

# The Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

NO. 89.

VOL. I.

## SELECTIONS.

### DESPERATE SUICIDE IN A CAB.

On Thursday evening a most determined act of suicide was committed by a gentleman in a hackney cab. The facts of this tragic occurrence are as follows:—Between three and four o'clock on Thursday evening, a cabman, in a great state of alarm, rushed into the police-station at the corner of the Market and Water streets, who was on duty, and informed Constable Walker, who was on duty, that a gentleman had cut his throat in his cab, where he saw the deceased lying on the seat, with his throat fearfully cut, but still living, although nearly insensible from the loss of blood. The cab was driven as fast as the horse could go to the residence of Dr. Fanest, Castle-avenue, but within two minutes of their arrival, the unfortunate gentleman expired. So desperate was the wound which he inflicted on himself, that his clothes and the cushions of the cab were perfectly saturated with blood. Search was made for the razor which the deceased had used with such fatal effect, but it was nowhere to be found. Some time after, however, a woman brought to the police-station a razor, covered with blood, which she stated she had found on the Howth-road. The cabman states that he was hired in Bolton-street by the deceased, who told him to drive to Kildare, and that he, not knowing the way, proceeded along the Howth-road. The gentleman stopped the cab at Hollybrook, and went into a public house, where he had some refreshment. After he returned to the cab, the driver did not see him again until he found him bleeding in the cab at Kildare. The surgeon is that deceased inflicted the wound on himself whilst the cab was proceeding along the Howth-road, and threw the razor out of the window of the vehicle. There was nothing found on the person of the deceased but a promissory note for £100, which gave no clue to his name or residence. The body was removed to a vacant house on the Clontarf-road, where it remains in charge of the police, waiting an inquest.

### LATEST PARTICULARS.

The body of the wretched man, Friselle, who committed suicide by cutting his throat whilst riding in a cab on the Howth-road, is still lying in the empty house on the Clontarf-road, awaiting the arrival of the coroner. The body, on viewing it to-day, presented a horrifying spectacle; it lay in the parlor of the house on a shaft of straw; the gash in the throat extended from the left ear almost to the right, and, owing to the contraction of the flesh as rigidity and coldness set in, the wound had a shocking appearance. The unfortunate suicide held a situation up to his death, in the Notice Office of the Landed Estates Court, and it spoken highly of for his courtesy and kindness of manner.

Several rumors are in circulation as to the probable cause that induced the unfortunate man to commit such a dreadful act. Some attribute it to embarrasment, others to domestic annoyances; but nothing positive can be known until after the inquest. Deceased had been a married man; his wife, we believe, is not living, but he leaves a large family unprotected. —*Dublin Post.*

**NEURO-PLOT.**—The Washington correspondent of the Boston "Post" reports the discovery of a negro plot at Charleston. "The old saying of 'put not thy trust in negroes.' A plot has just been discovered that started in Havana and St. Thomas. The vomito has broken out at Vera Cruz with unusual virulence and many strangers have already died.

Two steam transports have left Vera Cruz for Matamoros, having on board eleven thousand French and Austrian troops, to put down if possible a formidable insurrection of the Liberals there against the Government of Maximilian. The most exciting rumors are afloat—among others that Matamoros is in full possession of the Juarezites.

Another states that the imperial force still hold out, but did not expect to retain the place until scor could arrive. These reports only confirm those that the town of Saltillo and Monterey have been captured by the Liberals.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND FATHER MATHEW.**—A people's edition of Mr. Maguire's "Life of Father Mathew" is announced. Mr. Longman mentions in his "Quarterly List" that the following letter had been received by Mr. Maguire from the Chancellor of the Exchequer: "I have enjoyed an unmixt pleasure in perusing your biography of Father Mathew. I am ashamed to think that, before you thus instructed me, I had, in common perhaps with many others, but a vague idea of his great excellence; and I did not know the great height of virtue and of holiness to which he had attained. The 'pledge' must, I think, be judged, not so much upon its abstract merits as with reference to the frightful evil it was designed to meet; and thus Father Mathew himself is to be regarded, with reference to the chief cause of his public celebrity, rather in the spirit than in the letter of the acts. But, so regarded and so understood, what a glorious career it was of apostolic labor and self-sacrifice! And even apart from the whole subject of temperance, what a character have you shown us, in its simplicity, its earnestness, its deep devotion, and, above all, in that boundless love which caused him to show forth, in deed and truth, the beauty of holiness; and to present to his fellow-creatures so much of the image of Our Blessed Saviour. I can truly congratulate you on having known and loved him; on having been able to write of him in a spirit of such intelligent sympathy; lastly, let me presume to say, on having composed your able book, from one end of it to the other, as a true continuation of his living work, and in the very temper, as towards God and men, which he would have himself desired."

**GEN. HARDEN ON SLAVERY.**—Gen. Harden received me in a very cordial, generous, unreserved manner. He and I talked freely on all subjects of interest at the present time. In speaking of the war, he made this remarkable assertion: "Sir, I accept this war as the providence of God. 'He intended that the slave should be free, and now he is free.' Slavery was never a paying institution. I have often told my friends so. For instance, my wife owned about 100 negroes; 40 of the 100 were useless for work, yet she had to feed these 40 in order to get the work of the other 60. The negro will be the worse off for this war. Will any of your Abolitionists of the North feed and clothe half a dozen little children in order to get the work of a man and woman? Sir, our people, can pay the working negroes a fair compensation for their services, and let them take care of their own families, and then have as much left at the end of the year as we had under the old system."

"General, do you think we will soon have real peace?" "I do, I think the people of the South are anxious for it. They wanted it two years ago. I then saw that our cause could not succeed."

## MEXICO.

A letter in the New York "Herald," dated Mexico, April 29, says:—The most profound sorrow was expressed here upon receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. "Pierro Soule, ex-United States Senator, exclaimed, when the fact was communicated to him, 'Thank God, that so horrible an act was not committed in Richmond!' and he then went on to speak of the character of the President in terms of eulogy entirely unexpected by those who had known his violent secession antecedents.

The general anxiety as to the course of the United States regarding Mexico has, of course, greatly increased. It is the opinion of the shrewdest politicians here that the fact of an American Union being no longer a question, Louis Napoleon will bring his troops the earliest moment, rather than risk a war with so formidable a power as the United States. Dr. Gwin arrived at Vera Cruz yesterday, having been absent less than four months at Paris. He returns in hot haste, and, it is said armed with certain authorities relative to Northern Mexico.

Orders were positively received here three weeks ago to stop the marching of troops to the Northward, and to concentrate the French forces again in and around Mexico. The fortifying of the Northern frontier has been abandoned, and evidently a new policy of some kind is about to be adopted. What that policy is none can yet tell; but it is quite certain that the events in the United States have served to check if not permanently alter the plans of Napoleon in Mexico. Marshal Bazaine, who was to have left for Sonora several weeks ago, and was actually en route with a strong force, still remains in Mexico, preserving a mysterious silence as to the future.

The Emperor is still travelling in the vicinity of Orizaba and Cordova, receiving the attentions of the people, and examining the country along the line of the Railroad to Vera Cruz.

Among the passengers by the English packet leaving Vera Cruz on the 2nd of May, will be Gen. Mangin and Wolf, of the French army, who visit the United States on some official business connected with the Mexican Government. The former is the celebrated Mangin who distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was therefore promoted by Napoleon. He is said to have been the hero of Iakerman. Mr. Eloit, late Chief of Cabinet to the Emperor Maximilian leaves in the same steamer for Havannah and the United States. His sudden departure has given rise to rumors that he has been promptly dismissed by the Emperor. It is well known, that he has been sent on a special mission to Belgium and France. Nearly all foreigners who intend leaving Mexico this summer have taken passage in the English steamer Eider, running to Havannah and St. Thomas. The vomito has broken out at Vera Cruz with unusual virulence and many strangers have already died.

