ottery,

the New Church at Vernon River.

IDID SILVER JUG, valued at One Hundred Dollars, currency, ed by a lady parishoner, for the e New Church, about to be erect- n River, will be disposed of, by lottery, on

Patrick's Day, next.

nly 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the Hons. D. Brenan and P. Walker, n Connolly's, Esq., also from the of Management, at Vernon River. nig number will be published in the of the HERALD, after the day of The names of all purchasers of e forwarded to the Revd. James . of Vernon River, on or before rch, next.

can be seen at the store of the Hon,

liver, Nov. 2, 1870.

Fanners.

bscribers are manufacturing, for son, a large number of the above. ting to be supplied, will please leave as early as possible.

SMALLWOOD & BOYYER.
t St., next door to Hon. G. Coles'
1870. tf

AILS.

1870.

3 the months of October, November December, Mails for the United tates, d New Brunswick, to be forwarded , will be closed at the General Post arlottetown, every MONDAY and AY evening, at 7 o'clock.

Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, until further be closed every Monday, Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Great Britain, Newfoundland, West , every alternate Monday and Wed- ning, at 7 o'clock, as follows:—

d October,	Wednesday, 2d Nov.
y, 5th	Monday, 14th
7th	Wednesday, 16th
y, 19th	Monday, 28th
1st	Wednesday, 30th
3th Dec.	Wednesday, 14th Dec.

r Summerside, St. Eleanor's, North ad Lower Freetown (to be forwarded er), will be closed on the same even- ails for the United tates; for George- Steamer, every Friday evening at 7

o be registered, and newspapers, must at least half an hour before the time Mails.

om the United tates, anada and New , will be due at the General Post Office, own, on the evening of Wednesday day, at 10 o'clock.

om Nova Scotia will be due on the f Monday, Wednesday and Friday, k.

on letters for the Dominion of Canada, h rate; for the Unit d States, 4d, cy., Britain, 4½d, cy.

pers for Newfoundland and West In- stg., each; for Australia, New Zea- 2d. stg., each; Newspapers for Great United States and the Dominion of orwarded free.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.
Postmaster General

ost Office, Charlottetown, }
1st Oct., 1870. }

CURES MADE EASY

BY

lloway's Ointment.

gs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

cription of wound, sore or ulcer can re- ceiving properties of this excellent Oint- he worst case readily assumes a heal- arance whenever this medical agent is sound flesh springs up from the bottom ound, inflammation of the surrounding rested and a complete and permanent kly follows the use of the Ointment.

iles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

distressing and weakening diseases may tainty be cured by the sufferers them- f they will use Holloway's Ointment, ly attend to the printed instructions. l be well rubbed upon the neighboring hen all obnoxious matter will be remov- poultice of bread and water may some- applied at bed-time with advantage; t scrupulous cleanliness must be ob- If those who read this paragraph will under the notice of such of their ac- ces whom it may concern, they will ren- vice that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

ons, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases.

fomentation with warm water, the ut- ief and speediest cure can be readily ob- all complaints affecting the skin and y the simultaneous use of the Ointment is. But it must be remembered that ll skin diseases indicate the depravity of d and derangement of the liver and sto- consequently, in many cases, time is re- o purify the blood, which will be effect- judicious use of the Pills. The general will readily be improved, although the may be driven out more freely than bef- l which should be promoted; perseve- necessary. On the appearance of any maladies the Ointment should be well at least three times a day upon the neck er part of the chest, so as to penetrate lands, as salt is forced into meat: this will at once remove inflammation and on. The worst cases will yield to this at by following the printed directions.

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

class of cases may be cured by Hollo- purifying Pills and Ointment, as their action of purifying the blood and thening the system renders them more than any other remedy for all complaints ofulous nature. As blood is impure, r, stomach and bowels, being much de- require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

eumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

ing has the power of reducing inflamma- d subduing pain in these complaints in ne degree as Holloway's cooling Oint- nd purifying Pills. When used sim- usly they drive all inflammation and de- s from the system, subdue and remove rgement of the joints, and leave the sin- d muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure ways be effected, even under the worst stance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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

Legs	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
ns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
ons	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
of Mos-	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
etoes and	Gout	Sore-throats
nd-flies	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
-bey	Lumbago	Sore-heads
blains	Piles	Tumors
go-foot		Ulcers
'd Hands		Wounds

at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOL- , 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, all respectable Druggists and Dealers dicine throughout the civilised world, at owing prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., , 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking ger sizes.

