

for a very much longer time if possible, we have almost enough to officer a second army. Of this article of luxury our neighbors know nothing. They have but two classes of officers—those on active service, and those who, having served, are drawing their well-earned pensions. Of what use a plain clothes body of men, who ought to be doing hard work in the colonies, can be to the nation at large, the French have no idea whatever; and we content ourselves with their ignorance as to the value of these half-pay worthies.

The Reviewer writes for forgets one excellent purpose which this army of unemployed officers serve. They are largely in the modern English novel. No well regulated romance is complete without it. Half-pay Colonel of Major. Dismiss them, and who would the army of novelists do?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Atlantic Cable sent tidings on Saturday last of an outbreak, or rather riot in Ireland. We must, until those tidings be fully confirmed, trust that such a riot, as they all reach us through Yankee channels. The facts as reported in the Standard, are as follows: Somewhere on the south-west coast of Ireland, locality not indicated with precision, a man calling himself Col. O'Connor, and by some to be O'Connell, appeared on the morning of the 14th or 15th ult. Almost instantly, nearly every man in the county, and a sort of parliament of one man, met in a hall, and gave out that he was killed, others that he was only wounded. The telegraph wires communicating with London from the disturbed district were cut in every direction.

A detachment of troops under the command of Col. Horsford were sent to the spot, when the rioters, and to number about 800 men, took shelter in a place spoken of as Terenure. Word, where they were surrounded. The next report stated that the disturbance had been entirely repressed. The subsequent latest report, from which it would seem as if the whole affair had been much exaggerated; while from the restoration of telegraphic communications with the disturbed district, it is evident that the riot, or outbreak, is now quelled.

The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the south of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which ran through the disturbed districts are again working, and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer, Capt. Moriarty, while others say that his arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish. The British Government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes, stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Caherline that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a waggon, and after a search of the Moriarty, whom they took into custody, and upon searching his person, found letters confirming the assertions in the anonymous notes.

A courier named Duggan was sent to Caherline to warn the police. A party of rebels sought him while on his way, and bound him in his arms, which he refused to give up, and attempted to escape. They freed him, and he was badly hurt. As far as is known at present, he is the only person who has been hurt. The police of Caherline got news of the rising, and several were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war "Galathea," which was lying off Valentia, and saved their station from attack. O'Connor, who was killed in number, took a horse at Killarney from his leader, O'Connor, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Caherline, but did no violence to any one. As the success of the rising depended on the destruction of the Fenian plan was to attack Killarney, capture the place, and then march to Cork; but the immediate departure of Col. Horsford, and the movements, defeated the whole plot, and caused the insurgent band to disperse. The horse of a Fenian courier was caught in the bog of Carrigrohilly, and O'Connor and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian camp off Douglas Bay. Fenian quarters were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and after examination, five of them were retained in custody. Head Centre Murphy, and Cole, Lashley, Haly and Johnston have been arrested at Carrigrohilly, and papers found upon their persons and in their lodgings. The alarm caused by these events is now over, and the excitement rapidly subsiding.

DISTRESS IN CARACQUET AND SHIPPAHAN. N. B.—A correspondent of the "Herald" writes "I send the following information to you. In the town of Caracquet, Shippan, Tracala, &c., the cause of this season is fall one-third less than the common take for former years; this increasing deficiency is one of the great evils with us was the total failure of our herring fishery on the Caracquet Banks. All the inhabitants depend on this fish for their winter supply of food, and the loss of this along with the short crop of potatoes, in some cases almost total failure, has produced distress among the poorer classes of the inhabitants that was not less than forty-eight in one boat, and called upon the overseers of the poor in Caracquet for relief, and in many cases in Shippan the same call will have to be made. In fact, all classes of the inhabitants in these two parishes, owing to the general failure of above named, will find it impossible to meet the demand for poor rates when called upon. Things look desperate at present, and unless some relief be afforded, the wretched looks these poor unfortunate people in the face."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Dear Sir,—How rapid flows the tide which bears us on to the final goal! How quickly events succeed events! I thought that the ink had scarcely dried on my pen since I last addressed you; but looking back for a moment, I found that almost four months had elapsed since my essay was first assigned to you. The paper and prospectus to you. You are aware that, in the interval, the long talked of "evacuation" by the French troops has in reality taken place. Yes; the Imperial Eagle of France, no longer soaring its wings over the Eternal City, the standard of the Napoleons no longer waves in the Roman breeze, and no longer the harry sons of France mount guard over the Capitol. Yes; the frenzied desire of Italian revolutionaries—the famished cry of bigots throughout the world, have been gratified, and foreign troops no longer carry the scourge of their little kingdom. Yes; all this has been done; but what of us? Have the illusory dreams of reconsecration between Justice and Iniquity, cherished by some of the more intelligent and honest Protestants at length, admitted something more than mere human force sustains, directs and governs the Catholic Church, and that promise made by Christ and his Apostle Peter was also made to his successor to remain true? It was confidently asserted by many that the Holy Father could not remain in Rome two days after the withdrawal of the French troops. Instantly speaking, they appeared for the triumph of revolution? Austria prostrated after a disastrous war—Spain, the Christian, though fallen, engaged in a foreign war—France, against the will of her people, compelled to look passively on—all this promised Italian revolution as a necessary result. But almost five months have elapsed since the last note of the great French bugle sounded on our ears; and still the calm, majestic figure of the Holy Father sits enthroned through the halls of the Vatican. Never like the city