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"General, do you think we will soon have real peace?" "I do, I think the people of the South are anxious for it. They wanted it two years ago. I then saw that our cause could not succeed."

"Will we not have a guerilla warfare?" "So help me God, sir, if we do, I am willing and ready to fight to put an end to it."

"Is the same sentiment entertained by the other general officers who have been in the Confederate service?"

It is, I have not the slightest doubt but that they will use every means that can command to bring quietness and security again in the land. They will in no wise support those who do not obey the laws."

"How will it be in South Carolina?" "South Carolina is the worst whipped State in the Union."

"But will not her leading spirit control the masses?" "They too are crushed. She has no leading spirits now. Let me impress it upon you that the people of the South want to live in peace with the people of the North, and you will find they will do it. They will do it cheerfully, provided your government does not resort to harsh measures. If it does resort to any such measures, I cannot answer for the consequences. We staked our all on the success of our arms, and they failed us, and now we are willing to return to and live under the laws of the United States as we find them, although they may not be as we would desire to have them." —*Cor. of Herald, May 2.*

**THE END OF THE ASSASSIN.**—The pursuit of the assassin had lasted just 11 days, and has been carried on with a keenness and an intensity unequalled by anything in our criminal history. It had, of course, been particularly vigilant in and around Washington; but the agents of justice were hunting him everywhere. The search reached up to Quebec in the North and extended far down into the Southern Confederacy. The hiding places in the mountains, forests, and swamps, as well as the hiding places in the great cities of the land, were scoured for him. All outward-bound ships to foreign ports were searched for him; the gunboats and garrisons on the Mississippi River were, and doubtless still are, closely watching for his appearance; and every railroad train, on all the lines of the country, lynx-eyed men were eagerly trying to discover him; detectives, governmental and municipal, regular and voluntary soldiers, sailors, citizens, rebels, negroes,—everybody everywhere seemed to be after the accused outlaw.—The large rewards were, undoubtedly, a stimulus to activity; but, besides this, every one felt that he had a duty to perform to himself, to his country, and to public justice.

A Richmond letter says that many young ladies of that city, including refugees from the interior, who were raised in affluence and luxury, are now obliged to seek employment elsewhere, as a last resort to avert starvation. They are forced to do so by the utter impoverishment of parents as a result of the war. Their homes in the country have been entirely overrun and desolated, and they are now driven to earn a livelihood, either by the needle or pen or as governesses. A few more weeks' will develop changes in property, social standing and habits of life that can hardly be realized now. When the smoke of the terrible conflict is cleared away, then will appear the desolating consequences of this war in all their hideous deformities.

Three rats made an attack on an English lad, about 15 years of age, who was sitting in a bare eating bread and beef. The first onslaught was made by a huge rat that ran up his back, and attempted to seize the food which he was putting in his mouth. He seized it by the throat, but before he had straggled it, two others commenced a determined attack on him. They bit his face in two places, and attempted to bite through the clothing which protected his shoulders. A man happened to visit the boy during the contest was going on and it was with great difficulty the rats were made to retreat.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Wilson said the African slave trade paid before the cruelties of substitute slavery. Men were reduced from insane hospitals and put into the army in an insensible condition. More than that—their bounty was taken from them; out of twelve hundred dollars they sometimes got no more than one hundred.

A bottle has been found in the Thames containing a statement to the effect that Fran Muller was innocent of the murder of Mr. Briggs. It purported to have been written by the true assassin, and was dated "Worcestershire, Broomgrove, 5th December. It is probably a hoax, as Muller carried his guilt on the scaffold.

A quarrel has already sprung up among the detectives and others about the division of the reward for the capture of Booth. Several of those who were actively engaged in the capture say there is an attempt on the part of others to crowd them out and claim the lion's share.

## FROM THE STATES.

### TRIAL OF THE PARTIES IMPLICATED IN LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

By Mail we have received Boston papers of Wednesday last. They contain a variety of interesting information.

### THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

It appears that Jeff. Davis is not to be tried before the Military Commission at Washington for complicity in the assassination, as was anticipated, but will be tried before the District Court for High Treason. The only particulars of his capture yet made known are contained in the following despatch:

MACON, Ga., 9.30, A. M., May 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding 1st Wisconsin, has arrived at Irwinville. He struck Davis' trail, at Dublin, Lawrence County, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely, night and day, through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Camberlandville, to Irwinville. At Camberland, Col. Harden met Col. Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arrived there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had encamped within two miles, as he afterwards

learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance were fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started to the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but discerning his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife of elegant pattern, and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he thought our government was more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden, after the excitement was over, that "the men had better not provoke the President, as he might hurt some of 'em."

Reagan behaves himself with becoming dignity and resignation. The parties were evidently making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

The press and people generally are jubilant over Davis' capture, although there does seem to be an under current of feeling that it would, perhaps, have been as well had he escaped and left the country quiet, never to return. As to his future disposal, moderate counsels seem to prevail, and the matter is discussed in a calmer spirit than could naturally be expected. The severest animosity we have seen in reference thereto is from a leading article in the Boston Journal:

"Now that this rebel and traitor, this man charged with 'meeting, concealing, and procuring' the murder of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, is in the custody of the government, the earnest desire of all loyal hearts will be that he may be dealt with according to the strict meaning of justice. His is a case in which the exercise of mercy seems to be precluded. His crimes are of such magnitude, they were committed with such knowledge on his part of their true character and of the penalties which would await him if he failed in them, that all he now ask or expect is, that he be held to answer the penalty of only those crimes which can be legally brought against him. Whatever sentence the law, rightly administered, shall pronounce, must be faithfully and unflinchingly executed. To the exercise of this duty, trying and painful though it may be, President Johnston is called at the outset of his official career. The honor and dignity and future safety of the nation—so far as they are to be affected by the punishment of the rebel assassin, Jefferson Davis—are safe in his hands, we have no doubt—and in sustaining them, he will have the support of the whole loyal people."

Undoubtedly, great effort is being made to prove Davis' connection with the New York incendiarism, sundry raids, and everything calculated to bring him to an inglorious end.

### TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Court having finally decided to admit reporters for the press, which privilege was at first denied, some columns of evidence are published in the papers. Very little of it would be interesting to our readers. The appearance of the prisoners is thus described:

Mrs. Surratt is not placed in the dock or raised platform with the male prisoners. She is dressed in black with a bonnet and veil. Her large arms are free, but she wears steel anklets connected by a steel bar about ten inches or a foot in length. I regarded her grey eyes as deep and false in expression, but the other gentleman of the press pronounced them soft and pleasant in expression. Perhaps they are better judges of the fair sex than I am. The male prisoners are seated in the dock interspersed with officers, and all except Dr. Mudd wear heavy irons. Each one is attended by an officer who carries the ball attached to a chain to his leg when he walks.

Sam. Arnold is of respectable appearance, about thirty years of age, with dark hair and beard, and a good countenance. Spangler, the stage carpenter, is a young, light haired, rather bloated and whiskey-soaked looking man. Atzerott has a decided larger beer look, with heavy blue eyes, light hair and sallow complexion. O'Loughlin might be taken for a native of Cuba, short and slender, with luxuriant black teeth, of delicate mustache and whiskers and vivacious black eyes. Payne is the incarnation of slave power—tall, muscular, defiant, with low forehead, large blue eyes, thin lips and black straight hair, with much of the animal and little of the intellectual. Dave Harold is what the ladies call a pretty little man, with cherry cheeks, posting lips, an upturned beard, dark hazel eyes and dark long hair. Last on the bench is Dr. Mudd, whose ankles and wrists are joined by chains, instead of the unyielding bars which bind the bracelets and ankles of the others. He is about 60 years of age, with a blonde complexion, red face and blue eyes.

