit, I will call upon you severally before the election comes off, when we can enter more fully into any of the public questions of the day, than it is possible to do through a newspaper communication. In the meantime, I beg to subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,
EMANUEL McEACHEN.

South Lake, Jan. 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE, belonging to the City, will be opened for the accommodation of the public, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, instant, free of Tolls, until Friday, the 1st day of February.

The Stalls and Cellars will be let at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, at the hour of 3 in the afternoon, when the terms and conditions of letting the same will be made known.

The Old Market House will be disposed of at the same time.

The Rules and Regulations of the Market, and the Table of Toll, will be published next week.

By order of the Market Committee,
PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1867. 1in

Steamer Victoria.

THE Members of Fire Engine Company "Steamer Victoria," will meet at their Engine Room, Grafton Street, on the first Thursday in each month.

By Order,
G. D. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1867. 1d tf

REQUEST!

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to PAY UP by the 31st of this month, as all sums *unpaid* at that time WILL BE SUED for without further notice.

JOHN P. IRVING,
At the Office of G. W. DeBlois, Esq.,
Great George Street.

Charlottetown, Jan. 18, 1867. P E 1m

NIAGARA!

FOR SALE, at the CITY GROCERY STORE, North Side Queen Square, near Apothecaries Hall—

20 "Niagara" Cook STOVES,
10 "Liberty and Union" do.
10 Model Parlor do.
10 Yarmouth Cook do.

will be sold *low for cash*, or 6 months on approved paper, to close consignments.

Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1867. 1d 1m

Blank Note of Hand Books

FOR SALE at the "Kent Street Book Store."
E. REILLY

January 23, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

Second Season of the Charlottetown Amateur Dramatic Club.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB will open their Second Season on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, JANUARY 30 and 31, when they will appear before the public with new Plays, Stage Scenery, Dresses, etc, etc. In soliciting the patronage of the public on the opening of this, their Second Season, the Club would beg leave to intimate that they have spared no pains in getting up a want long felt in the community—MORAL AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Wednesday Evening the 30th, they will appear in the great Moral Drama of

George Barnwell,

OR

THE LONDON APPRENTICE,

to be followed by the SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE of

BINKS, THE BAGMAN.

An entire change of Programme on Thursday evening.
Price of Admission—Reserved Seats 3s.; Back, 1s. 6d.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
A STRING BAND will be in attendance.
For particulars see small Bills.
Tickets to be had at the Stores of Hon. P. Walker, W. R. Watson, Esq., W. H. Wilson, Esq., and at the Kent Street Book Store.

W. C. GRANT, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, Jan. 16, 1867. 1sl p ex 2in

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD,

GENT'S BRIGHT

AND

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. 1y

Fresh Ground Rice,

FOR Sale by
W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9, 1867.

Oranges and Lemons,

FOR Sale by
W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9. 1867.

LONDON TRADER

To Charlottetown Direct!

THE First Class, Fast Sailing Bark ABEONA, A. 1. at English Lloyds, 7 years, Allan Campbell, Commander, of the burthen of 450 Tons, will sail from LONDON, G B., on or about the 1st APRIL, 1867. Will be despatched punctual. Intending Shippers will please have their Goods alongside at an early date. Can accommodate a few passengers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GEO. DUNCAN & CO., East India Avenue, Leadenhall st., London, G. B., or to

J. D. MASON, Ch'town, P E. I.

January 2, 1867.

Public Meetings.

A Meeting of the Electors of the First Electoral District of King's County will be held at the following places, when the Hon. Joseph Hensley is solicited to attend.

On Tuesday, the 22d January, inst., at Rollo Bay Cross Roads.

On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at Mr. James Moynagh's, Souris East, and on Friday, the 25th instant, at East Point Cross Roads, Lot 47.

The object of these meetings is for the purpose of choosing a man eligible as a colleague with the Hon. Joseph Hensley, for the representation of the District at the coming Election.

