LATORS

...vers. valuable FREEHOLD
...e Island, in good cultivation,
... immediate possession can be

...n sold the present Season in)
MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten
...d nearly all paid or in Cash,
...s, &c.

...ave been established for some
... all kinds lumber can be had
...nders it most desirable for the

...double Wharf and site for a

...e of Messrs. BALL & SON,
P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR,
..., Charlottetown, and to the
Machine, the celebrated
Mill View, the Honble. JAS.
...ved and returned with des-

CLARKE.

MADE EASY
BY
S OINTMENT.

Sores, Bad Breasts,
Wounds.

...ore or ulcer can resist the heal-
...nt Ointment. The worst case
...earance whenever this medical
...prings up from the bottom of
...e surrounding skin is are sted
...t cure quickly follow the use

Internal Inflammation
...ning diseases may with cer-
...s themselves, if they will use
...osely attend to the printed in-
...ll rubbed upon the neighboring
...tter will be removed. A poul-
... sometimes be applied at bed
...st scrupulous cleanliness must
...nd this paragraph will bring it
...eir acquaintances whom it may
...rvice that will never be forgot-

...ut and Neuralgia.
...reducing inflammation and sub-
...ts in the same degree as Holloway's
... purifying Pills. When used
... inflammation and depravities
... remove all enlargement of the
...d muscles lax and uncontract-
... effected, even under the worst
...hese medicines be persevered in.

...lead, Ringworm, and
Diseases.
...m water, the utmost relief and
...obtained in all complaints affec-
...e simultaneous use of the Oint-
...t be remembered that nearly all
...avity of the blood and derange-
...h, consequently, in many cases,
... blood, which will be effected by
... The general health will readily
...uption may be driven out more
... should be promoted; persevere.

...eria, Quinsey, Mumps
Derangements
... Throat
...ot these maladies the Ointment
...ast three times a day upon the
... chest, so as to penetrate to the
... meat: this course will at once
...leeration. The worst cases will
...llowing the printed directions.

Evil and Swelling of
Glands.
...cured by Holloway's purifying
... double action of purifying the
... system renders them more aff-
... for all complaints of a scrofulous
...pure, liver, stomach and bowels
...ire purifying medicin to bring

...should be used in the following
...ases:—

	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
	Gout	Sore-nipples
...nds	Glandular	Sore-throats
)	swellings	Scurvy
	Lumbago	Sore-heds
...and	Piles	Tumors
...s	Rheumatism	Ulcers
...s	Scalds Yaws	Wounds

...f PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244
... London; and by all respectable
...edicine throughout the civilized
...s:—1s 1d., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s 6

...ble saving by taking the larger
...e guidance of patients in every
...r.

SEED!
...per Bushel.
... by the Government of Prince
...ar, is now on Sale at the Royal
...tore, and, to encourage the
...d at the low price of 7s. 6d.
..., 1867.

O MARINERS.
GIVEN, that a single WHITE
...WN on the PENINSULA in the
...e season of the NAVIGATION.
...SSELS passing the NARROW
...dy Beach and the main land

... a height of forty feet above the
...by 8. half S. } By Compass.

...he Board,
... B LINDSAY, Cl. T. Ho. C.
..., 1867. 6i

...mary Hair Cleaner.
...n for the Toilet and Nursery
...ighest degree, the property of re-
...f from the Head, and by it livi-
...ng the growth of the Hair.
W. R. WATSON.
..., 1864.

SALE.
... Black Hawk breed, 15 hands
...no faults.
...Hanie's Breed—fast trotter, 6
... Harness.—1 Single Waggon,
...

COAL.
...
...ved Notice of Hand. Tim...
JOHN P. IRVING.
... P. I. tf

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867 NO. 39.

THE HERALD
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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

ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 36m, evening, E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., evening, E. S. E.
Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., evening, N. E.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m., morning, S. W.
New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., morning, N.

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

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 5, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	6d to 1s
De by the quarter,	6d to 7d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
De (small)	6d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	5d to 7d
Lamb per lb,	6d to 7d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 1d
Butter, (fresh)	9d to 10d
De by the tub,	
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 9d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 1½d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 6s
Flour, per lb.,	3½d to 4d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	18s to 19s
Eggs, per dozen,	7d to 8d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 9d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Poultry.	
Geese,	
Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	2s 6d to 3s
Ducks,	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
De (Spruce)	4s to 5s
De (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M.	18s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per ton	20s to 25s
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	9d to 1s
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.
THURSDAY, May 16th.

LOAN BILL.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to authorise the Government to raise a loan of money for the public service of this Island, said: This bill has been introduced to enable the Government to borrow £100,000 sterling. They can borrow a part of it in this Island and a part in Great Britain, wherever it is found most convenient and advantageous to do so. It also provides for the payment of the amount borrowed, by the establishment of a sinking fund, or by setting apart £5 per hundred of the amount, which will pay the principal in twenty years. I do not think any of your honors will object to a measure of this kind, in view of the great difficulty of getting exchange and the great want of circulating medium at present experienced in the country. Members who have been opposed to the principle of a Loan Bill for years, have begun to see the utility of a measure of this kind. If it is borrowed in Great Britain, it will bring a large amount of bills of exchange into the market, which would be a great benefit to the country, as a want of bills of exchange is very seriously felt at the present time. It would also enable us to have a larger amount of circulating medium. It provides that the money may be used for the payment of the estates, already purchased by the Government, as well as for estates which may yet come into the market and be purchased hereafter.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: A bill of such importance to the Colony is one which would be expected to call forth different expressions of opinion on the part of your honors; and I cannot allow it to pass without offering a few observations upon it, more especially as I am not favorable to this method of relieving the country from what is felt to be an embarrassment, particularly among the commercial classes of the community. Though it is a common, and, perhaps, a legitimate, thing for the Legislature to step forward when such an embarrassment occurs, and devise means to relieve it; yet it is a question which should be weighed with calm and careful consideration, and nothing should be resorted to but a measure that would obtain the confidence of all classes of the community—one that they would feel was based on sound and politic principles—and such as could be resorted to by any party or Government. I cannot say, however, that I conceive the present Loan Bill to be one which is likely to be successful. I have no doubt but those who originated, and those who support it, are actuated by the best intentions in desiring to relieve the embarrassment to which I have alluded, by giving ease to the money market, but I think it is a mistaken policy. This loan is for present relief; but a day of reckoning must come, and if we are not as fully prepared to meet it as the exigencies of the case may require, we may have to "pay too dear for our whistle." In fact, it may be considered as similar in many respects to "Paddy's" plan for lengthening a short blanket, "to cut a piece off one end and sew it on the other." I am also of opinion that very little hope can be entertained of its being effective; for, when I look at the present temper of the British people, I think there is little chance of obtaining a loan without the guarantee of the Imperial Government. That was not asked for in the bill, and if it was I do not think it would be successful. This may be seen from declarations of members of the House of Commons and of the Government, that it is only in view of carrying such a measure as the Union of the Colonies that they would guarantee a loan for the inter-Colonial railway. They knew that the accomplishment of that object was the mainspring of the bill of union. If that were not guaranteed by the representatives of these Provinces there would be no union; for the railway was the life and spirit of that bill, and, therefore, they were obliged to give a guarantee to raise money for that railway. Nothing but extreme necessity such as that would induce them to give a guarantee, and I feel assured that, were we to ask for such a favor, under the most pressing solicitations, they would not listen to us, but would give us a very short and negative answer. I think those who introduced this bill have felt that, and, therefore, they have not asked for a guarantee. As to a loan of money being raised without that guarantee, I do not think there is any hope of it, and the country will then be left in a worse condition than before, for the attempt will have failed, the hopes raised will have led parties to anticipate easier times, to relieve them of commercial embarrassment, and they will, perhaps, have been induced to speculate more largely than they would otherwise have done. Great disappointment may in this way be met with. Now, I may be asked, "if you will not give your assent to this measure or that measure, what do you propose?" And I confess that I do not like to be open to the accusation of acting "the dog in the manger," so as neither to allow this to be used nor offer a better remedy. I think the means are within ourselves by an issue of an adequate amount of treasury notes. That would give great relief, and I think it might be ventured upon with perfect safety. Of course treasury notes would require to have provision made by which they could be redeemed, and one-third, at least, retained to provide a fund to meet them. Such was the scheme propounded upwards of twenty years ago, and to which the Imperial Government objected; but I do not think they would be so exacting now. There is nothing in the Governor's instructions to prevent him from passing such a bill. Indeed, at one time it would almost be considered felony to pass such a bill without the sanction of the Imperial Government; but that time has passed away, and there is no such restriction in the Royal Instructions now. If we were to pass a bill to authorise the issue of treasury notes, I do not think the British Government would be very exacting or particular in scrutinizing the principles or the extent of the rules upon which we founded it. An issue of a moderate amount of treasury notes, say £25,000 or £30,000, or perhaps we might go to £40,000 or £50,000, and made redeemable in a given period, say seven or ten years, in gold, and at the period of payment, if the Colony was not provided with gold, and even if we had to purchase it at five or ten per cent premium, the loss would be trifling in comparison with the advantage the country would derive in having these notes in circulation in the meantime, without any interest to pay upon them. Or provision might be made by which parties holding the notes, in case there was not gold to redeem them, should take Treasury warrants at a moderate rate of interest, and redeemable in a further period of time. A good deal of the cry for this loan bill has been raised by parties who have felt the present commercial depression severely; but we have frequently to contend with depression in trade, and therefore it would not do for us to be always ready to apply such a remedy as borrowing money. There will, no doubt, be such embarrassments felt upon other occasions, and if the principle is too often resorted to it may be attended with very great evils in the end. Now, I think the issue of treasury notes would be safer and less likely to involve the country in difficulties which it could not meet. The present difficulty arises not so much from a want of circulating medium as from want of a good, sound, wholesome credit; and in connection with this question of finance, or the issue of paper money, we should not lose sight of the fact upon which all parties must agree, viz: that money is or should be nothing more than the representative of value, and what is not real money should be based upon property of some kind. Commercial embarrassments sometimes arise though there is a sufficient amount of property belonging to those who are engaged in commerce, but which is not available at the time, and, consequently, embarrassment in trade is caused for want of a circulating medium to represent it. I do not look upon that as being the case now. It arises, not from the means being locked up, but from want of property to represent it. We hear a good deal about the vast amount of shipping sent off and not sold, but I look upon that as not being such a sound representation of property as some who desire to put this question in the most favorable light would make it appear to be, for I must adopt the old phrase, that "an article is not worth more than it will bring at auction." Then, turning to another staple article of our trade, we have not got any large quantities of grain waiting for market; on the contrary, we know that it is too scarce in many localities for seed. So then we are at present really and truly without that which should represent money; and there it is that we should draw the distinction, and legislators should pause before they would give their assent to a measure to relieve that which is not a wholesome state of trade—we should hesitate before we would put large sums of money in circulation, which, perhaps, we would not be able to pay for when called upon to do so. A foreign loan, perhaps, would not be met so easily as what I term a domestic loan. It is not my intention, however, to offer any amendment to this bill, yet, if I supposed that I could carry a measure to authorise the issue of treasury notes, I might be induced to pen something, but I feel assured that it would be labor in vain; for as this bill has passed the House of Assembly by a large majority, and as it is one affecting trade and commerce, one which it is supposed that House has more especially to do with—it would be vain for me to attempt to carry anything in opposition to it, though I am confident that the proposition for a further issue of treasury notes, as was prayed for in a petition presented to the Legislature, and which I am surprised to find was not even alluded to in the House of Assembly, would be a safer and better way of meeting the exigencies of the case. I shall not, therefore, offer any objection to the Bill by way of obstruction, or take upon myself to vote against it; but I feel that I would be doing less than my duty if I did not give expression to my opinion of the nature of it. In the event of an application for a loan not being successful, then the Island will be in a worse position than before, and twelve months will elapse before we can get an issue of treasury notes.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: No doubt something is required, but I think we are now looking for too much. The interest of the proposed loan at six per cent. will be £9,000 a year, and in twenty years—the term for which it is proposed to borrow the money—it will amount to 180,000. Now, if there was land enough offered to the Government to require such a loan as that, I might be induced to support this bill in order to clear the Island of the leasehold system; but I am of opinion that if an issue of treasury notes to the amount of £25,000 or £30,000 were authorised, it would meet our present requirements and would save a large amount to the Colony by way of interest.