The charges against the nine prisoners already described set forth that between the 8th and 15th of April they conspired with J. H. Surratt, Booth, Jeff. Davis, Geo. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jake Thompson, Cleary, Clay and others, to murder the President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, and General-in-Chief of the army. Killing the Secretary of State would have presented the ordering of a new election for electors to choose a President, and the armies would have no lawful commander.

Spangler is especially charged with making the bar which closed the entrance to the box in which the President was killed, and with aiding and abetting the escape of Booth. Payne is especially charged with intent to kill Gen. Grant. Sam. Arnold is especially charged with aiding and counselling the conspirators. Mrs. Surratt is especially charged with aiding and counselling the conspirators and with aiding the escape of Booth. Dr. Mudd is charged with aiding the escape of Booth and Harold, knowing that Booth had assassinated the President.

The testimony so far taken is rather contradictory, as to the criminality of certain parties. One witness says, in reference to Mrs. Surratt:

Her character since that time has been exemplary and ladylike in every particular; she is a member of the Catholic Church; I have been with her to church every Sunday; as far as I could judge her character in a religious and moral sense, it was every way exemplary; she went to her duties every two weeks; she went sometimes in the morning and sometimes in the evening; that was the case all the time I knew her.

The evidence of others, however, would go far to prove that she was the leading spirit in the plot, and her house a rendezvous for the conspirators.

The papers contain but little general intelligence of interest.

What was WHICH.—I don't know what they call those men who inspect the lunatic asylums—whether commissioners, inspectors, or lunatic officers, or what; but I heard a good story about one the other day. He, the Government Inspector (let us say Government Inspector, or I shall not be able to get on), went down to a lunatic asylum to inspect, report, or whatever may be the term. He was a very tall fellow, with sandy whiskers, this official. He saw the medical superintendent, and said—"I don't wish to go over the asylum in the usual way, but to mingle the patients as if I were an officer, a surgeon, or even one of themselves. By so doing I will be better able to judge of their intellectual state, and of their progress in the direction of sanity." With pleasure," said the doctor, "it is Saturday and we usually have a dance on Saturday night. If you go into the ball-room, as we call it, you will see them dancing and talking without reserve." "Would it be objectionable if I—danced with them?" asked the official. "Not at all," was the reply. The official walked into the ball-room, and selecting the prettiest girl he saw for a partner, was soon keeping up a very animated conversation with her. In the course of the evening he said to the doctor—"Do you know that girl in the white dress with blue spots is a very curious case. I've been talking to her, and I cannot, for the life of me, discover in what direction her mental malady lies. Of course, I saw as once she was mad—saw it in the old look of her eyes, she kept looking at me so oddly. I asked her if she did not think she was the Queen of England, or whether she had not been robbed of a large fortune by the Volunteer movement, or jilted by the Prince of Wales; and tried to find out the cause of her lunacy; but I couldn't—she was too stupid." "Very likely," said the doctor; "you see, she is not a patient; she is one of the housemaids, and as sane as you are." Meantime the pretty housemaid went to all her fellow-servants and said, "Have you seen the new patient? He's been dancing with me. A fine tall man, and beautiful whiskers; but as mad as a March hare. He asked me if I wasn't the Queen of England; if a Volunteer hadn't robbed me of a large fortune; and whether the Prince of Wales did not want to marry me. He is mad. Isn't it a pity—such a fine young man!" —*Illustrated Times.*

The French Emperor and Empress take a suspicious interest in the French Canadians. The Quebec News says:—"Through the instrumentality of the Consul General at France in this city, Mr. Gauthier, the *Cervela Littéraire* of St. Saviour has just received a handsome addition to their library in the shape of a gift of 100 volumes from the Empress Eugenie."

A correspondent with Sherman says that while his army was besieging Savannah, and before it had opened communication, General Blair went to Sherman's headquarters and said that he would have to attack the rebels immediately. "What will you do that for?" inquired Sherman. "Because," said Blair, "I am out of whiskey and cigars, and I must open communication immediately."

### NARROW ESCAPE FROM JUDICIAL MURDER.

#### CASE OF FELIZIONI.

The French and English papers are discussing the laws of evidence in criminal prosecutions, the case of Felizioni tending to cast new light upon the subject. It was an circumstantial evidence of the following apparently conclusive nature that he was convicted:

He was seized when sleeping or lying over the murdered man's body, and held there till given into custody. Several witnesses deposed before the magistrate that it was he who had struck the blow by which one man was fatally, and two others severely wounded. Taken to the bedside of two of the sufferers, who were roused from a dose of exhaustion to identify him, he was identified by both. All this in an ordinary case would have been no more, have been held the most conclusive proof of the guilt of the accused. But in this case, the evidence was of a different nature. The third man who was seized, who was the least severely wounded, and who never lost his senses, was known to have deflected at least his strong doubts of the prisoner, being the police, and what more there was, though known to the jury, was not laid before the Court. The third man who was seized, who was the least severely wounded, and who never lost his senses, was known to have deflected at least his strong doubts of the prisoner, being the police, and what more there was, though known to the jury, was not laid before the Court. A knife was found near the murdered man, which was proved to be the instrument used to produce the wounds, and which was known to belong to another Italian who had been present, and who had uttered violent language; and this knife was not produced to the Court.

The third man's evidence was not taken because he seemed in the stupor of death. Other evidence was also suppressed.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of the public house keeper, was known to have handed this other Italian and his brother two hats, which they claimed as theirs, and which were found in the room where the stabbing took place; it being part of the case of the prosecutors of Felizioni that no other Italian but he had ever got into that room, and Mrs. Shaw was not produced to the Court. Now, these three pieces of evidence, known to and suppressed by the prosecution, were the most material that could be laid before any Court in a trial for murder.

The *Daily News*, referring to the evidence not adduced, says:—"Withheld from the Court at the first trial, the jury found Felizioni the murderer. Produced to the Court at the second and third trials, the jurists found Felizioni innocent, and Gregorio Moggi guilty. True, Gregorio had in the meantime confessed. But it is certain that in a case in which the motive of saving his cousin's life was so strong, and indeed so avowed, a jury would not have convicted him on his confession, unless it had been corroborated by evidence which the first jury was not allowed to consider."

The following from a New York exchange paper, is quoted because it states the case concisely:

**INCIDENTS OF THE CASE.**—An Italian, named Felizioni, was tried and convicted of the murder of an Englishman. Immediately after his sentence to death, and while he was awaiting execution, another Italian named Moggi, delivered himself to the authorities asserting that he killed the Englishman himself, but under circumstances reducing the crime to manslaughter. Moggi was indicted and tried, and on his trial Felizioni was brought from prison—still under sentence of death—and examined as a witness in favor of Moggi. The latter was convicted as a murderer, and sentenced to penal servitude for a term of years. The striking feature of the case was the examination of the condemned man's witness. But this strange case had not yet come to a conclusion. It is reported that London police officers were determined, if possible, to



show that they had not been mistaken in their first accusation against Pelizzoni, especially as several of them had given strong testimony to his identity. It is asserted that the police determined to make up the case against him, and devoted their energies to it. Accordingly, Pelizzoni, still under sentence, for the crown had not yet pardoned him, was placed on trial again, and now for assault with intent to kill upon a man who was stabbed in the same way. Here was of course a curious combination. Two men were lying in prison, both under sentence for the same crime, which it was conceded only one of them could have committed. For a peculiar feature of the evidence on the part of the prosecution had been that only one Italian was in the room where the murder and assault were committed, and that the same man committed both crimes. On the second trial of Pelizzoni, for the minor offence, Moggi, the other condemned man, was brought from prison and testified in favor of Pelizzoni. Moggi declared that he committed both crimes, and on a rigid cross-examination detailed all the circumstances with such clearness and accuracy that no doubt remained that he was speaking the truth. He was acquitted by a case of conclusive and circumstantial evidence, and the result was the acquittal of Pelizzoni.