January 13, 1867. 2in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Is a soothing expectorant, prepared to meet the urgent need of a safe and reliable cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. A trial of many years has established the fact, that it is more efficacious in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy. Its efficacy has now become so generally known, that it is justly regarded in many countries as a medicine of indispensable necessity. In Great Britain, France, and Germany, where medical science has reached its highest perfection, it is prescribed in domestic practice, and constantly used in the armies, in hospitals and other public institutions, where it is regarded by the attending physicians as the most speedy and agreeable remedy that can be employed. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found where well known cases of diseased lungs, which had baffled the efforts of the most skilful and experienced doctors, have been permanently cured by it. These results are the most convincing proofs of the superior curative properties of the preparation; and to them the authors point with peculiar satisfaction. While it is most powerful against confirmed diseases it is extremely gentle as a medicine in infancy and youth, being quite harmless to even the youngest, when administered judiciously.

This health-restorer accomplishes even more by prevention than cure. If taken in season, it heals all irritations of the throat and lungs, whether arising from Colds or Coughs, or from other causes, and thus prevents that long train of painful and incurable diseases, which would arise from the neglect of them. Hence no family should be without it. Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Incipient Consumption, and other affections of the breathing organs, give way before this pre-eminent combination of medical virtues.

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

W. R. WATSON
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Jan. 9—3m

REID BROTHERS.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS!

EXCELSIOR HOUSE.

ALBERTON.

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

NEW STORE A ALBERTON,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

General Merchandize

Ever offered in this part of the County,

—COMPRISING—

Dry Goods, in endless variety,

Groceries & Liquors,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN MARKET!

A very large assortment of

HARDWARE,

And almost everything else usually kept in a Country Store.

We have adopted in our business the principle of QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS; and from the facilities we possess, and from the fact of buying our GOODS in the best markets, FOR CASH, and having them selected by one of the Firm, we feel confident of being able to sell Goods on as liberal terms as any House in the Trade.

We ask our old friends to come and see us:

Come with your Cash!
Come with your Produce!
Come with a good, honest face!

And you will find the EXCELSIOR *the best and safest House in this part of the County to deal in.*

REMEMBER THE
EXCELSIOR HOUSE.
REID BROS

Alberton, Nov. 7. 1866. 3m

FISHING SITE

AT KILDARE CAPES

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, containing

100 acres of Land,

60 of which are under cultivation, and having a lease of 999 years. The Dwelling House and Outbuildings thereon are new and commodious. For agricultural purposes, there is no better land on this Island. As a Fishing Site it is unrivalled. Its contiguity to one of the richest Fishing grounds in the world, as also to Little Tignish Pond, where an unlimited quantity of Bait can be obtained, point it out to men of enterprise and capital as a most desirable place. Apply either by letter or in person at the "Herald" Office, or to the owner.

THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

Kildare Capes, Lot 2, Oct. 24, 1866. 3m

LANDS TO LET.

TO be let for a term of 4 years, from 1st MAY next, that valuable property situated in the Royalty, about one mile distant from the City of Charlottetown, fronting on the St. Peter's Road on one side, and on the lower Royalty Road and on the Hillsboro' River on the other side, and containing nearly 200 acres, known as the "Belvidere Farm," part of the Estate of Captain George Beazeley, Esq., R. N. The property being so well situated as to road and water frontage, that it can be let in two, three or four separate tenements, and will be let together or separately as may be desired. No wood, trees or brushment of any kind to be cut unless for use on the farms. Sealed tenders for the whole or any part or parts thereof will be received by the Subscribers until the 16th MARCH next.

D. BRENAN.
D. HODGSON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1866. 3m

LOTTERY

—AT—

SOURIS!

THERE will be a LOTTERY of a JAUNTING SLEIGH, BUFFALO ROBE, and SILVER WATCH, at the above place, on

Thursday, January 24th, 1867,

for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, Souris.

Any person buying one ticket will have a chance of winning either of the above articles.

EDWARD LYONS, Sec'y.

Dec. 19, 1866.

West India House.

Upper Great George Street.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET,
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS,
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE LAST CAUTION!!

AS the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS not having come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation

Defaulters will be Sued

indiscriminately.

R. J. CLARKE,
Agent for above Estate.

Orwell Store, Nov. 13, 1866. 6s tf

Select Literature.