Hon Mr HAYTHORNE: I rise, your honors to support the bill, and I do so with great satisfaction, because it is a measue which in my private capacity, I have advocated for years. I think it affords a favourably prospect of bringing the long agitated Land Question to a conclusion. Of course I cannot say what success our application will meet with, but I think we are in a position to make such an application. It is not to be expected that a bill of this kind would pass without opposition. It was opposed in the House of Assembly, and no doubt it will be opposed here. Yet I am rather at a loss to conceive from what quarter opposition can come, certainly not from those who advocate the interests of the tenants, and not from the proprietors, for the interests of both are combined. It is the interest of both to have this Land Question settled, and I do not see how such a solution can be arrived at unless the Government have money to purchase the estates when they are offered. I suppose the land agents will object to it. Some of them have made fortunes, but I will be glad if this bill will have the effect of putting an end to their occupation, and would like to see them employed in tilling the land which would be more beneficial to the country and perhaps better for themselves. His honor from the city (Mr Palmer) has made some objections to this bill, and when he was speaking a few days ago upon the Land Question he used the term 'coercion.' He almost challenged the Government to state whether they were going to coerce the proprietors; but we are not going to fall into the same error as they did when they stated that they would settle the Land Question in eight months. They thus raised the expectations of the people, and a state of things supervened which had a most disastrous effect. We are going to take warning by their errors and will not make such promises, but we are coming in with a measure which is imperatively called for, and which I hope and trust will be successful. I advocated this measure out of doors at the time the troops were brought here to do the work of Bailiffs. The question has been set at rest by a despatch stating that the Troops were brought here to collect rent for the proprietors, and it is a pity that a system should remain in operation here which requires the aid of Her Majesty's Troops to enforce it. They were employed at one place where the inhabitants left their homes and encamped in the woods. I therefore think it is time for the Government to bring forward such a measure as they conceive would settle this question. I have been asked what remedy we would employ with proprietors who would not sell their lands, and when I heard his honor on my left (Mr. Beer) use the term "coercion" I thought it would be better to use milder terms. In my opinion it is impossible to arrive at any fair solution of this question till we have funds to purchase the proprietors' estates. I would now call attention to past events. The late Government agreed to pay about £53,000 within eighteen months for estates which they purchased. About £20,000 have now to be paid in a short time, and I agree with those who say that to abstract that amount in specie from the currency of the country would be attended with the most disastrous results. This is one reason why I advocate the procuring of this loan. His honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) recommends an issue of treasury notes, but that is a proposition beside the question. It is a question whether we shall contract a loan in Great Britain or elsewhere. He speaks of an issue of treasury notes to the amount of £30,000, but such a remedy would be altogether inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case. You cannot offer treasury notes of the class represented as cash; and if they were issued they would have to be converted into cash at a marvellous discount. Perhaps it is not necessary to go fully into that, but if they are to be issued and provision made for their redemption in ten years there would be the same difficulty experienced at the end of that time. Gold would have to be provided at the end of that time, and whether it were provided at the beginning or end would be of very little consequence. His honor objects to the measure before us because at the end of a certain period we would have to pay for the money borrowed and perhaps "to pay too dear for our whistle:" but the bill provides for a sinking fund. We are not borrowing upon empty air, but to pay the instalments upon the proprietors' estates which will all be paid long before the loan becomes due. Then if the estates are purchased by the tenantry, the Government will be in a position to pay the loan. Therefore I do not think his honor's position is tenable. Then he spoke of the difficulty of procuring this loan. Well, it is impossible to say what the state of the money market will be, but I do not think our prospects are so very disheartening. I observe that the Colony of lately required a loan. It was disposed of in the English market by tender and realized 102 3-4 per cent. That shows that the English money market is not inaccessible to the Colonies. The Republic of Chilli also required a loan of two millions, and when application was made for it they were offered seventeen millions. Now, from these circumstances, I conclude that the time to apply to the London market is not unfavorable, and I cannot coincide with his honor's views that we would meet a rebuff. I am more disposed to look at the bright side of things. Then his honor spoke about guarantees, and he gave us no hope of a British guarantee. I admit that it is so and I might reproach the British Government for their backwardness in assisting us to settle our Land Question. I think it was their duty to assist us, and I say this advisedly in view of the fact that their own commissioner, in common with the others, recommended it in their report. They laid the whole blame upon the improvident manner in which the original grants were given, and all these circumstances combined renders it more blameable on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to refuse to assist us by guaranteeing a loan to settle this question. If we had that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a loan, and we would perhaps get it at two per cent less; but we are told that they are not prepared to give such a guarantee. They gave such a guarantee lately with respect to the Inter-Colonial Railway, but that was an exceptional case. One more remark with respect to treasury notes. His honor held the reins of Government for some years, and I think if there was anything good in the conservative party it would have come to light under his auspices, but he retired from the leadership and gave place to another gentleman of whom I will not speak, as he is not here. I consider that it was an evil day for the Island when he yielded the reins of Government to any of his coadjutors. But if it was his opinion that a further issue of treasury notes would be benficial to the country, why did he not adopt that course then? He had an opportunity of advocating such a measure for eight years and did not do so, and he comes forward now to instruct the present Government in what he conceives to be their duty. We are fully aware of the evils of the Land Question, which has so long retarded its prosperity, and we cannot do so without being in a position to make the small proprietors an offer for their estates. Some remarks have been made with regard to ships; and it is a lamentable thing to see such a large amount of property lying unsold in the British Market, but I do not think his honor's statement when in Canada, that we were able to export a million and a half of grain, is compatible with his statement here to-day. I admit that our farmers are not so scientific as they should be, but the first thing is to put them in a position to become freeholders; then there is a system springing up which will soon renovate their worn out lands. I allude to what I may term the mussel-mud industry. There is nothing, I am persuaded, in which our farmers could engage which is so well calculated to improve their farms and increase their production. I will only add, that I hope the introduction of this measure will be the beginning of the end of the Land Question.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: Your honors, from the remarks of his honor from the second district of Queen's County, who has just spoken, we would be led to suppose that the golden age was about to dawn upon this Island. Now, I am not a proprietor, nor a supporter of proprietors, but having passed the best part of my life among the working people of this Island, and boasting of being a working man myself, I trust I am in a position to give an unbiassed opinion upon the merits of this bill. It is certainly a bill which demands the most serious and deliberate consideration of all the members of this House; for, to your honors, as the guardians of the people's rights and liberties, is entrusted the duty of seeing that no grievous burdens are suffered to be imposed upon those who have committed to your care their dearest interests. It is contemplated by this bill to negotiate a loan of no less a sum than £150,000 currency, and this amount is to be applied ostensibly to the purchase of lands, but in reality, I believe, to general purposes, as the exigencies of the Colony may be deemed to require, and at the discretion of any Government that may be in power during the next twenty years. And while I yield to no man in an earnest desire to advance the prosperity of this Island, and anxious as I am to add to the furtherance of any wise and judicious measure tending to foster our agricultural and commercial industry, yet I regret that I cannot see anything in this bill which is likely to promote the welfare of the people of this Colony. On the contrary, I am of opinion that it is fraught with danger, that it is uncalled for by the present financial state of this country, and that it must imperil the welfare and happiness of the working population. As it is with individuals, so it is with Governments. The prospect of unlimited credit leads to habits of waste and extravagance, the result of which invariably is, to the former bankruptcy and ruin, to the latter financial embarrassment, which ends in oppressive burdens upon the people in the shape of increased taxation. The advocates of this bill maintain that it is necessary in order to give increased facilities for getting exchange on England, to assist the Banks, as well as to provide funds to enable the Government to purchase lands from those proprietors who should be disposed to sell; but with all due deference to the opinions of these gentlemen, I contend that it is only putting off the evil day, which will come with accumulating difficulties—that it is binding burdens upon the shoulders of those industrious and hard-working men—the tillers of the soil—burdens which neither we nor our children will ever see removed. Let me urge upon the attention of your honors the fact that the interest of this loan, together with the interest of the present debt of the Colony, will amount to over £14,000 a year; and when to this sum is added the pay of an agent in London, which cannot be estimated at less than £1000 sterling, and a broker's commission of one, or one and a half per cent; and, in addition to all these, let me remind your honors that, when the Government bonds of more highly favored Colonies than our own realize only from £85 to £90, for every £100 of stock sold, he would be a sanguine financier, indeed, who could hope to realize anything approaching the lowest of these sums for our debentures. These, with the interest, incidental expenses, and the loss on the sale of government bonds, we have presented to view such an array of figures as must appal the stoutest hearts in the Colony. Are the people of this Colony to be taxed in addition to the amounts which they now pay, a further sum of £11,000 or £12,000 a year; and this amount must be paid yearly, or half yearly, in gold or sterling bills, making in 20 years, the nice sum of £220,000 or upwards. Your honors, I feel confident, will weigh with care the provisions of this bill, and will not give your assent to any measure which must tend to depress the energies of the industrious people of this Colony, and retard their commercial prosperity. For these reasons I must give the bill my decided opposition.

Hon. Mr. BEER: Your honors, the bill under consideration is brought forward ostensibly, and, I trust, really to settle the Land Question. When the House was in committee upon the despatches, I presented a resolution having reference to a prospective compulsory measure, and I was met by the argument that we had not the means to purchase the proprietors' estates, but that, if this Loan Bill would become law, that then money could be borrowed and the question settled. Therefore, as I am exceedingly anxious to have that question settled, I will not offer any obstruction to this Bill. I want to see every tenant have the privilege of purchasing his farm at an equitable price; and as the present Government appear to desire a loan for that purpose, I shall not oppose them. At the same time, I could wish that, instead of being about to borrow £60,000 in the Colony, they were about to issue £40,000 in Treasury Notes, and to borrow, say, £60,000 or £70,000 in England. That amount of Treasury Notes would circulate as freely as any other money, and would save £2,400 in interest. I am sorry that is not part of the Bill. Still, however, I shall not oppose it, as I am anxious to have the land purchased. I know that I have given dissatisfaction to some of the residents of this town by introducing the resolution to which I have alluded a few days ago; but the doctrine that private rights have to give way to public necessities is not a new one. It was advocated by the *Islander* newspaper some years ago; and even this very week by the *Examiner*, an extract from which I will read:—

* * * * * * * * *

That is the very same doctrine that I propounded last week, and numerous instances can be found in Great Britain and Ireland for compulsory legislation. I might also refer to the abolishment of the Signorial titles in Canada. In Great Britain railroads are constantly being constructed against the wishes of owners of land through which they pass, but they are compelled to give way to the public necessities of the case, and take whatever a commission will give them for the injury they may sustain. I do not know but I should do something similar with the proprietors. I am not an advocate for taking their properties without suitable remuneration, nor do I question their titles for I believe they are good. Those proprietors who still refuse to sell might see what other gentlemen have taken, and they should take something similar. I alluded to the Rev. Mr. Montgomery and to Mr. Haythorne who have sold to their tenants upon very favourable terms. I am aware that a good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed that I should have moved in the matter as I did, but I believe it was by those who take exception to the stand I took upon the confederation scheme. However, as this measure is intended to settle this long-agitated land question I will not offer any opposition to it.