It is an Italian gentleman of the name of Negretti that Pelizzoni and the English public are indebted for preventing a judicial murder.

#### COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[From the Daily News.]  
Such is our lesson for the future from the defects in our criminal system which this trial has brought to light. That they have not in this case made as all unwittingly guilty of a judicial murder we must thank fervently Mr. Negretti. That gentleman discovered the true offender, directed him to justice, and when the Home Office, which has twice prosecuted Pelizzoni, with unaccountable indecency, refused to prosecute Gregorio, Mr. Negretti undertook the painful duty himself, and, in spite of all official obstruction, at last succeeded in establishing the truth. It is a service done to us all, for which we can offer him no adequate reward save that which lies in our grateful acknowledgments. But since he has only done what he was bound to do as a citizen, the authorities ought to have done themselves, we must insist on Government now so far adopting it as to relieve him from the heavy expenses to which he must have been put in performing a good deed, which has wiped away a stain from the character of the English nation.

[From the Daily Telegraph.]

In the first instance, the agents of the law honestly believed that Pelizzoni was the guilty man. As the case went on, their pride and interests became involved in the maintenance of the view to which they rashly committed themselves; and thus, from impartial investigators of the truth, they became embittered and unscrupulous partisans. Not even official apathy can disregard the proofs by which almost the gravest offence that servants of the law can commit has been brought home to a portion of our police force. Before, however, the guilty are punished, a prior duty is incumbent upon the authorities of the Home Office. The wrong done to Pelizzoni can never be undone in its entirety; nothing can atone to him for the long torture and death agony to which he, being innocent, has been cruelly subjected, and there may be difficulties in creating a precedent for direct compensation to the sufferer from a judicial blunder. An immediate discharge is the one best act of justice which Sir George Grey, as representative of the administration of the law, has in his power to confer upon the prisoner, who must now be treated with the mockery of a pardon. But surely some public acknowledgment is due to the kind-hearted and courageous Italian gentleman who, in defiance of official insolence, in the face of an organized conspiracy to baffie his efforts, at the risk of much cost and trouble and obloquy, volunteered to do what the law had failed to accomplish, and, by thus doing, has not only saved an innocent man's life, but has rescued English justice from a fatal and terrible error.

#### THE HERALD.

Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

#### MEXICO.

Now that the civil war which has so sorely raged in the United States, during the last four years, is terminated, speculation is on the qui vive to learn how Maximilian and the Mexican Empire are to fare for the future. From the days of its conquest, by Cortes, in the early part of the sixteenth century down to the revolution of 1824, when Spanish power was almost swept from this continent, Mexico has made slow progress in the path of civilization. Many theories, which we do not at present intend to deal with, have been advanced by historians and political writers to account for the stagnation in all that related to national greatness. To the mere politician who views everything from a sub-junctive point of view, the policy and legislation adopted by Spain towards her American Colonies, and particularly towards Mexico, and the social laws which obtain therein, are sufficient to account for the slow advances of the ancient kingdom of the Aztecs, either in material prosperity, science, literature or political freedom, during the three centuries in which Spain held sway on the central and southern portions of this continent. But to those who perceive the finger of Providence in the affairs of nations, the deplorable condition of Mexico ever since her first conquest has been permitted to exist as a glaring reproach against Spain for the alleged unnecessary and wanton cruelty of the Spaniards in their conquest of the country. It is a curious fact, that at the expiration of three centuries, an attempt should be made for the subjugation of Spain by getting possession of its Sovereign, not very dissimilar to that which had been practiced by Cortes and his adherents in Mexico. In point of treachery and deception, there is little difference in the two cases; and if the sins of nations are visited upon their posterity, the designs of Bonaparte against Spain and its monarch might be regarded as retributive for the violence and treachery of the Spanish adventurers against the inoffensive inhabitants of America—accuses which may only find a parallel in the rapacity and cruelty of Cive in India. We do not, however, by any means, wish to class Cive and Cortes together as similar either in their genius or character, for while we look upon the former as an intriguer, a hypocrite and a forger, we regard the latter as an honorable and high-minded cavalier, whose chivalrous nature, inventive genius and implacable perseverance, demand our admiration; and if we were to examine, by those abstract principles by which alone we can judge in the matter, and which are very difficult and abstract in themselves, the question whether the conquest of Mexico was justifiable or not, we would be at some trouble to arrive at a just conclusion. Many facts might also be adduced to show that the conquest of Mexico was not stained by any unnecessary acts of cruelty; but without dwelling upon these points, we cannot conceal the fact that the Mexicans have not been much improved by their connection with Europeans. We wish, now, merely to allude to a period of Mexican history, with which the majority of our readers are more conversant, namely, since the revolution of 1824 down to the intervention of England, France and America, some three years ago, for the restoration and permanence of law and order. When, after a long and bloody struggle, Mexico emerged from the condition of an oppressed Spanish Province into the dignity of an independent Republic, the friends of progress throughout the world entertained sanguine hopes for the regeneration and rapid progress of the country in everything pertaining to civilization; but these hopes were doomed

to disappointment. The history of Mexico, as a Republic, is one of the most unsatisfactory and contemptible that could be written. Anarchy and rapine, and insecurity for either life or property, have been the prominent points in the history of Republican Mexico. The people, owing to many causes and influences which might be mentioned, but which space forbids us to enter into at present, were evidently unfit for self-government, and an leader and faction contended against another in succession, until finally the interests of law and order imperatively demanded the intervention of some strong power for the establishment of a stable government, which would give peace to a long-distracted country and security to its inhabitants. These, we believe, were the objects which induced England, France and Austria to despatch a joint expedition to Mexico some three years ago; but this expedition had not been very long in the country when dissensions arose among the allies, and finally the defection of the English and Austrians from the French took place. France alone virtually ruled the country since. The Archduke Maximilian was selected as the Emperor of Mexico, and his selection was approved, we have reason to believe, by a majority of the Mexican people. The great opponent to Maximilian's rule is ex-President Juarez, who has surrounded himself with a body of restless spirits, who have subsisted, during the last quarter of a century, by preying as freebooters upon their country, and to whom the establishment of a stable Government, and the restoration of permanent peace, would be worse than death. It is to be regretted that Juarez and his followers should be encouraged in their acts of lawlessness—even though perpetrated under the name of liberty and patriotism—by any portion of the American people. The Monroe doctrine is all very well in its place, and we have nothing to say against it, but those who know best the character of the native Mexican, are aware how adverse he is to the regular and peaceful pursuits of life, and to the restraint of law; and on this account, every enlightened person would hail with delight, and as a direct benefit to the cause of civilization or human progress, any success on the part of Maximilian in establishing a strong Government in Mexico. When the passions which have been engendered in civil strife shall have subsided, we sincerely hope that the American Government will discountenance all emigration schemes, which have, for their object, the aid and succor of such disturbers of the peace of Mexico, as Juarez has proved himself to be. At all events, the Emperor Napoleon, whose political sagacity is universally admitted, is determined on maintaining Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, and France, which has never yet, even in the face of threats and hostile demonstrations, receded from a position which she has once determinedly assumed, will back the Emperor in sustaining the honor of the national flag, should the American Government be as unwise as to assail it. We will not speculate on the result of a war between the United States and France, but we will say that should such a war unfortunately break out, it would leave Mexico in a worse condition than it has been at any time since its conquest, and would waste to no purpose the strength and energies of two nations, who, in times of trial, have been fast friends, and who ought, instead of quarrelling, join hand in hand in striving to diffuse the blessing of peace, law and order to this long-distracted country, Mexico. The past history of that rich and fertile land possesses all the charms of romance to us, and its future, which must with necessity be shaped by its Government, will be watched with intense interest by every lover of law and order, and the blessings attendant upon peace and good government.