GRACE WELDON,

—OR—

FREDERICA, THE BONNET-GIRL,

CHAPTER XXV.—*Continued.*

CONCLUSION.

I.

'Who are you?'

'La Isla, the opera-singer.'

'The Jewess?'

'Yes.'

'Why have you sent for me? What do I do! lingering to gaze on your beauty! I must this instant leave you! If you have unhappily conceived a passion for me, forget me! Good night.'

'Stay—Oh cruel! Leave me not thus!'

'Ah, I have you at last, my Joseph Surface!' cried Philip, advancing, and confronting him. 'You don't know me, but I know you! You would seek the ruin of this lady under my protection. I shall detain you; for I have missed a diamond since you came in and I suspect you have it. I have already sent off to the police for an officer.'

James stood appalled. He saw at once the whole extent of his danger. He felt as if his ruin was sealed. Innocent, he was bold. He believed that this too was part of the conspiracy of the *forgeries*. The immediate peril his name and character were now in, inspired him with decision. With a well-directed blow he struck the mulatto down, and springing over his body he escaped from the room and from the house.

II.

The next day he informed Mr. Weldon of the circumstances. The Chief of the Police was presently sent for and the suspicions of Mr. Weldon and James were made known to him. In a word, they unfolded to him the whole affair of the drafts, and named Ellery as the person on whom their suspicions rested.

'Still,' said Mr. Weldon, 'there is every probability that the persons in this house are parties; for that two separate conspiracies for ruining James should be going on at the same time, by persons wholly unconnected with each other, is improbable.'

The head of the police was an experienced man, and a person of discriminating judgment. He argued with them; and after some discussion of the best mode of proceeding, it was decided that the house, No. —, Dormer Place, should be visited that night with a suitable force, and any suspicious persons there arrested.

'As to the young girl's being the celebrated opera singer, "La Isla," is, I think, improbable,' he said; 'this person, La Isla, is more respectable than the woman who laid the trap for Mr. Daily. *Her* character I suspect he can guess at if he tries. As she was once a sewing-girl she is probably now a kept-mistress of the man who would have arrested Mr. Daily.'

This was also the opinion of Mr. Weldon and James.

III.

The next evening at seven o'clock Carlton Ellery made his appearance at Clow's according to the previous appointment. He found the mulatto in his room, with his eye bandaged, and in a sullen mood.

'What has happened, Philip?'

'Nothing.'

'You are savage.'

'Don't make comments on my temper. You have come to see La Isla?'

'Yes.'

'You can't see her,' he answered very positively.

'Why?'

'She says if you will make her your wife on this very visit, you shall see her, and no other conditions.'

'I will do it. I have made up my mind. I have thought it over. She has infatuated me. I will marry her; but on a condition.'

'Name it.'

'That it is kept secret till my uncle's death. He has to-day had another of those paralytic attacks, and won't last long. I should not be surprised if he gave us the slip before another week.'

IV.

Half an hour after this conversation Isabel Clow was in her drawing-room dressed for the bridal. Her face was pale but firm. She was about to wed for revenge, to humble the pride of one of a race which she knew would crush her into the dust did they know her Ethiopian origin. She had not given up James Daily. Love for him was too deeply seated in her heart to be out-rooted by one rebuff. She gave the present to hatred and looked to the future, to time and circumstances, to throw around him to whom she had given her heart, the meshes of her beauty's power.

Carlton Ellery appeared, attended by Philip, a clergyman, and a Portuguese about fifty years of age. They were married; she by the name of Isabel, which Philip explained by saying that this was the *first* part of her name though seldom used by her, she being only known to the public as 'La Isla.'

Scarcely had the marriage ceremony passed than Philip Clow turned towards the bridegroom and with a smile of significant and most malignant triumph, said,

'Well, sir, now *who* do you you think have taken to be your wife?'

'Why, the daughter of this Signor,' he answered, glancing at the Portuguese.

'That Portuguese has no daughter. He is a miserable refugee whom I have chanced to meet here in the city, and whom I have hired to personate the character of your bride's father. He speaks not three words of English, and knows not who the bride is he has given away.'

'Is this true! *Who* is she, then? Have you deceived me? Is she a Jewess? You told me afterwards that she was not, but of pure Portuguese blood. Who is she? What means that hellish smile?'