,—Directions for the guidance of patients y disorder affixed to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871. NO. 10.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK FOR JANUARY, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 6th day, 5h 11m., even., E.
LAST QUARTER, 14th day, 2h. 45m., morn., S.E.
NEW MOON, 20th day, 8h. 20m., morn., N. E.
FIRST QUARTER, 28th day, 8h. 2m., morn., N.E.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Dec. 30, 1870.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 8d
Do. by the quarter	3d *a* 6d
Pork (carcass)	4½d *a* 5½d
Do. (small)	5d *a* 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3½ *a* 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d *a* 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d *a* 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 0d *a* 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d *a* 16s 8d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d *a* 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3 d *a* 1s 6d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	3s 6d *a* 4s 0d
Oats per bush.	2s 3d *a* 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	6d *a* 9d
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d *a* 1s 8d
Turnips per bush.	10d *a* 1s
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d *a* 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	3s 6d *a* 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d *a* 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d *a* 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d *a* 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.	20s *a* 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s *a* 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	70s *a* 80s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d *a* 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Homespun, per yard	4s *a* 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d *a* 5d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d *a* 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d *a* 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

(Corner of Great George and King Streets.)

HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island having's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

(North Side Queen Square.)

CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.

Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.

President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Rustico, - - P. E. Island.

President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Cards.

J. F. BRINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Accoucheur.

FORMERLY

A partner of Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown, may be consulted professionally at his Office, Mt. Stewart Bridge.

Residence - - - The Manse.

Dec. 14, 1870. 3m

REMOVAL.

DR. PADDOCK has removed his residence to the house lately occupied by NORMAN McLEOD, Esq., near the Half-Way House Georgetown Road, Head of Vernon River.

Dec. 7, 1870. 3m*

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good

Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,

Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.

CHAS. O. WINKLER.

Dec. 7, 1870. 1yea

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

HENRY J. CAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE IN

DesBrisay's Block,

(Next Apothecary's Hall)

QUEEN STREET.

RESIDENCE:

North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

FITZGERELD & SHAW,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
—AND—
NOTARIES PUBLIC.

OFFICE:

O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

R. R. FITZGERALD. - - R. SHAW

Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
Oysters.

IF you want any good Oysters, in shell or by the barrel, just call at the Subscriber's, and he will show you a sample of the above worth looking at.

Having planted down one hundred barrels of the best Cascumpec Oysters, he is prepared to deliver them at his cellar in quantities to suit purchasers.

Private families can be punctually supplied by applying to

JOHN S. O'NEILL,
Proprietor Union House.

Dec. 14, 1870.

A CARD.
Fall Importations.

THE Subscriber is now happy to be able to announce, to his friends and customers, that he has completed his Fall Importations, in each department of his business, and invites their usual Patronage.

DANIEL BRENAN.

N. B.—An early settlement of all accounts over six months due, is expected.

D. BRENAN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870. p a 1 e ca sp 3m

Wood Wanted.

IN Large or Small Quantities, 1,000 to 2,000 Cords of WOOD, in Logs, Timber, Spars and Cordwood, to be of Oak, White Ash, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Fir, and Poplar, to be delivered at the

"Hillsborough Mills,"

Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.

ALSO:

Ash Hoops and Hoop Poles.

For further particulars apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., or to

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

AS the Subscriber is about to make a change in his business, he hereby notifies all parties intebted to him, either for the VINDICATOR, the HERALD, or the ROYAL GAZETTE, or for Job Work, Advertizing, or in any other way, up to date, that their respective amounts must positively be paid in this Fall, as otherwise, a recourse to law must be had. The bills will be made out in a few days and forwarded to the debtors.

EDWARD REILLY.

"Herald" Office, Prince St., }
Oct. 19, 1870. }

Insurance.

London and Lancashire
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!

Head Office:

London, - - Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C
Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street

Chairman of Board of Directors:

F. W. Russel, Esq., M. P.

Special Features.

Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits.

Half of the Premiums on Policies for the whole term of life may remain on Credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.

Eighty per cent. of the Profits returned to the participating policy holders.

Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions.

Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant.

General Agent for the Lower Provinces,

ALEX. W. SCOTT, Esq.,
Halifax, N. S.

Medical Adviser at Charlottetown,

F. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,
L. R. C. S. Edinburgh.

Agent for P. E. Island,

ROBERT SHAW,
Office of FitzGerald & Shaw.

Nov. 23, 1870. p tf

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors for the current year:

HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

Hon. H. J. Calbeck, William Brown, Esq.,
John Scott, Esq., Duncan Moore, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq.,
Robert Hooper, Esq.

W. E. Dawson and John Scott, Esqrs. } Surveyors or Appraisers.

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

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, }
May 7th, 1870. }

Mercantile Advertisements.

CONFECTIONERY!