#### A "CHANGE OF BASE."

The accounts of the operations of General Grant before Richmond previous to the fall of that city have, we presume, made our readers quite familiar with the new military expression which heads this article. Those who were favored by circumstances to make many changes of their "base" before they succeeded in accomplishing the object of their mission to the "Sunny South." Those who advocate the formation of a Confederation of British America on the plan devised at Quebec, likewise find it advisable to make very material modifications in their "base" laid down by them at the commencement of their attack on the fortress of Public Opinion. The Union forces, although led by generals some of whom have won renown, if not on the battle-field, at least on our Market Square, in putting "battalions" of our Volunteers through their evolutions, and, although having the advantage of being "every man an officer," and, therefore, well acquainted with military tactics, and the still greater advantage of three weeks' training in the most improved modes of modern warfare, under the watchful eyes of the eminent politicians of the military school at Quebec, suffered most disgraceful defeats in every encounter with the "Invincible" anti-Unionists. Now, however, they are beginning to believe that the mode in which they conducted the campaign was very faulty; and, in order to make amends for their past failings, they commenced many points which, at the "breaking out of the war," they went to considerable trouble to defend by means of fortifications. In order to show the change of base made by the Unionists, we shall lay aside figurative language and give our readers the benefit of the opinions at present propounded by some of the advocates of Confederation. Our readers may remember that when, last autumn, the editor of the *Islander* was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of his readers the desirableness of accepting the terms contained in the Quebec Report, he stated that the period of progress for F. E. *Islander* had ended, and that, for the future, the *Islander* could make no further advancement; in fact, he asserted that instead of progressing, the *Islander* would retrograde. This plea was urged by the *Islander* to show that the fixed annuity which, under Confederation, we would receive from the Federal Government would be amply sufficient to meet our expenditure for all time to come. The *Islander* of the 19th of this month joins issue with that of the 9th of December last, and shows most conclusively that, without the great boon of Confederation at all, the people of this Island, by exerting themselves as they have hitherto done, cannot fail to proceed from year to year in a steady course of progress in commercial, agricultural, mechanical, as well as in literary pursuits. After giving his reasons for this belief, the editor says:

"That the advance of the country in wealth, the opening in this Island of agriculture, is, if not with a stride as rapid as in some countries, yet proceeds at that steady pace which promises to be lasting and gradually increasing in power."

Of course no person will doubt the truth of this statement, particularly when it is known that the quotation is from the pen of Mr. Secretary Pope, a man whose political career has proved him to be no friend of F. E. *Islander*.

In another article, the editor of the *Islander* says:—"Without Confederation, we believe it will be impossible for us to remain a portion of the British Empire; and separation from the Mother Country means nothing more or less than absorption into the American Republic."

Well, those who advocate the adoption of the Quebec Report say that Confederation is the first step towards separation, and the "sane and temper of the press of Britain and of public men in England indicate that, should Confederation be consummated, the American Colonies might be separated from the Mother Country without incurring the disgrace of leaving a small and helpless community at the mercy of powerful and warlike neighbors;" therefore, we think, it may fairly be concluded that Confederation means separation from the Mother Country; and the *Islander* says separation means absorption into the American Republic, therefore Confederation means absorption into the American Republic. But the strongest part of Mr. Pope's article has yet to come. He says:

Convince the majority that by annexation to the United States, the great markets of the Republic would be open to the producers—that the enormous coasting trade of America would be opened to Colonial vessels—and that American capital and American energy would be available to develop the resources of the Colonies and to enhance the value of property; convince our people of this, and attachment to monarchical institutions, so far as the majority is concerned, will quickly be lost and forgotten.

We do not think it would be a very difficult task to convince the majority of the people of P. E. Island that all the good things shown forth in the above extract might be obtained by annexation. The people of this Island know that the trade with the Americans during the last ten years has been of great advantage to the Colony.

Again the *Islander* says that, should the Reciprocity Treaty pass, "Colonists will be made to feel the value of free trade with America, and, unless we are greatly in error, the numbers of those who, in order to procure a paying market and other advantages, will advocate annexation, will be very large. Union with America, and not with Canada, will be the cry. It is faintly heard even now."

Yet, under Confederation, we would have restrictive duties imposed on all American productions! We need not make any further comments on the above extracts. They speak for themselves and convey a pretty clear idea of the lipposity of some of those who advocate Confederation, *couste que couste*.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the "China."

HALIFAX, May 24.

The R. M. Steamship "China" arrived at this port at noon to-day, in eleven days from Liverpool, via Queenstown. Dates received by this arrival are: the 19th; the opening of the Dublin Exhibition, the visit of Napoleon to Algeria, and the appointment of Dr. Manning as successor to Cardinal Wiseman, form the principal topics in the English press.

The Dublin Exhibition. Wilmer says the Dublin International Exhibition was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales under highly favorable circumstances. It cannot fail to attract large numbers of people from the British side of the Channel to the British Isles, and the belief is entertained that strangers from all parts of Europe will find their way to the Irish Metropolis. In painting and sculpture the Exhibition will be unusually rich and attractive. It is creditable to the liberality of the Continental Crowned Heads, and other owners of works of art, that they have sent their treasures so liberally to swell the attractions. The probability is that the Queen, at some portion of the season, will cross the Channel to inspect an undertaking, which her lamented husband was the first to introduce into England, and in undertakings of this kind she has shown a deep interest up to the time of her death. "One result will be the introduction into Ireland of much money that would not otherwise have found its way there."

The Exhibition had a fair share of visitors on Wednesday, notwithstanding the attraction of the military review at the Phoenix Park, where from 80,000 to 100,000 persons assembled in the course of the afternoon, in spite of the rain. In the evening the Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge dined with Sir George Brown, Commander of the forces in Ireland.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Exhibition. His Royal Highness appeared to be particularly attracted by various articles of Irish manufacture, and testified his admiration by ordering liberally of several of the exhibitors. The Royal party proceeded to visit St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was met by Mr. Guinness and a select deputation, who conducted them through the building. The Prince expressed his admiration of the venerable pile, and having congratulated Mr. Guinness on the success of his undertaking, shook hands warmly with that gentleman on his departure. The London "Times" in a leader on the subject says:—"There is probably no part of Her Majesty's dominions where she is more beloved, or where any member of the Royal Family would be more affectionately welcomed. Unhappily, there is no part in which so little is seen of them. The Queen herself spends three months of every year in Scotland, and not unfrequently stays for weeks at Coburg, whereas in a reign of twenty-eight years she has certainly not resided half as many days in Ireland. There may have been good reasons for this; at all events, there are reasons now, which are above all criticism; but it does seem a great pity that the Prince and Princess of Wales should not more frequently represent her where their appearance would call forth such heartfelt gratitude in some quarters, has caused surprise in others. Dr. Manning, it will be remembered, was the Protestant Archbishop of Chichester, and succeeded from the Church of England some years ago. Since he was ordained priest for the purpose of consulting him as to the future government of Algeria, that the warrior chief having

a church at Baywater, dedicated to St. Mary of the Angels. He is chief of an order called the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo—the members of which are, for the most part, priests who were formerly clergymen of the Church of England. It is stated that positive intelligence has been received that Monseigneur Talbot is to be elevated to the dignity of cardinal. He is a brother of Lord Talbot of Malahide, and has long been resident at Rome. Of the Episcopal Church; but his conversion to the doctrine of the Church of Rome is of much older date than that of Dr. Manning.