'Ask her. She knows best.'

'Signora!' he cried, turning towards her with a look of mingled dread and inquiry; 'speak! what is this he says? Are you not the daughter of this Portuguese? Have you deceived me too? Am I the victim of a conspiracy, Clow?'

'Ask your wife who she is?'

'Who, then, are you?' he demanded, almost beside himself.

'I am the sister of Philip Clow; not a Jewess, but a mulatress!'

This was uttered with a proud, flashing eye, and in a tone full of fiendish triumph and vindictive hatred. The victim turned to Clow.

'Is this so?' he faintly demanded.

'Yes. Thy young wife is of African blood. She is my own sister. I have drawn you into this marriage to revenge myself upon you for your repeated insults to me upon my race; and also to elevate my sister to your own. She married you not because she loved you, but because she hated you and would degrade you. We hate all who despise us for our blood. We are at feud with the white race who hold in bondage the children of our fathers. Thy wife is my sister. Thou art my brother-in-law. Am I not ennobled by the alliance, or is it thou who art debased?'

Carlton Ellery stood like one in a dreadful waking dream. He looked from one to the other with a wild glare. The resemblance between the two forcibly struck him and he wondered he had not before discovered it. Dark passions were gathering in his breast, and he would have avenged himself on the spot upon the mulatto, when the heads of Jack Brigs and his boy, 'Little Jack,' were thrust in at the door. Jack had called to see Philip on the tavern front of his house to exchange some stolen plate for coin, when, not finding him in his room, and seeing the door beyond open, he had passed through in search of him. Clow had neglected, in his anxious solicitude to bring the marriage to a crisis, to close the communication between the houses, as he conducted Carlton to the bridal parlor, and Jack, following the passages, had thus broken in unexpectedly upon the scene. At the same instant the street door was opened by a master-key, and the Chief of the Police, attended by Mr. Weldon, our hero, James Daily, and followed by three policemen, ascended the stairs.

V.

The result of this timely visit, and the accidental discovery of all the guilty parties together, may easily be conceived. The Police Chief had been examing the premises during the day and obtaining such intelligence as to induce him to believe that he would be justifiable in arresting any one he might find in the house in the evening. He had set his spies, and Clow and Ellery had been seen to alight from a cab and enter together; for the mulatto had taken his intended brother-in-law there the second time by the same round-about way he had at first done. The fact that Ellery was in the same house where James had been decoyed, was at once communicated to our hero and Mr. Weldon, and in a short time all the parties we have named approached the house; for the fact of Ellery's presence there was clear proof that he was leagued with the female and the man whom James had knocked down; all three of whom were believed to be the parties who had committed the forgeries. Hence the boldness with which the Chief of the Police entered; and the force with which he was seconded. The sight of Jack Brigs (who was well known to him) showed him that he was likely to have more game than he had calculated upon. The arrests were not effected without a struggle. Jack and his boy fought hard, but were overpowered and ironed. Clow made an effort to escape by the window, but was arrested by James Daily and firmly held till he could be secured. Carlton Ellery struck to the right and left, knocked down one of the officers, and succeeded in reaching the passage communicating with the Inn. He was followed by the Chief of the Police, but being familiar with the place he succeeded in getting away; only, however, to be arrested the next day. Isabel disappeared in the very outset of the contest and was not discovered.

The confession of Brigs and the boy criminated Ellery in the forgeries, and clearly established the innocence of our hero. Ellery, rather than come to a trial, strangled himself in his cell. Clow was convicted of divers offences and sentenced to imprisonment for life; but attempting to escape on his way to prison he was shot through the head. Brigs and his boy, in consideration of becoming evidence for the State, received for their misdemeanors only seven years for the father, and two years for the son. Of Isabel Clow nothing more is known with certainty; though it is believed she was the same individual who a short time since made such a sensation in Paris as an opera singer under the sobriquet of 'La Belle Quadroon.'