has so tranquil as at present, and never has the Pope been so heartily cheered by his loyal subjects as on the occasions when he appeared abroad. As an eye witness of the spontaneous outbreaks of spontaneous joy which the Romans everywhere greeted their Father and King, I can speak without fear of contradiction. It would have been the dream of the enemies of Rome to have been present at the "Festa" when the Pope, after his return, on the last day of the old year, to give the usual benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The acclamations and waving of hands which accompanied the moving of the Pope to the Vatican.

But it may be asked, "What has prevented the well-known intentions of seizing Rome from being carried out so easily?"—Alas! God is ever faithful to his promises. To the doubt, we can assign various reasons. The calm, resolute bearing of the Sovereign Pontiff, growing more calm and courageous as danger approached; the faithfulness and efficiency of the small band of Pontifical troops; the loyalty and attachment of the Romans to their King—all these combined tended to prevent and baffled, thus far, the schemes of plotters. I see by your worthy journal that you have given the Italian all to read it frequently, and so reflect on the position of His Holiness when he spoke that noble protest against inquiry. In every kingdom, attempts were being made to overthrow monarchy, and of course, the Pope first, as the main pillar of royalty; and finally breaking her solemn concord with Rome, and herself withdrawing from the Vatican. This was the state of mind of the general confusion and one of the most important of the present. The voice, the arm, were raised in the name of the Pope, and the Pope himself was the moral center of the movement. The Pope himself was the moral center of the movement. The Pope himself was the moral center of the movement.

The crowd of tourists which fills each winter the Eternal City, is quite as numerous as on former occasions. The English, as usual, preponderate, but there are also many Americans, and even some Christians. Festivals were celebrated with great solemnity and magnificence in the "St. Peter's Basilica," the Pope himself presiding at all. It was present at the Vatican, and the Pope himself presiding at all. It was present at the Vatican, and the Pope himself presiding at all. It was present at the Vatican, and the Pope himself presiding at all.

In my last, when speaking of the Educational Institutions of Rome, I mentioned the "educational college" of Propaganda, and of the "educational college" of Propaganda, and of the "educational college" of Propaganda, and of the "educational college" of Propaganda.

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The Herald.

Wednesday, March 6, 1867.

THE ELECTIONS.

Have, agreeably to our anticipations, resulted in the return of a decided Liberal majority. The follies and extravagance of the Pope Government were, of themselves, sufficient to ensure the triumph of their opponents; but much is also due to the judicious course made by the Liberals, in the selection of their candidates for the success of their cause. The new Government has not yet been formed, nor have we any idea, at the present moment, of the gentlemen who are to compose it. Whoever they may be, they will have no easy task to perform in realizing, by their legislation, or in the distribution of public patronage, the expectations of their friends. By an earnest devotion to the public wants, a great deal may be done towards easing the financial strain now upon the colony, and developing its trade and resources, with equal advantage to every class of the population. The Liberals have an opportunity, which may never return, to prove their metal, and if they fail to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the country, the fault will be their own. As to the swarm of hungry applicants who are already besieging the Liberal Leaders, it will be rather a delicate matter to please them. It is premature to speculate what course the new Government will pursue with regard to existing office-holders. Some incline to the opinion that no exception should be made in favor of those who have voted and used their influence against the Liberals, and that, in imitation of their predecessors, the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," should be rigidly enforced. Others, on the contrary, favor the retention of certain officials, whose services, it is alleged, cannot be dispensed with. It is not for us to suggest or dictate in the matter. The Government, rather than to the appointments, they will mainly rest their stability of their hopes on the prosperity of the country, and this, we may say, is the view which we take of the case. We therefore leave the prospective Government to their own devices in their dealings with both friends and foes, merely hinting to them what is expected in the way of prospective measures and economy, and upon those which will mainly rest their stability of their hopes on the prosperity of the country, and this, we may say, is the view which we take of the case.