#### HEALTH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The "Post" says, Viscount Palmerston is gradually improving in health. The noble Premier has taken carriage exercise, but is still suffering from weakness; and by the advice of his medical attendant has abstained from attending the House of Commons.

#### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS ON ENGLAND.

The "Daily News," referring to a statement in the Herald of the 11th says, most persons are aware that the Government of the United States considers it has claim upon England for the damage done by the Alabama, and that our own Government is of contrary opinion. The question will come on for adjustment some day in the ordinary way, and we do not know that it might not be considered now as well as any other time; as a matter of fact, however, President Johnson has done nothing.

The question stands at this moment just where President Lincoln left it. The depositions of the Shenandoah have been also made the subject of representation to our Government. Those representations were made by order of President Lincoln, and far from being of an unfriendly nature, they brought out more plainly than before the amicable disposition of both Governments. It is hoped that Mr. Sewall will soon be restored to the duties of his department, and he will find these claims on England in the situation in which he left them, President Johnson having reserved them for his treatment.

#### THE ROAD MURDER.

The Road Murder, now that that excitement arising from the American War is rapidly subsiding, comes in opportunely to fill the void. Every feature and circumstance connected with it is stamped with so much of the horrible and the idealistic, that minds and imaginations of all grades, find food for curiosity and thought in the conduct of this strange Constable Kent, the assassin of his little half-brother. The latest phase in the history of this terrible and mysterious crime is a letter which the Rev. Mr. Wagner, the Puseyite clergyman, of Brighton, has written to the newspapers respecting the arrangement, and that his views are concurred in and the rumor found its way into print that after Mr. Wagner had received Miss Kent's sacramental confession, he communicated immediately with Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who thought that the seal of confession ought not to bar the administration of justice; but this statement was evidently untrue, for the girl's guilt at her own request was made known to Sir George Grey and Miss Groom, the head of the Seminary, or whatever may be the name of the establishment of which Miss Kent was an inmate. Mr. Wagner acted in strict accordance with his instructions. He adds that the paper produced at Bow-street, containing a written acknowledgment of the murder, was entirely her own composition, and penned by herself.

#### ITALY.

The impression in France is that a compromise between Rome and Italy is an impossibility. It is thought that Victor Emmanuel would gladly effect some arrangement, and that his views are concurred in by the Emperor of the French; but the College of Cardinals is opposed to any compromise whatever, and "The Liberal party of Italy, it is said, would regard any arrangement with Rome as a crime fraught with most disastrous consequences."

A rumor exists, the truth of which time only can solve, that Louis Napoleon, on his return from Algeria to Paris, was visited by some of the members of the Seminary, or whatever may be the name of the establishment of which Miss Kent was an inmate. Mr. Wagner acted in strict accordance with his instructions. He adds that the paper produced at Bow-street, containing a written acknowledgment of the murder, was entirely her own composition, and penned by herself.

#### SPAIN.

News from Spain, of an alarming character continues to be received. The "Paseo" says that agitation, uneasiness, and discontent have now risen to such a height that it is impossible to foresee what may happen or to what extremities Spain may be reduced if it remains much longer in the power of General Narvaez. Madrid is tolerably quiet, but Barcelona is said to be feasting with discontent. Popular agitation in that city is on the increase; crowds parade the streets uttering seditious cries, and the patrols, hooded and masked, can scarcely go their rounds. The "Diario" says that political manifestations are made even in churches, and that the Catalonians call out loudly not only for a new government, but even for a change of dynasty.

Such is the unsettled state of public feeling in Madrid and the apprehension of a revolution, that the Government has determined to double the police force of that city.

#### FRANCE.

The Empress of the French has approved the project for the erection of a statue to the Duke de Broglie in the municipality of Devalle.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that the tragical death of President Lincoln has revived the political spirit of Democratic France in the large towns.

The manner in which the Empress of the French is discharging the duties of the Regency gives great satisfaction in Paris. Daily audiences, frequent private councils, and the ordinary routine of State business are said to fully occupy the time of Imperial Majesty.

The news of the capture of Booth has been received with satisfaction in Paris, but it is regretted that he should not have been brought to trial, for he might have made revelations which would have entirely cleared the South of the foul and malignant aspersions against it.

Abd-el-Kader is about to visit France, and is expected to spend six months in Paris. There is said to be no truth in the report that the Emperor of the French has invited Abd-el-Kader to Paris for the purpose of consulting him as to the future government of Algeria, that the warrior chief having

himself applied for permission to spend a few months in the French capital.

Great uneasiness is said to exist in Paris as to the health of the King of the Belgians, and private accounts from Brussels express a fear that should anything happen to his Majesty an annexation movement might be set on foot. The latest accounts, however, state that considerable improvement has taken place in the King's health.

The "Cologne Gazette" asserts that an attempt against the life of the Emperor Napoleon was contemplated by some 60 conspirators at Lyons. The conspiracy was, however, discovered in time, and a large number of persons were arrested before the Emperor visited the city. The guilty are Hafians and Folses, who intended to place themselves at the narrow entrance of the Rue Bourbon, where they meant to fall upon the Imperial carriage.

#### NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.

The official accounts received from Africa speak of the reception given to the Emperor of the French as most enthusiastic. On arriving his Majesty proceeded to the cathedral, accompanied by Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, and all the affluent residents in the Colony, when divine service was performed. All the principal Arab chiefs have been invited to the capital to pay their respects to Sovereign. The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria, in which he declares he has visited the colony to learn in person the interests of his subjects, to second their efforts, and to assure them of the protection of the mother country. He urges the people to increased attachment to the land, and to treat the Arabs as fellow-countrymen, and he justifies the act of France 55 years ago, when she planted her banner on the soil of Africa. The Emperor is in excellent health.

The Emperor of the French continues his visitations of various parts of Algeria, and it is said that "whenever he shows himself he is received with unbounded enthusiasm." A million of francs has been given as an indemnity to the colonists who were the greatest sufferers last year; but the Emperor had ordered an additional million and a half to be paid them out of the war contributions levied on the revolting tribes. It is said that Marshal M'Mahon is to be invested with full military and civil powers, and is to receive his instructions for the future Government of the colony from the Emperor himself and not from any of the Ministers. The Imperial visit is likely to be extended till the middle of June, every arrangement necessary for the smooth conduct of state affairs in France having been made by the Emperor previous to his departure for Algeria, and a report of all that transpired in the various departments of the State is now sent periodically to Algeria by a special service organized for that purpose.

#### News by Telegraph.

#### FROM THE STATES.

Boston, May 25.

Additional details of the arrest of Jeff Davis and party are published. They confirm previous accounts. Soon after the arrest a paper, giving the reward offered by Government, including \$100,000 for Davis, was published. Davis read it, trembled, his hand dropped to his side, and with a groan he dropped the paper. His wife picked it up and read aloud, when the entire party burst into tears. Gold 130.

New York, May 25.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring all Southern ports, with the exception of those of the State of Texas, open to commercial intercourse after the first day of July. Any violation of the restriction upon commerce with parts of Texas will be punished as piracy. Persons trading in violation of the laws of the United States are liable to arrest after claim belligerent rights and privileges, but will be treated as pirates. Some documents lately found among the rebel archives at Richmond were presented in the assassination trial yesterday. They show that the policy of assassination was entertained by Davis and the Secretary of War, Gen. Lee. Lieut. Lovett, a witness, was fired upon on Sunday night by four men while returning home. Gold 131.

New York, May 25, P. M.