Hon Mr LORD: I do not know that it is worth while to express my opinion, for I think all your honors are fully acquainted with my views upon this bill. I go heart and hand in getting it passed, and I hope we will not be disappointed in getting a loan. It is impressed upon my mind, and his honor who spoke last shows that we are gaining ground upon our opponents. He appears to be very much alarmed that the people will be taxed and ruined. Now, I thought money was the sinews of trade, as well as of war, and when there is a depression in trade, what does a few thousands of pounds by way of interest amount to compared with the benefit of having money in the meantime. I think the small proprietors will take a fair price for their estates, and without that we do not wish to take their lands; but we want to see that they shall not be allowed to hold the tenants in bondage any longer. I remember the day when the whole Island was in a wilderness state, and many a poor man had to sell, perhaps his last cow, to pay his rent. These rents were handed over to the agents who lived on the fat of the land, and I hope soon to see their occupation gone. Some of your honors think it would be better to issue treasury notes, but I am of a different opinion; and suppose the notes were issued, and I wanted to purchase bills of exchange to make remittances to England, I could not do so without paying a large discount, but if we get the loan contemplated by this bill, we will have just the money we want without being subjected to any loss. His honor from Georgetown (Mr Gordon) says it would cost one and a half per cent to negotiate this loan in Britain. Well we cannot purchase bills of exchange now at less than three per cent., and that would more than pay the expense of managing it in Great Britain.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I must confess that I do not consider myself sufficiently posted up in financial affairs to give a very decided opinion upon the advantages or disadvantages of this bill: but I must say that I was somewhat startled when I heard the amount named which it is proposed to borrow, viz: £100,000 sterling. I understood that the application was to be for something like £50,000, and I thought there was no necessity for more, as I was not aware that there were any lands offered to the Government now, nor that there was likely to be any for some time to come. However, the Government may probably have thought that some estates would soon be offered. The bill provides that part of the money may be raised in the Island and a part of it abroad, and I think that if the part to be raised in the Island can be obtained, it will meet the present difficulty, so that, if the Government act discreetly, there need not be any loss. We certainly require a loan at the present time, and I feel inclined to leave the management of it to the discretion of the Government, but I would feel easier if they were limited to £50,000. I do not expect much benefit from the purchase of lands from the small proprietors, for there is no law to compel them to sell, and though there are some in favor of a coercive measure, yet I have not much faith in it, for I do not expect that it would meet the approval of the Imperial Government. The present difficulty must be met in some way. Money is hard to be got in the Island at present among merchants as well as farmers, though ample security can be given. If the bill was confined to what has been termed a domestic loan, capitalists might take advantage of it and ask exorbitant rates of interest. All I hope is that the bill will be successful and advantageous to all classes.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am very happy to observe so much unanimity in carrying this measure. It must be evident to all that we have commenced a great undertaking, that is, to purchase our

rights of the proprietors. To a great extent that has been accomplished, but there is still a large sum required to complete this great design; and it must be evident to all, that unless it is carried out there would be a large portion of the people dissatisfied. When the Government have purchased some of the lands and made the tenants free, while their neighbors are still under the proprietory yoke, it cannot be expected that they would be satisfied or contented. It is expected that the same privilege will be extended to all the tenants. If it were not for that consideration, I might say, like his honor who spoke last, that the amount was too large, but I do not see that there can be any harm in entrusting the Government with a large loan. It it is used with discretion there will not be any unnecessary loss or expense, and I am satisfied that they will only use the money as fast as land comes into the market. What is the use to talk of purchasing proprietors estates if the Government is not in a position to pay for them? And it must be evident that the state of our finances is not such as to warrant the Government in purchasing lands to any great extent without a loan from some other country. I think we should all unite in carrying out that desirable object, and I hope to see the day when there will be very few discontented farmers on the Island, and when the Government will have to boast that they have made them free and contented by carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. The late Government done much to break the yoke of proprietorism, but the large purchases they have made have been heavily felt by the country, and now we have not means to purchase more estates. For my part I would not think of opposing any reasonable measure to carry out the Land Purchase Bill. I believe every member of the Legislature voted for extending the provisions of that Bill last year, and I am glad to see that the majority of this House is of the same opinion still—that you do not intend to obstruct this Bill—but will give the Government a fair opportunity of carrying out that great measure under which so many tenants have become freeholders, and which is so well calculated to put an end to the proprietory system in this Island. I will give the Bill my hearty support.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I am pleased to find such a general desire on the part of your honors to support this Bill, though I was surprised to find my colleague (Mr. Gordon) take a different view, and one which I do not think the facts of the case warrant. He considered that we were only putting off the evil day; but we must take the circumstance into consideration that, in purchasing the rights of proprietors, the present generation are assuming a burden which should be borne by posterity. He says that the interest of the loan, together with the interest on the present debt of the Colony, will amount to £14,000 a year; but he knows very well that the greatest portion of the public debt is entailed upon us in consequence of the large purchase of Township lands which have been made, particularly those recently purchased, which cost the Government about £80,000. The interest upon the sum alone would be £4,800 a year. The whole debt of the Colony is about £153,000 and the interest about £8,000. Now, if this loan is obtaind, it is contemplated to devote a portion of it to the payment of the principle of the debt of the Colony, which is now bearing interest. His honor also said that, if the loan was negotiated abroad, we would probably have to pay £1000 a year to an agent; and commission besides, but I do not think the facts of the case will warrant such a statement. Besides there is a possibility, as his honor from the First District of Queen's County (Mr. Balderston) said, that a large portion of it might be borrowed in the Island, so that it might not be necessary to borrow abroad for some time to come. It will depend very much upon the estates offered to the Government, and the terms upon which they are offered; though £150,000, if borrowed now, could be invested, to a great extent, in the payment of the debt of the Colony, upon which we are now paying interest. His honor from Bedeque, (Mr. Anderson,) was much alarmed at this Bill. He made up the interest upon the contemplated loan at £9,000, but he forgot that we are paying interest to the amount of £8,000 now. He also figured up the large amount of interest which the Colony would be liable for when the principal of the loan would become due; but if we were to figure up the interest upon the debt of the Colony for twenty years in the same way, it would be an extraordinary amount in our estimation. But we must not lose sight of the fact, that the Bill provides for a sinking fund, by paying £5 per hundred every year, so that in twenty years the whole will be paid off, and not become due at one time, as his honor's remarks would have us to suppose. I must say that I do not look upon this Bill with any alarm, but I believe, on the contrary, that, under proper management, it will be conducive to the prosperity of the Colony generally, freeholders as well as leaseholders, whether it will rest with the present, or any other Government, to carry it out. It divides the responsibility, in some measure, between those who are paying the taxes of the country now and those who will come after us, though the benefits will be more fully experienced by future generations than by the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JAVA."

[From the European Times, June 22.]

The serious riots at Birmingham, arising out of attacks made by a person named Murphy on the religion of the Roman Catholics, has produced a painful impression on the public mind. Houses are gutted, property destroyed, the Riot Act was read, and the unbridled ferocity of religious fanaticism had full swing. One or two streets are said to have been laid in ruins. Murphy is the Agent of a body calling itself "The Protestant Electoral Union," the chief patrons of which appear to be Whalley and Colonel Brockman. To show the spirit in which Murphy carries out the commands of his pay-masters, it may be sufficient to mention that in a large building in Birmingham, he delivered what he calls sermons, and there he said, among other outrageous things, that 'Every Popish Priest was a murderer, a cannibal, a liar and a pickpocket.' The *Daily News*, referring to this madman's antics, says:—"He goes about in the name of Protestantism but his spirit is that of the rankest persecution. Protestantism asserts the liberty of individual conviction; Murphy attacks the people for their opinions. Protestantism enlightens by promoting discussion; Murphy does not discuss, he can only vituperate and provoke. There are thousands of sincere Roman Catholics in Birmingham who have as good a right to enjoy their religion in peace as the Archbishop of Canterbury has to draw the revenues of his see. Infallible as is the head of the Church, they must submit to have their tenets discussed like those of the latest born sect; but they ought not to be wantonly outraged. Murphy says he will not desist, for 'his life is in the hand of God;' but that is a reason why it should be well employed and besides, as much may be said of the life of any venomous or malignant thing that crawls upon the face of the earth. Such men as he promote the spread of the Roman Catholic religion, by engaging the sympathy of the generous for its slandered propagators and adherents." The Home Secretary, the Secretary for War, and men of all parties in the House of Commons and in the press have strongly condemned the principle on which the "Protestant Electorial Union" is acting. The magistrates of every town ought to be armed with a discretionary power to prevent such men as Murphy from jeopardising the public peace.

They are having a sad time in Vancouver's Island. Discontent, animosity and bitterness prevail to an alarming degree. They are all the result of the poverty produced by the union of the Island with British Columbia, which took place hardly a twelvemonth ago. Hear the sentiment of one of the papers of the Colony:—"Patriotism is a splendid idea, or sentiment, so long as it pays, but when it empty's a man's pocket or robs his stomach of what is necessary to sustain life, it is no matter of wonder that it loses somewhat of its charm." From a white populd lose somewhat of its charm." the Island run down to population of 22,000 in 1852, "those who remain," we say than 7000 in 1862, and any change that brought a rise, would, "would welcome troubles. One party in the Island from their present propose calling a meeting and prepare to go so far as to to the Home Government, asking that the Colony be allowed to annex itself to the United States. Another party, however, says "wait awhile, there is another chance yet. There is the Confederacy on the Atlantic. We will endeavor to get into that, an get a guarantee for a railway to the Pacific, and if that fails to alleviate our sufferings, annexation to the United States still remains." This is all very encouraging certainly!—*St. John Globe.*

Copper in Newfoundland.—*Chambers' Journal* says:—

"Among other geological facts worth notice is the surprising yield from a copper mine in Newfoundland. When, last year, a few specimens of copper ore from the locality were exhibited at the conversazione of the President of the Royal Society at Burlington House, no one anticipated the discovery that has since taken place. At the depth of seventy feet, while sinking the shaft, the miners came upon a lot of rich ore four feet thick; a level was then run at right angles to the direction of the lodge, and at a distance of eight feet another and richer ledge was struck; ten feet further there was another twenty feet thick; and ten feet still further another of four feet. This is a most extraordinary instance of the occurrence of copper; the yield will be enormous, for the distance to which the several lodge extend are unknown, and many years maybe spent before they are worked out. Specimen of the ore are to be seen in the Great Exhibition at Paris, along with specimens of lead ore also from Newfoundland, described as rich as silver.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

THE BARRACKS.