Having thus disposed of the less worthy characters of our story, we now devote a closing sentence to those in whose fate we are more nobly interested. James's innocence being thus clearly established he became junior partner with Mr. Weldon, and a few weeks afterwards was married to Grace. Frederica gently declined the invitation to act as her bridesmaid, and ere the honeymoon of the happy pair was past, the winding-sheet of the dead was folded over the broken heart of the lovely bonnet-girl.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late JOHN SUTHERLAND, of St. Peter's Bay, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for settlement, *within six months from date.*

JANE ELLEN SUTHERLAND,
Dec. 3, 1866. ex 6in Administratrix.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS,

Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

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

Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 3, 1866. 1y sep

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

78, King St., - - - - St. John, N. B

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,

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

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

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

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!

McKINNON & FRASER'S

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

PRINCE STREET,

RE-OPENED!

THE Subscribers, in announcing the re-opening of their Factory, destroyed by fire in the early part of the Summer, avail themselves of the opportunity of returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and respectfully request a continuance of the same for the future. Their new Factory being so large and so well fitted up as to be second to none in Prince Edward Island, and, moreover, a large Stock of the very best Materials used in their trade having been lately received by them from the United States, their facilities for carrying on Business are greatly increased, and they are now prepared to supply

Carriages, Sleighs, &c.,

in as good style as can be got up in the City, and upon as reasonable terms.

Job Work of all kinds in our line strictly attended to.

Painting also done in the best style.

McKINNON & FRASER.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the foregoing Firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts. The losses sustained by the burning of their Premises demand that these outstanding debts be paid up at once.

McKINNON & FRASER.

Upper Prince Street, Ch'town, October 3rd, 1866. } PEI 3m

YARMOUTH STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, per Schooner *Mary* from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated **Stoves**, consisting of Cooking, Box and Franklin, the character of which is so well known to our Island farmers, to whom they have given such general satisfaction. They will be sold at the usual terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

E. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, September 12th, 1866.

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following goods:—

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitneys and Beavers, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Winter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufacturing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—

Over Coats, Sack Coats,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

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

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

PATRICK REILLY.

October 10, 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line, suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favorable terms and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a Good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c., ever offered in this City.

—ALSO—

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's

India Rubber Over Shoes,

for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

June 27, 1866. 6m

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.

1866. Spring Goods. 1866.

THE Subscriber has now completed his Importations for the Season, per ships "Lotus" and "Ariadne" from BRITAIN, consisting of—

Black Broad Cloths and Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trowserings, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Grey and White Cottons, sheetings, checked shirtings, printed Cottons, ginghams, jeans, osnaburgs, baggings, tickings, Cotton Warp, white, red and blue, (warranted superior quality); white and scarlet flannels, shawls, parasols, Hats, bonnet-shapes, ribbons, falls, white and coloured Hose, hoop skirts, and a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

Chests choice Congou TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Liverpool Soap, glass, nails, sole leather, &c.

W. H. WILSON.

McIsaac's Old Stand, Queen-street, Charlottetown, June 13, 1866.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG,

October 19, 1864. Agent.

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

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY

and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

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

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

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,

60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. brght SUGAR,
For sale by—
OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, September 19, 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 Sneeston's.

Having superintended, for the last Seven Years, the manufacturing of Tobacco in the firm well known as LOWDEN'S with unequalled success, he will fearlessly warrant 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.

CARD.

MR. 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 16th 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.

Peterson's Familiar Science

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

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

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

HENRY A. HARVIE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c.,

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE,) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently BELL'S Clothing Store, and directly opposite the Store of WM. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having RE-FITTED his Establishment, and intending to do business as much as possible on the CASH SYSTEM, is prepared to supply Wholesale and Retail Customers on the very best of terms.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronised him while in connection with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, QUEEN-STREET.

Charlottetown, July 11, 1866. tf

REMOVAL.

OWEN HAMILL,

Architect,

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA.

MAY be consulted professionally at the ROBSON HOUSE, or at his Office in ROSS'S BUILDING, Three Doors east of McPherson's Bookstore, to which he has removed.

Pictou, N. S., Aug. 8, 1866.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical unction is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These diseasing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depurities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affectable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chilego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	Lumbago	Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes and Sand-flies	Cancers	Piles	Sore-heads
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Tumors
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Ulcers
		Yaws	Wounds

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