Augusta, Ga., was taken possession of by our troops under Gen. Molieux, May 9th, who found there 100,000 bales of cotton, 10,000,000 dollars' worth of ordnance and other rebel stores, and 45,000 dollars in bullion; also a large quantity of specie train was captured, and 15,000 dollars in gold secured. The Savannah Harbor has been opened, and railroad communication from Louisville to Charleston will soon be completed. The evidence for the prosecution in the trial of the assassination conspirators will probably be all in to-morrow. Gold 130.

Washington, May 25.

The great review is passing off according to the programme, notwithstanding the attention of the community from the conspiracy trials. The "Herald's" Mobile correspondent announces the surrender of the Confederate fleet on the Tombigbee river, on the 9th comprising two commodores and 150 other officers, and twelve vessels. The "Herald's" Macon correspondent says the people of the interior of Georgia are rapidly settling themselves in the condition of peace. Forage and provisions are brought freely into places occupied by the national troops, and the people are demanding a Convention for reconstruction. Gold 132.

New York, May 25.

Advices from Savannah to May 20th, reported that the rebel private Storewell has been placed in the hands of the Captain General of Cuba, as a deposit, and his officers and crew paid off and sent ashore. Late Galveston papers state that Kirby Smith has refused to surrender. Alex. St. Stephens and other notorious rebels have been sent to Fort Warren. Washington correspondents assert that all rebel officers concerned in the atrocious starvation of Federal prisoners will be excluded from the benefits of the amnesty proclamation, also the Fort Pillow murderers and all proprietors of great landed estate will be required to take the oath of allegiance. The great review, closed yesterday by the inspection of Sherman's Veteran Army. Gold 130.

New York, May 25, P. M.

The "Tribune's" Despatch from Washington says the assassin trial was adjourned to allow the Government time to examine rebel documents forwarded to the War Dept. from which much important testimony, it is believed, will be adduced. The trial was resumed to-day. It is said President Johnson will refer the question of negro suffrage in States late in rebellion to the loyal white citizens. Gold 135.

New York, May 27.

The Grand Jury for the District of Columbia has found true bills of indictment against Jeff. Davis and Breckenridge for the crime of High Treason. Breckenridge is still at large. Leading papers in Georgia urge the people of that State to accept the emancipation, and submit quietly to the laws of the country. The amount of cotton in Georgia is estimated at 200,000 tons. It is being moved to Savannah for shipment. Strong Federal Forces are concentrating in Texas to clear out the rebels in that locality. Gen. Sheridan is at command. Gold 136.

New York, May 27, P. M.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says the Attorney General has decided that the Amnesty proclamation become void, the supposition of the rebellion in the absence of Confederation are in full force and that the exercise of Executive clemency cannot be extended to the future. The Herald's Mobile correspondent of the 8th, says the City is filled by the arrival of Paroled officers and soldiers from Dick Taylor's command. They meet our officers and men in the streets and hoards with the utmost good feeling. Quiet and order prevail, trade is improving, goods are being sent in large quantities from New Orleans by every steamer Gold 135.

The Hon. T. H. Haviland has been appointed a Q. C. of the Supreme Court of this Island.



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TEA (a superior article) Brown and Crushed Sugar, Rice, Starch, Soap, Tobacco, Indigo, Blacking, &c., &c. All of which we offer at the Lowest Prices for CASH.  
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**SPRING STOCK FOR 1865 JUST ARRIVED!**  
**Mr. B. DAVIES**  
Announces to his customers and friends that, in addition to his Extensive Stock on Hand, he has received, within the last ten days, the following goods from Britain, per ship *Undine* from Liverpool,

30 boxes Soap  
82 bundles Oakum  
9 do Yellow Mtd Ropes  
204 bars Refined Iron ships  
Knee Bars  
4 bbls. Linseed Oil  
2 bbls Pine Oil  
1 bbl Bright Varnish  
117 kegs Paint  
10 chests TEA  
4 bags Washers  
1 cask yellow metal Bolts  
94 coils cordage  
2 packages do  
7 coils Standing Rigging  
Per Barque *Lelia Altes*—2 cases London Fancy Goods  
Per Brig *Trinidad* from London:  
25 chests Congou TEA  
30 half chests  
1 bag Pepper  
7 casks Groceries  
3 cases Fancy Goods  
2 casks Best Vinegar  
Per Park *Edwin* & *Lavinia* from Liverpool:  
4 chain Cables  
7 pkts. small Chain  
26 casks Sundries  
72 bags Nails  
1 cask Hardware  
82 bbls patent OAKUM  
37 packages Ropes  
2 cases R-mad. Clothes  
1 do Sundries  
2 Chain Cables  
and by steamer, via Halifax:  
5 bales Canvas.  
Terms Liberal on undoubted security.  
Ch. Town, May 31.

**NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,**  
Corner of Great George and King Streets.  
The undersigned being an operator of acknowledged skill, acquired by practical experience of over twelve years in some of the largest cities in the United States, and also in the Province, is now prepared, with every facility, to prosecute his profession in this City, for the accommodation of the public, at moderate prices.  
PICTURES made in every style known to the art.  
**CARTES DES VISITES,**  
Plain or Colored. Special attention paid to copying and enlarging old Pictures; also, for making Children's pictures for which his light is admirably suited, and in which he acknowledges no superior.  
He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, especially from those who have hitherto failed to get a good likeness. Pictures taken from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.  
Instructions given in the above art.  
Remember the place, corner Great George and King Streets.—Entrance on King Street.  
Ch. Town, May 31, 1865. G. LEWIS.

**Dawson's Building,**  
Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.  
**NEW GOODS.**  
**W. R. WILSON**  
HAS completed his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, per L. L. Owen & Edwin and *Lavinia* from LIVERPOOL, and *Urania* from LONDON, consisting of:  
Grey, White and Striped COTTONS,  
Grey and White Shetland, Fancy Shirtings, Prints, Striped Shirtings, Jeans, Osnaburg, Tickings, Hollands, Grass Cloth, Linen, Fancy Flannels, &c., &c.  
**Ladies' Dress Material,**  
in Plain and Fancy Poplinets, Barathas, Mohairs, Checked Lintres, French Merinos, Black Silks, and Printed Muslins.  
Shawls, in Paisley, Black Indians, Silk Baraze, Fancy Cashmere, &c., &c.  
Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Fancy Willow, Straw and Crinoline Bonnets, White and Colored Hats, Dress Ornaments, &c., etc. Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Veils, Muslins, Corsets, Laces, and a large selection of Worked Embroidery.  
A choice selection of Scotch Tweeds, White Shirts, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Revolving Ties, &c., &c.; Ready-made Clothes, Boots and Shoes in great variety.

**Groceries,**  
TEA, warranted good; Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Blue, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, etc., etc.

**Hardware,**  
Nails, Hoops, Shovels, Ploughmounting, Glass, Weavers' Reeds, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, etc.  
The above Goods have been well selected in some of the best English and Scotch houses, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices FOR CASH.  
Ch. Town, May 31, 1865.

**Farmers take Notice!**  
**LAIRD & HARVIE** have received, direct from Scotland, a large quantity of  
**Turnip Seed**  
of the following kinds:  
Green Top Swede,  
Purple Top Swede,  
Skirving's Swede,  
Lang's Swede,  
Bronze Top Swede,  
Hybrid and Yellow Bullock, which they warrant fresh and sold at very low prices.  
**LAIRD & HARVIE.**  
May 13, 1865.

**ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS**  
AT  
**Bell's Clothing Store,**  
Queen Street.  
THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per "UNDINE," a

**NEW and SELECT STOCK OF GOODS,**  
suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in Style, Quality and Price, to all who may favor him with their orders.  
**JOHN BELL,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
May 24, 1865.

**OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS**  
per L. C. OWEN and *UNDINE* are now ready for  
**Inspection & Sale.**  
**BEER & SONS,**  
CH. TOWN, MAY 17, 1865.  
**OLD STAND, KING SQUARE,**  
CHARLOTTETOWN.  
**Furniture Warerooms.**  
THE Subscriber feels grateful for all past favors, and begs to intimate to his old customers and the public in general that he has lately added to his establishment

**Machinery necessary to facilitate his Business in every branch;**  
and those who wish to buy FURNITURE that is made for USE, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials, will do well to call and select for themselves, before going elsewhere from his present Stock, consisting of Walnut and Mahogany Drawing Room Sets, i.e., oval and round Centre Tables, French, Easy, Fancy high-back, Draw-ing, Dining, Hall and Bed Room Chairs, Green Finish and Hair cloth seated; Mahogany Side Boards, Hall Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, extension Dining Tables, French and Grecian Sofas, Couches and Lounges (as low as thirty shillings) Chests of Drawers and Chests, Bedsteads, Stretchers, Cots and Cradles, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of every description, large and small Folding Clothes-horse and Towel Stands, Boot stands and Jacks, Clothes Wringers, and a variety of other articles for general household furnishing.  
WASHING MACHINES, with or without wringers, superior to any imported, and warranted to give satisfaction, from 80s. to 120s.  
Two very superior MAHOGANY BEDSTEADES, and several good articles of  
**Second-hand Furniture.**  
The above articles will be sold cheap for cash.  
All orders promptly attended to in the Cabinet Making, Upholstering, Turning and Jig Sawing, &c.  
I very superior CABINET ORGANS for sale, quite new, in Ash and Walnut case, five octaves, double bellows, with two blow pedals, four stops, tremolo and knee swell, very cheap for cash.  
**MARK RUTHER,**  
May 17, 1865.

**MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,**  
Attorney and Barrister at Law,  
**NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.**  
Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.  
**Office, - - Somerset Buildings**  
245, Prince Street,  
HALIFAX.

**Freehold Property FOR SALE**  
IN GEORGETOWN.  
A TWO STORY HOUSE and LOT suitable for any business, situated in an excellent Business stand, fronting on the Main Street nearly opposite Capt. Jones McDONALD'S. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Georgetown.  
ALLAN MORRISON.  
Georgetown, May 24, 1865.

**SEEDS. SEEDS.**  
**FRESH & TRUE.**  
**WARRANTED GOOD.**  
NOW OPENING  
AT  
**LAIRD & HARVIE'S**  
a choice assortment of  
**GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS,**  
Received direct from SCOTLAND, per ship "L. C. OWEN."  
May 17, 1865.

**JUST Received a supply of SUPERIOR**  
**BRIGHTON TANNERY.**  
THE Proprietors of the "BRIGHTON TANNERY" would beg leave to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have now their Establishment in full operation, and have spared no expense to make it a  
**FIRST-CLASS TANNERY.**  
They are prepared to furnish Leather of all kinds at a reasonable

**PRICES**  
and on as  
**GOOD TERMS**  
as any  
**ESTABLISHMENT**  
of the kind in the place.  
Customers can be supplied with  
Hats, Harness, Grain, Sole Leather and Calf Skin, at the above Tannery,  
OR AT  
**DODD'S BRICK STORE,**  
POWELL STREET,  
MCKINNON & CO.,  
Proprietors.  
P. S. The highest price paid for Hides at the above named place.  
MCKINNON & CO.  
Powell Street, January 18, 1865.

**A CARD.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, would intimate to them and the public generally that he is prepared to execute orders in the various branches connected with his trade.  
That is to say:  
**Carriage & Sleigh Painting,**  
**HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL**  
**Painting!**  
Plain and Decorative  
**PAPER-HANGING!!**  
Carriages and Sleighs always on hand for Sale in Season.  
**ALSO:**  
A quantity of 10 X 12 WINDOW SASHES, with or without glass, for Sale cheap for Cash or approved paper.  
All orders from the Country punctually attended to.  
**EDWARD MARTIN,**  
Residence, Kent Street, nearly opposite John Scott, Esq., Carriage-builder.  
Ch. Town, April 18, 1865. ex 13 m

**To the Tenantry of P. E. Island.**  
THE LEGISLATURE, during the late Session, having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the fee-simple of their farms," by advancing to the Tenant one-half of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, at the purchase money of his farm, THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS hereby gives notice to ALL TENANTS desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to assist such TENANTS in the purchase of their farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act.  
FORM OF APPLICATION, and full particulars may be obtained at the Office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.  
**JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.**  
Public Lands Office, May 4, 1865.

**STELLA COLAS**  
Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.  
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,  
As a rich jewel in Ethiope's snare.  
**Perfumes for the Handkerchief.**  
Alexandria, Guards, Fragrance,  
Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley,  
Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur,  
Essence Bouquet, Peonies, Violet,  
West End, New Moon 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, Terebinthine Scented, Perfumery to counteract Sourness, Shampaine, Golden Scented Locket, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Blossom of Vision, for the Complexion; Disjunctory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoléon Pomade, for fixing the Mustache, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.  
Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, new and amusing device for evening parties.  
**WM. R. WATSON,**  
City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

**Dr. W. G. Sutherland**  
RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.  
By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of  
**Drugs and Chemicals,**  
Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.  
The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.  
Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practice, every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.  
Advice to the poor gratis.  
Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

**BAZAAR.**  
Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dundas.  
IN order to aid in raising funds for improving the Fabric of the Parish Church of St. Eleanor's, the Church of England Ladies of St. Eleanor's and Summerdale purpose having a BAZAAR, in St. Eleanor's, about the middle of July next; on which occasion the Steamer "Princess of Wales" will make an excursion trip to Summersdale; the Volunteer Band from town will perform, and an ample supply of good refreshments will be on hand.  
It is also contemplated to have a TEA, commencing at an early hour of the same day, and followed by Music, Recitations, Speeches and Refreshments.  
Further particulars of the place, day and hour, will be communicated presently.  
April 12, 1865.

**JULY COURT, KING'S COUNTY!**  
A BAZAAR at Georgetown, in aid of the renovation of Trinity Church, will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th of JULY. Persons wishing to assist in the good work will please forward their contributions to members of the Committee, by whom they will be thankfully received, Doors open at 10 o'clock. Sale to commence at 11. Tickets, 1s. 6d. Children half price.  
N. B. Tea, Coffee, Temperance beverages, and lunches, served all day.  
Mrs. A. J. B. Bouska, Lot 9.  
Mrs. A. L. Broock,  
Mrs. H. H. Bouska,  
Mrs. T. Owen,  
Mrs. A. J. Bouska,  
ANNIE AITKEN, Sec'y.

The New York Tribune says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced." &c.  
The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.  
The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Feats are stubborn things.  
"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."  
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.  
"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon practice. I have been greatly benefited by their use."  
Thy Friend, ASA CURRIEN, Philadelphia, Pa.  
"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon practice. I have been greatly benefited by their use."  
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

"Send us twenty-four doses more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house."  
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,  
Proprietors, Williams' Hotel, Washington, D. C.  
"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most successful effect."  
G. W. D. ANDREWS,  
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.  
"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business."  
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.  
"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm."  
C. G. MOORE, 254 Broadway,  
New-York, Mass, Nov. 24, 1865.

"I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians' medicines failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the nights through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters."  
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the voracious, prostration and distress experienced by them, would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 149 West 14th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eight months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, strong and well. The article is invaluable to mothers." &c.  
Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, headache, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.  
Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.  
Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters, in bulk or by the gallon, is an impostor. We sell only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.  
**P. H. DRAKE & CO.,**  
New York,  
March 22, 1865.

**BROWN'S**  
**Bronchial Troches**  
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,  
AND  
**THROAT DISEASES.**  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S**  
**SOOTHING SYRUP**  
FOR CHILDREN TEething  
**IT RELIEVES COLIC.**  
July 27, 1864.