Now that the soldiers have left our shores, never, in all human probability, to be replaced by any portion of the British Army, the deserted Barracks present a fine illustration of the wisdom of the late Government in expending twelve or fifteen thousand pounds of the public money in providing temporary accommodation for the troops. What is to be done with these Barracks, and to what useful purpose can they be applied? are questions that suggest themselves and demand a reply. The Government have appointed a Barrack Master, at a salary of £100 per annum, to take charge of them; but the country will hardly be satisfied to allow that arrangement to become a permanent one. Now, as it is unlikely, because unrequired, that any portion of the Volunteers will be permanently placed in Barracks to do duty in the place of the regulars, we have one or two suggestions to offer as to the disposal of the Barracks. The first is, to transform them into a House of Refuge and Industry, one section of which might be appropriated to the accommodation of the deserving poor of the Colony at large, and the other made into a self-sustaining asylum for inebriates. As to the necessity for a House of Refuge for indigent persons, there can be no question. Year after year the community is called upon to support a class of itinerant paupers, who crowd into the city from all parts of the country, and although assistance is extended to them by the charitably disposed, to the extent of their means, yet it occasionally happens that, from the want of system in bestowing alms, persons have died from actual starvation. The means at present expended by public and private charities, would, if judiciously spent in an institution such as the one proposed, be more than sufficient to meet the calls of the really indigent in our midst. Apart, therefore, from the consideration that the establishment of a House of Refuge and Industry is a duty which no civilized community can consistently ignore, an institution of this kind, properly conducted, would effect a positive saving to the country at large in abolishing the Black Mail system at present in vogue. With reference to an Asylum for Drunkards—who, of late years, have been classified by medical men as Dipsomaniacs—an institution of the kind has been in operation in the State of New York for several years, with the best possible results. The institution has been self-sustaining, and has been productive of so much good to the victims of intemperance, and to society generally, that, although capable of holding several hundred patients, yet the accommodations are far too limited for the number of applications. The inmates consist of almost every class in society—the wealthy and poor, male and female. Frequently the unfortunate drunkard himself makes application for admission, but, in the majority of cases, his friends are required to secure him that privilege. Now, without referring to this example at all, and without going beyond the narrow boundaries of Prince Edward Island, the experience of every day points out the necessity and utility of such institutions. Our own opinion is, that they would exercise a far more potent influence in the way of restraining men's appetites for stimulating drinks, and reclaiming the unfortunate besotted drunkard, than the combined action of Temperance Societies and Legislative prohibitory enactments put together. Their advantages would be, in the first place, to remove those degraded pests to families and society from the way of temptation; and secondly, by subjecting them to the same restraints as lunatics, and compelling them to perform those kinds of labor to which they are best adapted—to wean them from their debasing appetite. If such an institution were in existence, how many families, who have been brought to the very depths of anguish and poverty, through the extravagance of a drunken husband, would have been saved the disgrace, the heart-burnings and penury which always attend the career of the dipsomaniac? The question requires no answer from us; for there are few persons who cannot refer to memory, if not to living illustrations, for a fitting answer. Society protects itself by restraining the personal liberty of the lunatic, but the drunken vagabond, whose appetite for intoxicating drinks has been thoroughly developed and trained, who is quite as little under the influence of reason as the possessor of a straight-jacket, is allowed to degrade himself, to abuse and disgrace his friends among society, and squander all the means he can command with perfect impunity, and it is only when murder, or some equally atrocious crime, is committed, that the law takes hold of him. It is high time that such an anomaly should cease, and we are glad to know that legislation has been applied to matters of this kind with the happiest effects. In offering the suggestion, therefore, to convert the Barracks into a humane institution of the nature indicated, we feel satisfied that we have started a subject well worthy the consideration of the Government or Legislature.—If carried into effect, the money hitherto considered squandered upon these costly monuments of folly and chicanery, known as the Victoria Barracks, would be redeemed, and, in time, come to be regarded as the most judicious ever spent in the Colony. The character for human usefulness, which embalms itself in the hearts of posterity, which is more lasting than that derived from mere human work, however grand or useful, or which attaches itself to those who elevate humanity, and alleviate suffering and woe, would undoubtedly belong to the Government or Party that inaugurated an institution such as we have endeavored to pourtray. There is nothing to prevent it proving self-sustaining, but if a small subsidy from the public purse were required to keep it afloat, it would be money well expended, and would be no loss to the Colony. If the papers that be consider this suggestion too extravagant—though not half so extravagant as maintaining a Volunteer Militia Force, for which there is no earthly use, at an annual expense of £4,000—then the next best thing to be done with the Barracks is to turn them into apartments and rent them, or otherwise sell the whole concern by public auction. If retained as Government property, requiring the supervision of a Barrack Master, they will be an everlasting bill of expense, and there is no valid public or private reason to show why they should be so retained. If there is, we should like to hear it.

From all we can learn, and after reading papers upon both sides, the celebration, in Nova Scotia, of the birth-day of the New Dominion was rather a gloomy affair. Outside of Halifax, nearly all the flags displayed floated at half-mast, and many of them were draped with mourning. The anti-Confederate newspapers issued on the 1st of July appeared in mourning, to mark the premature death of Nova Scotia. It was a foolish, a stupid, and a cowardly action on the part of Tupper to carry Confederation without an appeal to the people of Nova Scotia, and, as a consequence, his name will ever be associated with traitors like Arnold, and poltroons like Castlereagh, no matter how the experiment of the New Dominion will work. It would be an outrage upon all propriety to appoint a man like that Governor, as is hinted in some of the Nova Scotia papers. On Continental Europe, the stiletto or the revolver would have marked the popular appreciation of an act like his, and even within the Dominion, there are places where Dr. Tupper, if he were placed as Governor over them, would receive but scant courtesy in his gubernatorial character, and where he might consider himself fortunate if he escaped personal violence. We say this apart altogether from the merits of Confederation from a Nova Scotia stand-point, but simply to record our disapprobation of the treachery by which he forced Confederation upon an unwilling people. The same energy, talent and unscrupulous means which carried Confederation in Nova Scotia, if employed in stumping the country upon the question, would, we believe, have secured its acceptance by the people, and thus guaranteed harmony throughout the whole Dominion. The opposite course has been pursued, and Dr. Tupper must take the consequences both now and for all future time.

☞ The Wesleyan Bazaar opens to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. We sincerely trust that our Catholic friends will reciprocate with the Wesleyans in patronizing their Bazaar as liberally as *they* did the Convent Bazaar. Whether they do or not, we have no doubt, from our knowledge of the wealth of the Wesleyans, and their liberality and spirit in patronizing affairs which affect their religion, that the Bazaar will be a grand success.

Another Chance for our Crack Shots.—We perceive by the Canadian papers that a grand Shooting Match, to which competitors from all parts of Canada and the Lower Provinces are to be invited, is to come off about the middle of next August. This, we say, will be another chance for Major Pollard, and other crack shots, to distinguish themselves, for we have not the least doubt that, with some practice, they would prove themselves to be a match for the Cannucks, as they were for the New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians. An opportunity to test the proficiency of the latter will be presented on the 10th of September next, when the Cogswell Challenge Cup, open to the Volunteers of the Lower Provinces, will be fired for. We hope to see that cup—(which has to be won three times before it can be carried off)—yet brought to this Island. We do not know what the nature or value of the Canadian prizes will be, but no doubt they will be such as to induce some of our Volunteers to accept the invitation. As the best shots the Colony can produce will be required, we hope to see Major Pollard reinstated in his position among the Volunteers, so that he may properly form one of the competitors. It should not be forgotten in the praises lately bestowed upon the Volunteers, that the Major was the pioneer or founder of the movement in this Island, and his reinstatement, while it would greatly assist in maintaining the credit of the Volunteers as marksmen, would be an act of grace peculiarly acceptable to the Volunteers and the community generally.

The despatches in to-day's paper give all the information which has been received of the murder of Maximilian. Nothing since the assassination of President Lincoln has so shocked the civilized world. The Mexican expedition of Napoleon, which promised so well at first, has proved a most ill-starred affair both for France and Austria. The assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and the cowardly acquiescence therein of Europe, have led to the hopeless insanity of the Empress Carlotta, and finally the death of Maximilian. These transactions will form a curious page in history, and one not very flattering to Napoleon. By almost universal consent, Maximilian is pronounced to be a most admirable Prince, endowed with a chivalric heroism, irreproachable morality, and administrative abilities of a high order. The hostile tactics of the United States, and the covert assistance rendered by them to the Mexican Liberals, are the principal causes of Maximilian's failure to establish his throne firmly in Mexico, and now that unhappy country has relapsed into hopeless anarchy. Under these circumstances, the sooner some strong Government takes it in hand, and rules it with a rod of iron, the better for the turbulent and blood-thirsty semi-savages who inhabit it, and for the civilized world. The manifest destiny of Mexico is annexation to the United States, which we hope soon to see carried into effect, and to which there is now no earthly obstacle.

St. Dunstan's Temperance Society.—At the annual meeting of the above society, held at St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening the 1st July. The following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers, viz:—President—E. Reilly, Esq.; 1st Vice do.—John Quirk; 2nd Vice do.—M. P. Rotchfort; Treasurer—Thomas Doyle; Secretary—Walter C. Grant.

Committee—Messrs. John Bowers, James McCabe, Edward Carter, John Wynne, Cornelius Callaghan, Alexander McDonald, Joseph McDonald.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir;—Can you inform your readers whether or not it is true that one of the famous "94," who, a year ago, reflected on the "short-sighted policy" of our Legislature, is actually off to Ottawa in search of an office? An early reply will much oblige

Yours, &c.,

ANTI.

July 6, 1867.

Blackwood's Magazine for June which we received by last mail from New York, contains: Brownlow's—Part VI. the Reign of Law; My Hunt of the Silver Fox; Was George III. a Constitutional King?; Strikes and Trades-Unions; Dante in English Terza-Rima; The Reform Bill; Clause III. and Mr. Lowe; Index.

St. Joseph's School.—A public examination of the Pupils attending this school was held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Thursday last. His Lordship the Bishop, and the Rev. Rector of the St. Dunstan's College were the principal examiners, and they discharged the task assigned to them in a manner at once satisfactory to themselves, the children, and the spectators. The examination was a comprehensive one, embracing as it did, the elementary branches of History, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., and in each and all of these classes the children acquitted themselves well. In fact no higher evidence could be offered as to the efficiency of the school as the painstaking zeal of the ladies who manage it, than the result of this Examination, which was closed by a few well chosen remarks from the Bishop. There are over two hundred children attending this School.

School Examinations.—The Annual Examination of St. Dunstan's College comes off to-day. And that of the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame to-morrow, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., in St. Andrew's Hall. The Examination at the Prince of Wales College takes place on Friday next. We hope to be able to give an account of the whole of them in next week's paper.

The North British Review, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street New York has been received. Its contents are: 1 Origin of Species; 2 a Dutch Political Novel; 3 Modern views of the Atonement; 4 Factiae; 5 Archbishop Sharp; 6 Characteristics of American Literature—Poetry; 7 M Provest Paradol; 8 Report on Scotch Education.