But we must not forget that we are in the presence of a prospective Government to their own devices in their dealings with both friends and foes, merely hinting to them what is expected in the way of prospective measures and economy, and upon those which will mainly rest their stability of their hopes on the prosperity of the country, and this, we may say, is the view which we take of the case.

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The Westminster Review for January has been received from the London School Publishing Company. It contains articles—1. The Battle of Badona; and Military Organization; 2. The Ethics of Aristotle; 3. The Ladies' Penitence; 4. Wicksburg; 5. Irish University Education; 6. Edmund Spenser; 7. Social Reform in England; 8. Reform and Reformers; 9. Contemporary Literature; 10. A. B. C. of the English Language.

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A CARD.

The undersigned returns his heartfelt thanks to the independent electors of the Second District of King's County, who honored him with their suffrages on the 25th ult. Although comparatively a stranger to the District, and late in the field as a candidate, yet he has reason to feel proud that in the face of my unfavorable circumstances and much unscrupulous misrepresentation he polled a large vote against opponents of long political experience, and (in one case, at least) of acknowledged ability. The hospitality and courtesy extended to him are deeply appreciated and thankfully acknowledged, and in return, he can only express the hope that their present representatives will be as earnest to promote the interests of the District, and of the Island at large, as would be their humble servant EDWARD REILLY, Charlottetown, March 6, 1867.

OUR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Last week we noticed the improvements and alterations lately made in the Furniture Manufactory of Messrs. Boucher, Esq. The present article we purpose to devote to the Furniture Manufactory, &c., of our equally enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. George Douglas, whose establishment is one of the largest on the Island. The main building, situated at the corner of Kent and Hillsboro streets, is 75 feet long by 40 feet wide, and contains three stories high. The front part of the lower floor is 42 feet by 40, is laid out as a showroom for Parlour furniture, including sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, well fitted with goods of the best description and quality. The back part of the first floor is the Engine room. The second story is a spacious showroom for the various articles of furniture, including sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, well fitted with goods of the best description and quality. The third story is occupied as a workshop, and contains ten benches, besides the painting, varnishing, and upholstering departments. The attic, large and well lighted, is fitted with a variety of machinery for manufacturing purposes, some planned and turned ready for use, and some in course of working. On the back part of the first floor is the Engine room. The second story is a spacious showroom for the various articles of furniture, including sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, well fitted with goods of the best description and quality. The third story is occupied as a workshop, and contains ten benches, besides the painting, varnishing, and upholstering departments. The attic, large and well lighted, is fitted with a variety of machinery for manufacturing purposes, some planned and turned ready for use, and some in course of working.

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MODIFICATIONS OF THE QUEBEC SCHEME.

The St. John Morning Journal, professes to give some of the modifications of the Quebec Scheme, which it is believed have been incorporated in the Bill recently passed by the Imperial Parliament. We quote:— "In the original Scheme the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, were to have 24 members. Upper and Lower Canada, each having the same number. In the modified Scheme, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will together be represented in the upper house by the same number of members as Canada East or West, namely 21 members, 12 from each. When Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland join the Confederation, they will be represented in the Council by their quota of a limited number. It would seem that to distinguish the Confederate Legislative Councils from those of the several Provinces, the former are to be called Senators, and their Chamber a Senate.

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Poetry.

THE SEA. I stood and listened to the ocean's roar, As on the swelling crests it leaped and roared, And spent its fury on the rugged shore.

Select Literature.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

It has frequently occurred to me that if any member of the bar, who has been for a few years in practice in our criminal courts, possessing the necessary qualifications of a moderate understanding, a mind open to conviction, and a tolerable share of attention to the cases which occur, would communicate to the world the result of his experience, he would do more to enlighten the public mind upon the nature and practical operation of that most valuable of our institutions, trial by jury, than could be effected in any other mode.