Drowned at Magaguadavic on the night of the 23d ult., from the brig *Union* of St. Andrew's, Thomas Hughes, of Summerside P. E. I. Deceased was about 21 years of age. He went ashore with a companion about eight o'clock in the evening to get a tooth extracted and on returning between 12 and 1 accidentally fell from the boat and was drowned. The body was recovered next day and an inquest held before Mr. Valentine, Coroner, and Mr. Messenet. The body received a Christain burial. The testimony went to show that Hughes was sober, but that his companion was intoxicated and having fallen asleep in the boat did not know what had happened until aroused from his stupor.—*St. Croix Courier.*

The second match between the St. Dunstan's College and Prince of Wales Cricket Clubs, which came off on the 24th inst., resulted in a still more decided victory for the St. Dunstan's Club, which scored in one innings 143, being more by 43 than the Prince of Wales Club scored in two innings.

Tea Party at Vernon River.—We learn that the Catholics of Vernon River intend having a Tea Party in their locality on or about the last of this month, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of a Catholic Chapel, about to be erected at Montague Bridge. This speaks well for the benevolence and piety of the Vernon River Catholics, and we hope that the good people of that and surrounding districts, as well as those of Charlottetown, will not be backward in contributing as much as their circumstances will permit in aiding such a noble object.—Particulars next week.

Thomas Hughes, aged 23, a native of Summerside, P. E. Island, was drowned from on board the Brig *Union*, at Magaguadavic [illegible]

A Montreal despatch reports that every city, town and village in the Dominion agree in the unanimity and heartiness with which Confederation Day was celebrated. No previous event in the history of the country has called forth such rejoicing.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of Atlantic Cable notoriety, will arrive here by the *Princess of Wales* to-night.

At a sale of Flour, on Monday last, the highest price brought for the best brands was 51s. 6d.

SPECIAL CIVIC ELECTION.

This Election for a Common Councilman for Ward No 5 in place Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., appointed Mayor, took place yesterday at the house of Mr Henry B. Smith. The Poll was opened at 9 o'clock a m, and continued open all day. The contest throughout was lively and exciting, and a great deal of party spirit was exhibited on both sides Mr. Henry B. Smith and Mr. Robert Hooper were the candidates put up, and at the close of the the votes stood as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr Henry B. Smith—	75
Mr. Robert Hooper—	70

Majority for Mr. H. B. Smith, 5 Votes.

The *Court Journal* says:—An English Duchess has gone over to the Catholic Church within a few days. It is a short and easy journey now.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs Dundass, left here on Tuesday evening, in the Steamer *Princess of Wales en route* for New Brunswick and Canada, on a short visit.

The Council of the English Reform League has issued an address to the working men of Europe, denouncing wars and the maintainance of large armies. It is time that the people made themselves heard on matters of this kind. The ambition and passions of monarchs and rulers, working upon the prejudices of of the people, rather than the public weal, are too often the cause of war. The world has now grown old enough and ought to do, except on very rare occasions, all its fighting with the printing press and newspapers. The tax and the drain upon the people of Europe, caused by the maintainance of powerful armies, and by the recent wars, are really frightful; whilst the demoralization that results from supporting in idleness large masses of men, is beyond calculation. We hope this circular of the Reform League is the commencement of a movement that will not leave a soldier in Europe.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

The ceremony of swearing in Sir W. F. Williams as first Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia under the new *regime*, took place to-day at 3 o'clock. The 47th Regt. formed a guard of honor on the occasion, and a salute was fired. There were present within the Bar, besides His Excellency's Staff, His Honor the Equity Judge, His Honor Judge Bliss; Hon Senators McCully, Ritchie, Wier, and Miller; Hon. Messrs. Kenneg, McDonald, Almon, Keith and McNab; H. Blanchard, John Tobin, P. C. Hill, Peter Lynch, Esqrs., and a number of other gentlemen. Outside the Bar there was a large concourse of people. The Equity Judge administered the oaths of office, after which His Excellency was congratulated by the gentlemen present.

The New Local Government was formed to-day, and and sworn into office this afternoon. We believe the following to be the names as far as the Government has been formed:

Hon. H. Blanchard—Atty. General,
" P. C. Hill—Prov. Secretary,
" James McNab—Prov. Treasurer,
" Chas. Allison—Commissioner of Mines and Public Works,
" John McKinnon,
" Samuel Creighton,
Alpin Grant, Esq., Queen's Printer,

SUPREME COURT.

The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County opened on Tuesday, his Lordship the Chief Justice presiding.

The Criminal Calendar contains one Larceny, a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, of malicious Stabbing, and Assault, with intent, &c.

The first record or jury cause was settled. The next five were tried on Wednesday, and a verdict given for the Plaintiff in each case. Gates vs. Bell & others, and O'Neill vs Gaul, actions on promissory notes, were confessed in open Court. In the Queen vs. Ellen DeCoste, indicted for Decit—obtaining money under false pretences—the Grand Jury brought in a True Bill. It appears that one day in May last the prisoner, who was at the time a servant in the employ of Mr Patrick Higgings, Milton, went to the house of Mr Samuel Kidston, Royalty, and told him that her master had been in town the day before with a load of potatoes, which he was unable to sell, and that on his way home he fell off the cart and broke his thigh. The prisoner further added, that Mr Higgings had sent her for some or the whole of the money that was due him from Mr Kidston, who immediatly gave the girl DeCoste 29s. 6d., for which he had nearly a week previously requested Mr Higgins to call. She was tried and convicted. For the Crown, the Solicitor General and E. Palmer; for the defence, Hodgson and McLeod.

McDougald vs. McDougald occupied the whole of Thursday and a part of yesterday. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The evidence for the prosecution showed that if not paying his addresses to the Plaintiff, the Defendant had at least been keeping company with her for several years, and that on one occasion he went so far as to promise to marry her. Indeed this was hardly denied. On the part the defence testimony was adduced to prove that the Defendant had been absolved from his engagement—whatever it was—by the Plaintiff's consent, and that if this had not been so, circumstances had come to his knowledge subsequently to his making the promise which legally justified him in refusing to fulfil it. For the prosecution, C. Palmer & McLeod; for the defence, Longworth & Hodgson.

In Lamphier vs Jenkins, and Brundage vs Clark, the defendants confessed judgment.

The Queen vs Duncan James Boyle, a master mariner, indicted for an assault with intent, to commit rape, was arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty. The prisoner is a married man with a wife and seven children living in Newfoundland, and his intended victim a respectable little girl of tender years. Boyle was tried and convicted of a common assault only. Much credit is due to Philip Smith, one of the witnesses in this case, for the pains he took in defeating the prisoner's evident designs, and we cannot but congratulate the parents upon their child's providential escape.—For the Crown, Sol. Gen. & E. Palmer; for the prisoner, E. J. Hodgson.

The last of the absent debtor suits was disposed of this morning, and the Grand Jury, after making a presentment in favor of a less expensive and more summary trial of petty larcenies, and the establishment of County Courts to be presided over by Barristers of good standing with fixed salaries, and holding office at the pleasure of the Government, were discharged.

The Grand Jury also presented two Tavern Keepers for selling spiritous liquors without license, and another for keeping a disorderly house in the city. They also directed the attention of the Court to the fact that the time of the Jury was largely occupied in the investigation of two charges of Perjury which, after the most careful examination of a great number of witnesses, resulted in the unanimous exculpation of both parties from the charges alleged against him. The dangerous state of the city wells, from the constant filtration into them of the most offensive matter of cesspits, &c., was also made the subject of a presentment. The Grand Jury say there is great reason to fear the most alarming results to the health of the inhabitants, if this evil should be allowed to continue, and they express their belief that a remedy for it ought to be found in a system of periodical removal in small cisterns, of the substances complained of to places where they might be manufactured into manure to the very great advantage of our agricultural interests.

McLeod vs McDonald—an action for a breach of promise, was tried this afternoon. Verdict for the Plaintiff; damages £65; for the prosecution, Palmer & McLeod; for the defence, Longworth & Palmer.

Mr W. W. Sullivan, Law Student, who passed a very creditable examination, was admitted and sworn in an Attorney of the Supreme Court.

The following are the sentences passed on the criminals convicted at this term:—

Ellen DeDoste, Deceit, 2 months' imprisonment.
John Ross, jr., Stabbing, 10 months' imprisonment.
Duncan J. Boyle, Assault, 12 mos. imprisonment.
—*Patriot, June 29.*

[From the N. B. Journal, July 3.]

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL, &c.

MINISTERS SWORN IN YESTERDAY AND DEPARTMENTS ARRANGED.

Montreal, July 2.

Ministers were sworn in yesterday and Departments arranged as follows:

Hon John A. McDonald, Premier and Minister of Justice.
Hon J. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council.
Hon G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia.
Hon Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.
Hon Mr Howland, Minister of Internal Revenue.
Hon S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs.
Hon Mr Kenny, Receiver General.
Hon Mr Archibald, Secretary of State for Provinces. (Home.)
Hon Mr Langevin, Secretary of State for Canada, (Foreign.)
Hon Mr Campbell, Postmaster General.
Hon Wm McDougall, Minister of Public Works.
Hon Mr Chapais, Minister of Agriculture.

Ministry is strong in interests it represents, and will be sustained.

Upper Canadian Ministers will carry a fair support from Reformers, and in Dominion Government will have a handsome majority.

Governor General has created Premier K. C. B., and Cartier, Tilley, McDougall, Tupper, C. B's.

Markets substantially unchanged.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Council Office, July 1, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieut Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

To be Justices of the Peace for Queen's County:—Alexander Robertson, of Saint Peter's

E COURT.

t the Supreme Court for
on Tuesday, his Lordship
ng.
dar contains one Larceny,
money under false pretences,
d Assault, with intent, &c.
ry cause was settled. The
Wednesday, and a verdict
each case. Gates vs. Bell
s Gaul, actions on promis-
ed in open Court. In the
te, indicted for Deceit—ob-
false pretences—the Grand
Bill. It appears that one
isoner, who was at the time
y of Mr Patrick Higgings,
use of Mr Samuel Kidston,
that her master had been in
th a load of potatoes, which
nd that on his way home he
e his thigh. The prisoner
Higgings had sent her for
he money that was due him
immediatly gave the girl
which he had nearly a week
r Higgins to call. She was
For the Crown, the Solicitor
; for the defence, Hodgson

ugald occupied the whole of
of yesterday. This was an
ges for an alleged breach of
The evidence for the prose-
not paying his addresses to
ant had at least been keeping
several years, and that on
o far as to promise to marry
hardly denied. On the part
as adduced to prove that the
olved from his engagement
the Plaintiff's consent, and
so, circumstances had come
equently to his making the
justified him in refusing to
secution, C. Palmer & Me-
Longworth & Hodgson.
ins, and Brundage vs Clark,
l judgment.
an James Boyle, a master
assault with intent, to com-
d yesterday and pleaded not
s a married man with a wife
ng in Newfoundland, and his
ectable little girl of tender
d and convicted of a common
redit is due to Philip Smith,
this case, for the pains he
risoner's evident designs, and
nlate the parents upon their
cape —For the Crown, Sol.
or the prisoner, E. J. Hodg-

ut debtor suits was disposed
e Grand Jury, after making
of a less expensive and more
larcenies, and the establish-
to be presided over by Bar-
ng with fixed salaries, and
pleasure of the Government,

also presented two Tavern
itous liquors without license,
ng a disorderly house in the
ed the attention of the Court
e of the Jury was largely oc-
son of two charges of Perjury
careful examination of a great
sulted in the unanimous excul-
from the charges alleged
angerous state of the city
t filtration into them of the
f cesspits, &c., was also made
ment. The Grand Jury say
fear the most alarming re-
the inhabitants, if this evil
continue, and they express
dy for it ought to be found
l removal in small cisterns,
plained of to places where
tuaed into manure to the very
agricultural interests.
d—an action for a breach of
afternoon. Verdict for the
; for the prosecution, Palmer
fence, Longworth & E. Pal-

Law Student, who passed a
ination, was admitted and
f the Supreme Court.
sentences passed on the crim-
rm:—
t, 2 months' imprisonment.
ing, 10 months' imprisonment.
sault, 12 mos. imprisonment.

B. Journal, July 3.]

OM MONTREAL.

Y COUNCIL, &c.
N YESTERDAY AND DEPART-
NTS ARRANGED.
Montreal, July 2.
orn in yesterday and Depart-
ows:
Donald, Premier and Minister
air, President of the Council.
Minister of Militia.
Minister of Marine and Fish-
nister of Finance.
Minister of Internal Revenue.
Minister of Customs.
eiver General.
Secretary of State for Pro-
Secretary of State for Canada,
Postmaster General.
ll, Minister of Public Works.
Minister of Agriculture.
in interests it represents, and
nisters will carry a fair sup-
nd in Dominion Government
majority.
as created Premier K. C. B.,
McDougall, Tupper, C. B's.
ly unchanged.

T APPOINTMENTS.

Council Office, July 1, 1867.
Lieut Governor in Council
make the following appoint-
F THE PEACE FOR QUEEN'S
Robertson, of Saint Peter's
Road, Township No. 34; Bernard O'Callaghan, of Township No. 36; John Simpson, of Hope River, Township No. 22; James McDonald, of Springton, Township No. 67; John McAree, of Monaghan Settlement; Donald Cameron, Esq. M. P. P.; of Springton, Township 67; Richard Gill, of Newtown; John Murchison, of Uigg; John Leitch, of Covehead.

TO BE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR PRINCE COUNTY.—John Smith, of Township No. 26; Owen Hughes, of Township No. 27; Augustine Callaghan, of Township 11; William Brow, of Cape Traverse; John Lord, Tryon River; Ouesisme Gaudet, Township 17; Joseph O. Arsenault, Esq.; M. P. P., of Egmont Bay.

TO BE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR KING'S COUNTY:—James Hegan, of Morell; George Robinson, of Bay Fortune Road; James McDonald of Savage Harbor; Anthony McCormack, Esq. M. P. P. Andrew Murphy, of Township No. 66; Henry Traynor, of Baldwin's Road, Township 51.

News by Telegraph.

DUBLIN, July 2nd.

A large number of Fenians have been arrested while secretly drilling near Alwyn.

LONDON, June 29.

At a public breakfast given in honor of Lloyd Garrison yesterday, a letter from the Count of Paris was read, which eulogised in warm terms the services done by Mr Garrison in the cause of humanity and freedom. Mr Adams, the minister of the United States, who was absent, also sent a letter—the tenor of which was rather qualified and reserved.

ROME, June 30.

The Holy Father both before and after the Grand Ceremony yesterday, and whenever he appeared in public, was received with great enthusiasm by the immense gathering of clergy and laymen from all parts of the world.

PARIS, June 30th.

His Sublime Majesty Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, arrived in this City to-day, and was received by the Emperor Napoleon.

FROM MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

The following official despatch has been received here:—

"Southwest Pass, Louisina, June 29, 1867. To Count Nydenleack, Austrian Minister, Washington: I come here to telegraph you of the condemnation and *death* of the Emperor Maximilian at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 19th. President Juarez refused to deliver up the body.

(Signed,) GRALTER TIEHOFF,
Commander Austrian Sloop."

The following was received at the Navy Department to-night:—

"United States steamer *Tacony*, Vera Cruz, June 30, 1867. Hon Gedeon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Maximilian was shot on the 19th inst. Had begged for his corpse for the Austrian captain, and was refused. The city of Mexico surrendered on the 20th to the Liberals. Vera Cruz holds out on account of foreign legation. Diaz ordered no acceptance of its surrender. I am moored between Melva and the North Bastion, the ——in company. I write by mail.

(Signed,) F. A. Roe.
Commander."

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills.—Diarrhœa and Bowel Complain's.—These maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that both cholera and diarrhœa depend on the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can expel either with ease and expedition. They concentrate in a surprising degree, purifying, alterative, regulating and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely, controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practical plan for maintaing health in youth, manhood, and old age.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Coughs and colds are often overlooked.—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

Married.

At Charlottetown, July 8, by Peter Macgowan, Esq. under special licence, Daniel Cameron, of Lot 16 to Isabella Balls, of Egmont Bay, Lot 75—Miss Emily Doucette being the bridesmaid.

At the residence of J. W. Pickard, Queen's Square, Charlottetown on the 18th ult., by Mr. J. Chapple, B. C. M., Mr. Maurice Hobbs, to Miss Annie Henderson, both of this city.

Died.

At her residence, Auckland, New Zealand, on 11th April, Harriet Grace, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Williams, formerly of P. E. Island, aged 43 years.

At Lot 11, on Tuesday, the 25th of June, after a severe illness of eight days, Catherine, the beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, aged 54 years. The deceased has left a husband and two small children, to mourn their irreparable loss. She was a loving wife, a good mother, and an excellent neighbor, remarkable for her affable and amiable disposition. Her remains were followed to their last resting place at Cascumpec by a large and respectable concourse of mourning friends. May she rest in peace.—[Boston Pilot please copy.

At Tignish, on Thursday, 4th inst, after a protracted illness, James Edward, infant son of Edward and Hannah M. Hackett, aged 1 year and 8 months.

GENERAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held in the Upper Room of the TEMPERANCE HALL, Charlottetown, on THUSSDAY, the 18th of July, at NINE o'clock, a m.

Circulars have been addressed to all Temperance Societies on the Island of which information could be obtained. Should any Society have been ommitted, it is to be hoped that the present notice will be regarded as a sufficient invitation.

Each Branch Society is invited to send two REPRESENTATIVES, properly furnished with Credentials; and all Clergymen favourable to Temperance will be entitled to seats.

Delegates to the Convention taking passage in the Boats of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company, will be conveyed to Charlottetown and back for ONE FARE.

DONALD FERGUSON.
Secretary to Preliminary Meeting.

East River, July 3, 1867.

LOOK HERE.

On Monday, the 15th instant.

ON that delightful hill opposite Poplar Point, just at the new Wharf, Grand River, on the Church land, in aid of the funds of St. George's Church, a TEA will be held.

The groves there are unequalled. Cordials and other delicacies will be furnished in a Saloon opened at ten. The music in the groves on the borders of the river, will be grand. Tables ready at 12.

RONALD McCORMACK,
Secretary.

Grand River, 8th July, 1867.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it may come unawares.—[Christian Advocate.

PAIN KILLER, taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, and sweetened with sugar if desired, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough and Bronchitis, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else. For Sore Throat, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain Killer and water, and the relief is immediate and cure positive.

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

June 19th, 1867. 1m.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The Vermifuge Comfits, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual,

June 19th, 1867. 1m

PLEASURE AND RELAXATION

PIC NIC.

Under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society.

BY the special permission of the Rector, the Rev. Angus McDonald, the members of the Benevolent Irish Society will hold their annual Pic Nic on the beautiful grounds of Saint Dunstan's College, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of JULY, instant

The means necessary for the games and amusements used on such occasions; such as cricket, quoits, foot and sack races, will be provided by the Committee.

The arrangements for the Dance, both as to room and other accommodation, will be such as to please all parties. The attendance of the best Violinists will be secured

There will be a Refreshment Saloon on Temperance Principles on the grounds

The Members of the Society will leave St Andrew's Hall at 9 o'clock A M, and proceed to the College grounds.

Admission—Gentlemen 1s 6d, Lady and Gent., 2s 3d. Children half price.

Tickets can be had at the Store of W. R Watson, James Reddin, Owen Connolly, C Reilly, John A McKenna Esqrs, and Hons. D. Brenan and P. Walker, and of the undersigned Committee,

RICHARD REDDIN.	PETER DOYLE.
PATRICK BLAKE.	JOHN HENNESSY
JOHN BOWERS	H. G. McINTYRE.
PETER TREANOR,	THOMAS REILLY.

W. C. GRANT, Sec'y.

MANNY' Reaping and Mowing MACHINES.

THE Subscriber would inform the Farmers of P. E. Island that he has now on the way to the Island a goodly number of those CELEBRATED MACHINES. Also, a number of the far-famed UNION MOWERS, together with quite a number of WHITCOMB'S PATENT HORSE RAKES—the same he sold here the last season, and that has given so much satisfaction to those that used them, which they will fully confirm and agree to when asked by any of you—and would also state that he has ordered a number of the BUCKEYE REAPING and MOWING MACHINES, which will soon be here.

As money seems to be quite an article here at this time, and very difficult to get hold of, the Subscriber would beg leave to say, that those parties who may wish to pay money for any of those Machines, he will make a liberal deduction from last year's prices, while those who may wish a long credit on the Machines may be assured of the same liberal terms as usual, say from one to three seasons, divided into equal payments, as the parties may agree upon at the time of purchase.

H. C. GREEN of Summerside, and
R. J. CLARKE, of Orwell,

will act as my Agents in selling the above Machines in this Province; and the Subscriber will be found

at his Old Stand,

the City Grocery Store, North side of Queen's Square, near the Post Office, where he will be very happy not only to SHOW the above Machines but to SELL them to the Farmers. Please call and examine the Machines for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. I have now on hand a full assortment of Extras for the Manny Machines.

ASAHEL BOOTH.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

TENDERS.

WILL be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 13th inst., for building a NEW BRICK KITCHEN, Fencing in Two Yards, and certain Repairs and Alterations, at the Lunatic Asylum. Plans and Specification may be seen at the Asylum on application to Mr. Gidley.

B. WILLIAMS.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

MAILS. Summer Arrangement.

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

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

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

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

Monday,	June 17	Monday	Sept 9
Wednesday,	" 19	Wednesday,	" 11
Monday,	July 1	Monday,	" 22
Wednesday,	" 3	Wednesday,	" 24
Monday,	" 15	Monday,	Oct 7
Wednesday,	" 17	Wednesday,	" 9
Monday,	" 29	Monday	" 21
Wednesday	" 31	Wednesda	" 23
Monday,	Aug 12	Monday,	Nov 4
Wednesday	" 14	Wednesday	" 6
Monday,	" 26	Monday,	" 18
Wednesday,	" 28	Wednesday,	" 20

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

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

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town,
May 23, 1867.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE Subscriber has on hand at Cascumpec, 3,000 Ash-bound Mackerel Barrels, manufactured the season, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to CARVELL BROTHERS in Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber at Cascumpec.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN

Cascumpec, May 22, 1867. 3m

COTTON DUCK.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

SHOP TO LET:

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

DANIEL BRENAN.

Ch'town, July 10, 1867. Isl. Ex. Pat. 2m

Peaches. Peaches.

JUST RECEIVED, per *Alhambra* Nine Cases PEACHES, in hermetically sealed cans—put up in such a manner as to retain all the delicious flavor of the Fruit. Sold by the single can or by the dozen.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

Executors' Notice.

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

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

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

NEW COOPERAGE!