The prisoner could again be apprehended and tried for the offence; whereas if they found a true bill, and from deficiency of proof, he was now acquitted on trial, he could never again be molested, even though the testimony were clear and light.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of success. He began by imploring them to direct their minds to all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone.

He stated that in the course of his experience, which was very great, he had never met with a case involved in deeper mystery than that upon which he was then addressing them. The prisoner at the bar was a man moving in a respectable station in society, and he had never met with a case involving so much mystery, and in the possession of considerable property, and was above the ordinary temptations to commit so foul a crime.

LANDS TO LET.

TO be let for a term of years, from 1st MAY next, that valuable property situated in the County of York, about one mile distant from the City of York, and known as the "Bridle Farm," part of the Estate of Captain George Hensley, Esq., of N. The property being so well situated as to be well adapted for any business, and is well watered, and is well enclosed, and is well cultivated, and is well improved.

West India House.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following: 100 Cases Strong Dewar's SPIRITS, 100 Cases Holland GIN, 100 Cases Pure and Sweet Wine, 100 Cases Hennessy's Dark & Pale BRANDY, 100 Cases Scotch Whisky (Famous), 100 Cases Cognac Brandy, 100 Cases Champagne, 100 Cases Raisins, 100 Cases Currants, 100 Cases Tea, 100 Cases Coffee, 100 Cases Sugar, 100 Cases Spices, 100 Cases Pickles, 100 Cases Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

YARMOUTH STORES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, per Schooner Mary, from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated YARMOUTH STORES, consisting of Choice Sugar, Choice Coffee, Choice Tea, Choice Spices, Choice Pickles, Choice Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews, per annum, £1.00. For any two of the Reviews, per annum, £1.50. For any three of the Reviews, per annum, £2.00. For any four of the Reviews, per annum, £2.50. For any five of the Reviews, per annum, £3.00.

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1864. Price 7s. 6d. per volume. By Mail, post-paid, 8s. 6d.

CHARLES QUIRK.

MANUFACTURER OF SQUARE ROD, GENT'S BRIGHT, AND NATURAL LEAF GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: William Brown, Esq., President; Hon. George Dyer, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. J. Colbeck, Esq., Hon. Arthur Gordon, Esq., Hon. Owen Connolly, Esq., Hon. Mark Butler, Esq., Hon. William Weeks, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND, contemplating a change in his business the beginning of 1867, has resolved to sell his business to the undersigned, who will be glad to settle his accounts prior to 1st February, 1867.

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street, to the corner of Great George & Kent Streets, by the arrival of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK.

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

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S., 60 Parishes, MOLLANS, 100 Cases, LEGAL SUGAR, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

Peterson's Familiar Science 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, will find it a most useful book.

CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her

Soothing Syrup.

For Children Teething. This valuable preparation is the result of the most judicious selection of the most efficacious and medicinal ingredients, and is the most reliable and safe remedy for the relief of the infant during the teething period.

PREPARE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

DR. R. REDDIN'S PREPARATION FOR THE INFANT AND NURSERY. This valuable preparation is the result of the most judicious selection of the most efficacious and medicinal ingredients, and is the most reliable and safe remedy for the relief of the infant during the teething period.

BUTLER'S ROSEMARY HAIR CLEANER.

AN elegant preparation for the Infant and Nursery. It is the most reliable and safe remedy for the relief of the infant during the teething period.

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW.

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

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE."

75, King St., - - - St. John, N. B. THIS HOUSE has been purchased by H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE PRINCE ALFRED, &c., &c., and is now open for the reception of the British and Foreign Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whose business or pleasure may bring them to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will receive up to the 1st of February, 1867, the accounts of the persons who have been in his possession, and who are desirous of settling their accounts with him.

ALL CURES MADE EASY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore, or other can resist the healing power of this excellent Ointment. The worst case of a sore, or other, will be cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment, and the patient will be cured in a few days.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA.

Nothing has the power of relieving inflammation and subsiding pain in these complaints as the new Symplic Ointment. It is the most reliable and safe remedy for the relief of the patient during the teething period.

Scrophulous King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as they are the most reliable and safe remedy for the relief of the patient during the teething period.

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