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

LOWER WATER STREET,

PORK AND FISH BARRELS,

Which he offers for Sale at very moderate rates.

Job Work performed with despatch.

JAMES F. WHITE.

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

ATTENTION!

IRISH VOLUNTEER

PIC NIC.

THE Members of the IRISH VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY intend holding a PIC NIC on

Wednesday, July 10,

On the premises of Mr. JENKINS, near HICKEY'S WHARF, EAST RIVER.

The Steamer "Heather Belle" will leave Pope's Wharf at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, precisely.

A BAND will be in attendance. The best Violinists have been engaged.

Foot and Sack Races, and other games, will form a part of the day's proceedings, which will terminate with a QUADRILLE PARTY in the evening, in the New DRILL SHED, which has been given through the kindness of the Inspecting Field Officer.

A small entrance fee will be charged to all competitors to the above games, which will be expended in Prizes.

Members of the V. A., P. W. Co., and P. E. Co., attending as guests, will appear in uniform.

No person will be allowed to sell refreshments except the person appointed by the Committee.

Tickets—Ladies', 1s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 2s. 3d.; to admit Lady and Gentleman, 3s.—to be had at the stores of W. R. Watson and Jas. Reddin, Esqrs., and Mr. William Murray; also from the Committee.

COMMITTEE:

Sergt. F. McRory,	Sergt H. McRory,
McGronan,	Corpl. J O'Brien,
R. Kinsmaen,	" F. Conlon,
C. McQuillan,	" C. Callaghan,
John Doolan.	

Corporal P. McCarey,
Clerk to Committee.
Wm. McIntyre, C. C.

June 26, 1866.

A. HERMANS, GUN-SMITH, BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, June 26, 1867. 4in

PUBLIC LANDS. Cascumpec Point

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to Public Competition, on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Wharf, Cascumpec, certain tracts or portions of Land, being a part of Cascumpec Point, a plan of which may be seen at my Office, Colonial Building. And on the same day at 6 o'clock, p. m., at John Preston's, Esquire, Tignish, a tract of Land containing 60 acres, situate at Tignish, Lot 1, bounded by lands in the occupation of Messrs. John McLellan and John Chaisson.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, 10th June, 1867. till 5th July.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

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

A. A. McSWEEN.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1867.

LOST.

IN the beginning of May last, a black pocket book, containing a sum of money, two letters, one adressed to Mr. Thos. Rose, North Lake, East Point; the other to Mrs. Kickham, Souris. Any person leaving the above at this Office will be suitably rewarded.

Charlottetown, June 6th, 1867.

COPPER PAINT

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

TURNIP SEED! TURNIP SEED!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED from SCOTLAND a LARGE QUANTITY of

Skirvings' purple top SWEEDE,
Laings' " " "
Green top "
Bronze top "
The King of the Sweed and Yellow Bullce TURNIP SEED,

All warranted to be fresh and good. Sold wholesale and retail.

HENRY A. HARVIE, Queen Street.

May 22, 1867.

TEA GATHERING!

A GRAND Gathering & TEA, to aid in the erection of a CATHOLIC CHURCH, will be held at the Farm of P. GAUL, Esq., near Montague Bridge, on

MONDAY, 8th July next.

The REFRESHMENT SALOON, where all sorts of delicacies can be provided, will be opened at 10 o'clock. TEA on the tables at the usual hour.—Music and Dancing, will enliven the day's proceedings.

No pains will be spared, to afford a day's enjoyment to all who honor the Gathering with their presence.

JOHN G. McCORMACK, Sec'y *Pro Tem.*

June 26, 1867. Pat. Isl. Ex.

Consignees, take Notice!

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

CARVELL BROS. Agents.
B. & C. S. S. C.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR 10th and 11th July

THE LADIES of the WESLEYAN CONGREGATION of Charlottetown, will, D. V., hold their BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles, in the UPPER HALL of the MARKET HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 10th and 11th of July next.

Admission, adults 1s. 6d. children under 12 years of age, 9d.

The P. E Island Steam Navigation Company, have kindly consented to issue return tickets for the occasion, as the reduced rate of $1.25 each to visitors from the neighboring Provinces, which ticket will admit the bearer to the Bazaar.

Ch'town June 19, 1867.

Ex. P. S J. Isl. Pictou Chron. St John Tel. Hx P Wes.

Fishermen's Outfits.

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

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

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

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

The Steamer

"Princess of Wales"

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

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

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

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

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

THE STEAMER

"HEATHER BELLE"

Leaves Charlottetown at 3 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for Pictou.

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

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

F. W. HALES,
Secretary.

June 12, 1867.

General Post Office,

Charlottetown, 10th June, 1867.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 25th instant, from persons willing to contract for carrying the Mails, from 1st JULY next till 1st OCTOBER, 1869, to and from the following places, viz:—

From the General Post office, Charlottetown, to the Post Office at or near Pisquid Bridge, via Southport and Johnston's River Bridge.

From the Post Office, Lot 35, to the Post Office at or near Corran Ban Bridge, Grand Tracadie.

From the Post Office, Montague Bridge, to the Post Office at or near Joseph Compton's, Wood Island Road.

From the Post Office, Cape Traverse, to the Post Office at or near James Donnelly's, on the road from Tryon to Bedeque.

From the Post Office, Crapaud, to the Post Office at or near Patrick Traynor's, Lot 30.

From the Post Office, Tignish, to the Post Office at Skinner's Pond.

From the Post Office, Bothwell, to the Post Office at or near Alex. Beaton's, East Point.

From the Post Office, Long Creek, to the Post Office a or near George Foster's, Nine Mile Creek.

From the Post Office, Sturgeon, to the Post Office at William Johnston's, Peters' Road, Lot 63.

From the Post Office, Cardigan Bridge, to the Post Office at or near Hugh McLean's, Deforos' Marsh.

Contractors to drive a horse and wagon in Summer and horse and sleigh in winter.

Contractors to carry the Mails once a week, on such days and at such hours as the Postmaster General shall direct.

Tenders to express on the cover the words, "Tender for carrying the Mail from to ," and to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become Security for the due performance of the Contract.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

June 19, 1867.

PASTUR.

RICH AND WELL-WATERED PASTURE for CATTLE and HORSES, but no responsibility for accidents, to be had of

JOHN A. MacDONALD, Donaldston.

Lot 35, May 29, 1867. 6insp d

Cleanse the Blood.

WITH corrupt, or tainted blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities it expels disease and restores health and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases,* such as *Retention Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility,* also *Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints,* and *Heart Disease.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative ingredient whatever Hence bitter disappointment has followed the use of each various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound, "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistable by the class of diseases it is intended to cure. We can assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered.

AYER'S CHERY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other medicine for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

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.

May 15—2m

1867. SEEDS. 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED, from the well-known House of THOMAS WHALLEY, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, LIVERPOOL—

A upply of Garden Seeds.

Also on hand, from BOSTON:

Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Carrot, Onion, Cannon Ball, California & Marblehead, Drumhead Cabbage Seeds.

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen Street, May 3, 1867.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

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

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

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

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

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

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

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1867. SPRING 1867

KENT STREET

COTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

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

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

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

P. REILLY.

May 14th 1867.

STELLA COLAS

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artest.

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

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

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

W. R. WATSON

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

DONALD M'RAE

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Queen Street,

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

Poetry.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEA.

The gray unresting sea,
Adown the bright and belting shore,
Breaking in untold melody,
Makes music evermore.

Centuries of vanished time,
Since the glad earth's primæval morn,
Have heard the grand unpausing chime,
Momently new-born.

Like as in cloistered piles,
Rich bursts of massive sounds upswell,
Ringing along dim-lighted aisles
With spirit-trancing spell;

So on the surf-white strand
Chants of deep peal the sea-waves raise,
Like voices from a viewless land,
Hymning a hymn of praise.

By times, in thunder notes,
The booming billows shoreward surge;
By times, a silver laugh infloats;
By times, a low soft dirge.

Souls more ennobled grow,
Listing on the worldless anthem rise;
Discords are drowned in the great flow
Of Nature's harmonies

Men change, and "cease to be,"
And empires rise and grow and fall;
But the weird music of the sea
Lives, and outlives them all.

That mystic song shall last
Till time itself no more shall be;
Till seas and shores away have pass'd,
Lost in eternity.

—*On ce a week.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TERRIBLE BEDFELLOW.

I looked at my neighbor with considerable curiosity. His face indicated a man of not over thirty years—a period at which men are still young—but his hair was as white as fresh fallen snow. One seldom sees, even on the heads of the oldest men, hair of such immaculate whiteness. He sat by my side in a car of the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, and was looking out of the window. Suddenly turning his head, he caught me in the act of staring at him—a rudeness of which I was ashamed. I was about to say words of apology when he quietly remarked:—"Don't mention it, sir. I'm used to it." The frankness of this observation pleased me, and in a very little while we were conversing on terms of familiar acquaintanceship, and before long he told me the whole story. "I was a soldier in the army of India," said he, "and, as is often the case with the soldiers, I was a little too fond of liquor. One day I got drunk, and was shut up in the black hole for it. I slumped down upon the floor of the dungeon, and I was just dropping off to sleep, when I felt a cold, slimy shape crawling across my right hand as it lay stretched out above my head on the floor. I knew at once what it was—a snake! Of course my first impulse was to draw away my hand; but knowing that if I did so the poisonous reptile would probably strike its fangs into me, I lay still, with my heart beating in my breast like a trip hammer. Of course my fright sobered me instantly. I realized all my peril in its fullest extent. Oh, how I lamented the hour I first touched liquor! In every glass of liquor there is a serpent; but it does not come to everybody in the shape that it did to me.—With a slow, undulating motion the reptile dragged its carcass across my face, inch by inch, and crept down over my breast, and thrust its head inside my jacket. As I felt the hideous scraping of the slimy body over my cheeks it was only by a most tremendous effort that I succeeded in restraining myself from yelling loudly with mingled terror and disgust. At last I felt the tail wriggling down toward my chin; but imagine what I felt at my heart, if you can imagine it, as I realized that the dreadful creature had coiled itself up under my jacket as I lay, and had seemingly gone to sleep, for it was still as death. Evidently it had no idea that I was a human creature; if it had it would not have acted in that way. All snakes are cowardly, and they will not approach a man unless to strike him in self-defence.

Three hours I lay with that dreadful weight in my bosom, and each minute was like an hour to me—like a year. I seemed to have lived a lifetime in that brief space. Every incident of my life passed through my memory in rapid succession, as they say is the case with a drowning man. I thought of my mother in old England; my happy home by the Avon; my Mary, the girl I loved, and never expected to see them more. For no matter how long I bore this, I felt that it must end in death itself. I lay as rigid as a corpse, scarcely daring even to breathe, and all the while my breast was growing colder and colder, where the snake was lying against it, with nothing but a thin cotton shirt between my skin and its. I knew that if I stirred it would strike, but I could not bear this much longer. Even if I succeeded in lying still until the guard came, I expected his opening the door and coming in would be my death warrant all the same; for no doubt the reptile would see that I was a man as soon as the light was let in at the door. At last I heard footsteps approaching. There was a rattling at the lock. It was the guard. He opened the door. The snake—a cobra di cabella I now saw—darted up its huge hooded head, with the hideous rings around its eyes, as if about to strike. I shut my eyes and murmured a prayer. Then it glided away with swift motion and disappeared in the darkness. I staggered to my feet and fell swooning in the arms of the guard. For weeks after I was very sick, and when I was able to be about I found my hair as white as you now see it. I have not touched a drop of liquor since.

To-day is being observed as a general holiday. We cannot say there is any rejoicing, nor is there any lamentation. A remarkable dullness is the only characteristic worthy of mention. Flags of different kinds are displayed on flagstaffs. Some exhibit the Union Jack of England properly unfolded. Others show it reversed, but we would fain hope and believe that this is the result more of ignorance than of design. A number of American ensigns were also exhibited. Salutes were fired at 4 o'clock by Fleming & Humbert's men, and by one of the batteries of Volunteer Artillery. Other guns were fired at 9 and 10 o'clock at Carleton and at places on this side of the harbor. There did not appear to be any order or regularity in those salutes. Some 21 guns, some 6, some other numbers, and some, when they came to ram home their cartridges, found they were too large for their guns. The system of bungling appeared to be complete. We have no desire to ridicule the celebrations of the day, as they might be ridiculed; but for the sake of the people who closed their business with the intention of enjoying a holiday, it is to be regretted that some arrangement for their enjoyment had not been made. To be sure, the troops in garrison were paraded at 11 o'clock; and this we might say was the only feature of the day worthy of notice. The turn-out of the Calithumians or Polymorphians at early dawn, was a failure both in number and costume.

The railway trains were well patronized, but the *Empress* took some hundreds on the pleasure trip to Digby. Large numbers went on fishing tours; but the great bulk of the people lounged listlessly through the streets, without any apparent object in life, and, as "idleness is the mother of mischief," these, or many of them, brought up in some tavern or drinking house.

As we mentioned some days ago, the declaration of a holiday was injudicious and illtimed in every respect, and cannot be justified by any system of of reasoning.—*St John Globe, July* 1.

PERSONAL.—Many of our readers will remember the singular marriage of Lady Florence Paget, a few years ago, which caused so much gossip in London and in the newspapers. The lady, the youngest daughter of the impecunious Marquis of Anglesey, was betrothed to Mr Chaplin, a business man of plain features and of low birth, but great wealth, and the engagement, if not particularly agreeable to the young lady, was very convenient to her father and brothers, who borrowed money frequently of her *financee*. All seemed going on smoothly toward the wedding day, until the young lady leaving home on a shopping expedition for procuring a portion of her trousseau, entered a store in Regent Street, leaving her carriage and footman at the door, and left the store by another door in Piccadilly, where she was met by the Marquis of Hastings, and was forthwith married to him, without warning to either the jilted commoner or her own exasperated relatives. Thus far the story is an old one. But on the recent Derby day, the horse Hermit which so unexpectedly won the race, was the property of this same discarded plebeian, Mr Chaplin. This gentleman's winnings by the event would amount to nearly a million of dollars in our currency; and by a singular freak of poetic justice, the largest loser is the identical Marquis of Hastings who cheated Mr Chaplin of his love, and who is made a poor man by the Derby, the result of which so much overwhelmed him, that he almost fell from his drag when the numbers were announced. Many an interesting novel has been constructed on a less symmetrical framework of imaginary incidents than the actual events we have summarized.

PARISIAN SPLENDOUR.

The newspaper correspondents of half the world, now congregated at Paris, have been smothered with splendour, as Clarence was drowned in the butt of Malmsy. The grand ball given at the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, has overpowered them, by defying description. The magnitude and elegance of the affair well nigh pass relation; but a few waifs of interest can be gathered from the inundation of glory. Statistics are barren, but there is no other way of touching the subject. Were the cost of Aladdin's spirit-built palace to be stated in round numbers, it would assist the imagination but little. No more satisfactory is it to know that Haussman, the magnificent Prefect of the Seine, expended nine hundred thousand francs ($180,000) upon this one night's festivities. It is better to know that 70,000 wax candles were burning or that six thousand gorgeous mortals caused mutual unhappiness and enjoyed common glory in the crash which took place within the illuminated palace. The Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, of Paris, a grand and grandly spacious building, was transformed for the time into the most magnificent of spectacles, both within and without. The saloons of the Hall—of which the largest is 160 feet long, all of which, if placed in a line, would extend three quarters of a mile—together with the staircases, courts and passages, were transformed into conservatories, while the grand architecture of the building blossomed with a profusion of plants, rich with the hues and scents of the sunny lands beyond the Appenines. From the blazing and glittering ball room one could slip into a gallery where the mellow light of colored lamps and Chinese lanterns shone through a grove of trees and flowers, stretching away in a delicious silence, coolness and fragrance. The great halls were devoted to dancing, each with its orchestra concealed in a gallery of foliage which trembled with the rush of musical sound. In another hall the sovereigns' supper table was set, with covers for fifty, radiant with flowers, plate, lights and ornaments. Cascades and fountains flashed everywhere, blending their trinkling with the strains of the two hundred and fifty musicians. And here six hundred people, happy in their success—for thirty five thousand applied for admisssion—danced, crushed, stood on chairs, and crowded pertinaciously and maliciously to see the entrance of the sovereigns, and experienced a sensation that will never come again in this life, and we trust not in any sphere of future existence. Not until 2 o'clock did the Emperor make his appearance, dressed like every one else in the room, in black dress coat, black breeches, silk stockings and shoes, wearing a broad ribbon across the chest and an order around the neck. Soon after, the Czar of Russia led the way with the Empress, who was dressed in white, with a red ribbon across her breast, and a wreath of diamonds flashing in her hair; then came the Emperor Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde; afterward the brother of Taicoon (looking like a small chimney ornament) and the Prince of Prussia. The King of Prussia awaited the train in the principal hall, where he was received with cordiality by his royal brothers—Count Bismarck was present, but he did not seem to take much pleasure in what was going on. "Indeed," says one correspondent, "everyone was present. All the people that you have read about for years were there." In all its experience of royal extravagance and hospitality, Paris has never witnessed such magnificence put forth for a single entertainment. The great ball in honor of Louis XII. and Anne of Austria, when Paris, with a mighty effort produced 300 oil lamps and four and twenty fiddlers to give their highnesses pleasure; the reception of Queen Victoria, when 60,000f. were expended for flowers alone—all these traditional glories were fairly eclipsed by the munificence of Baron Haussman. And this is announced a first of a series. But disenchantment came at last, when royalty had departed, and the Sunday sun shone bright upon the wearied dancers. The last carriage did not drive away until 7 o'clock. Many dropped in picturesque confusion on the floor, some fell asleep on the staircases, and, bedraggled and worn, awaited the arrival of their vehicles. Such was the greatest ball of Paris.

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 FAVORI TE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCE.

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash, or approved credit
100 bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
50 " " 2 "
100 " HAKE,
20 qtls. CODFISH,
100 galls. " OIL.
JAS. IRVING.
Cherry Valley, Feb. 20, 1867. if

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

Flour! Herring!

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

FLOUR, TEA SUGAR MOLASSES, GIN AND RUM, &c. &c.

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

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

TERMS FOR 1867:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1862.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE unersigned 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. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANHEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

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

West India House.
Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:
11 Hhds. Strong Demerara 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. Hhds and Bbls P. R.
MOLASSES, SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.
—ALSO—
A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.
The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
LEMUEL McKAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.
Hon. George Coles, Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer, Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq., Mr. Thomas Essery,
Mr. Artemas Lord, Mr. Bertram Moore,
Owen Connolly, Esq. J. D. Mason, Esq.
Mark Butcher, Esq. Mr. William Weeks.
Risks taken Daily
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867. } y

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

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 boook.
For sale by E. REILLY.
Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

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 35 cents per Bottle.
Oct. 6. 1866. 1y

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

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 case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicinal antis 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 depravities 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 oil 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	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes and	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Sand-flies	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (new Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the ollowing prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s6 22s., and 33s. each Pot.
*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.
August 7, 1863.

FLAX SEED!
7s. 6d. per Bushel.

THE SEED imported by the Government of Prince Edward Island last year, is now on Sale at the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, and, to encourage the growth of Flax, is offered at the low price of 7s. 6d. per bushel.
Charlottetown, May 15, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a single WHITE LIGHT will be SHEWN on the PENINSULA in the BAY of GASPE, during the season of the NAVIGATION, to serve as a GUIDE to VESSELS passing the NARROW CHANNEL between Sandy Beach and the main land opposite.

The Light will stand at a height of forty feet above the level of the sea.

Cape Gaspe bearing S. E. by S. half S.
Cape Haldimand, South. } By Compass.
Cape Basin, W. half S.

By order of the Board,
E. B LINDSAY, Cl. T. Ho. Q.
Trinity House, 15th May, 1867. 4i

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by it invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1861.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale—
1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.
1 Pony, 14 hands, M'Innis's Breed—fast trotter, 4 years old.
1 Express Waggon and Harness,—1 Single Waggon, new.
200 Cedar Posts.
30 Tons Pictou large COAL.
30 " small "
Terms Cash, or approved Notes of Hand. Time to suit purchasers.
JOHN P. IRVING.
Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P I tf

VOL. III.

THE HERALD
AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
EDWARD REILLY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
at his Office, Queen Street

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD"
For 1 year, paid in advance,
" " " half-yearly in advance

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING
Every description, performed with neatness and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR J

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 36m, eve
First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., ev
Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., ev
Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m.,
New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	Hi
		h m	h m	
1	Monday	4 18	7 49	10
2	Tuesday	19	49	11
3	Wednesday	20	49	mo
4	Thursday	21	48	0
5	Friday	21	48	1
6	Saturday	21	48	2
7	Sunday	22	48	2
8	Monday	23	48	3
9	Tuesday	24	47	4
10	Wednesday	24	47	5
11	Thursday	25	46	6
12	Friday	26	46	7
13	Saturday	27	45	8
14	Sunday	28	44	9
15	Monday	29	44	9
16	Tuesday	30	43	10
17	Wednesday	31	42	11
18	Thursday	32	41	1
19	Friday	33	40	e
20	Saturday	34	39	
21	Sunday	35	38	
22	Monday	36	37	
23	Tuesday	37	36	
24	Wednesday	38	35	
25	Thursday	39	34	
26	Friday	4 40	33	
27	Saturday	41	32	
28	Sunday	42	31	
29	Monday	44	29	
30	Tuesday	45	28	
31	Wednesday	46	27	

Prices Curr

CHARLOTTETOW

Provisions.

f. (small) per lb.,
by the quarter,
k, (carcass)
(small)
tton, per lb.,
per lb,
d, per lb,
m, per lb.,
tter, (fresh)
o by the tub,
ese, per lb.,
low, per lb.,
d, per lb.,
our, per lb.,
meal, per 100 lbs.,
gs, per dozen,

Grain.

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart,
Potatoes, per bushel,

Poultry.

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

Fish.

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

Lumber.

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

Sundries.

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

GEORGE LE

Fishermen's

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to FISHERMEN, at reasonable p necessary to prosecute all the differ carried on about Prince Edward Is waters, such as
Salt,
Barrels,
Pogies,
Clams,
Mackerel Hooks,
Cod do
Mackerel Lines,
Cod do
Mackerel Jigs,
Cod Leads,
Cotton Duck,
Do Sail Twine,
Bait Knives,
Splitting Knives,
Jig Rasps,
Bait Heavers,
Clam Choppers,
Oil Clothes,
Sou'Westers,
He also possesses excellent faciliti PACKING MACKEREL and o
Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.