The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Public generally, that he has always on hand the Largest and Best assortment of

CONFECTIONERY

On the Island, from 8d. to 2s. 3d. per pound, which he is prepared to SELL CHEAPER than it can be imported;

CONSISTING OF—

Cake Ornaments, in variety;	Sugar Carraways,
Sugar Almonds,	Medallions,
Scotch Mixture,	Cockertines,
Princess Alice do.,	Jujubes,
Erin go Bragh do.,	Cinnamon Strings,
Lemon do.,	Medals,
Conversation Lozenges	Rock Candy,
Conversation Hearts,	Strong Peppermint Lozenges,
Peppermint Drops,	Gum Drops, different flavors;
Polka Drops,	Chocolate Creams,
Pine Apple Drops,	Cream Almonds,
Raspberry Drops,	Burnt Almonds,
Peach Drops,	Cordial Drops,
Love Drops,	Brandy, Gin and Port Wine Drops,
Strawberry Drops,	Liquorice Gum Drops,
Scissors and Dogs,	Kisses, Fishes,
Motto Lumps,	Thousands,
Almond Candy,	Card Lozenges,
Fig Cream,	Maple Sugar Shapes.
Raisin Cream,	
Fruit Paste,	
Dominoes,	

ALSO:

The Largest and Best Assortment of

Cakes, Pies and Tarts,

To be had on the Island, which are too well known to require enumeration, and all of which will be sold, Cheap for Cash, by

ALEXR. McKENZIE, Confectioner.

Queen St., Victoria Buildings, }
December 7, 1870. } 6in

"Italian Warehouse."

JUST RECEIVED, from London and elsewhere—

100 chests and half-chests TEA,
5000 lbs. Jamaica COFFEE,
50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 pans. MOLASSES,
100 doz. PICKLES and SAUCES,
400 boxes RAISINS,
10 kegs Green GRAPES,
10 bbls. CURRANTS,
10 " London Crushed SUGAR,
20 casks & 200 cases BRANDY & GIN,
Casks & qr. casks Superior WINES,
&c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MACEACHERN & Co.

Dec. 7, 1870. 1m

Tobacco. Tobacco.

THE Subscribers having purchased the business knowmas "Lowden's Tobacco Factory," have entered into Co-partnership, under the style of HICKEY & STEWART.

They keep on hand, at all times, a full supply of the very best TOBACCO, which they offer on liberal terms.

☞ Payment of all Debts due the former Proprietors is to be made to the Subscribers.

MICHAEL HICKEY,
ALEXR. B. STEWART.

Ch'town, Dec, 7, 1870. 4w

CHEAP PRINTING
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE,
Prince Street, (near the Athenæum.)

ROME.

The *Tablet* correspondent writes from Rome as follows:—

The King's visit is, it seems, again postponed till a more convenient season, *i. e.*, the Greek Kalends. The *Italie* states that no positive resolution against his arrival has been come to; but the democratic journals, as well as those of the Catholic party, agree in the postponement, at least till the new year; the pretext being that the vote of the Chambers must ratify the recent annexation of the Pontifical States before his Majesty can properly, as a Constitutional King, take possession. The real reasons are: 1st. The refusal of the Corps Diplomatique of Florence to accompany him; 2nd. The complications occasioned by the Prussian note; and 3rd. The extreme repugnance of the King to the journey, and his terror of lodging in the Pope's apartments in the Quirinal. There are abundant reasons for his not coming, it is true, but, on the other hand, his hesitation is a tower of strength to the advanced Liberals, who say openly, "If the King dare not go to Rome, the Republic will." They argue that the Monarchy is impotent to manage the affairs of Italy, and that the radical changes they desire can never be effectively carried out by a Government desirous of keeping terms with Rome. The entire destruction of Christian society is the goal of all their efforts, and till the laws on instruction, marriage, charitable institutions, and social science have undergone a complete transformation under their auspices, the apostles of Italian liberty will think they have done nothing. If the king and his Cabinet would do their work thoroughly, well and good, they would uphold them till their task was accomplished, and then throw them aside; but as Victor Emmanuel is troubled with a conscience, although, like Andrew Fairservice's, "she does na' aften mak' herself heard," and as he has a natural desire to cheat the powers of darkness *in articulo*, it is no wonder he shrinks from the last step on the road of accomplished crimes. *Povero Vittorio!* said the Holy Father, speaking of him the other day, *Quanti peccati lo fanno commettere!* I may be permitted to speak more severely than the overflowing charity of Pius IX. allowed him to do, and to say that his Majesty's double-dealing and hypocrisy deprive one of all power of commiserating him, save in the sense we do Pontius Pilate. Not all the water in the four seas of Italy will wash from his hands the stain of noble and innocent blood sacrilegiously shed during the last ten years of rapine and tyranny. "Pilate's wife" is said to be represented by the Contessa Miraflores, who, in spite of past errors, is a Piedmontese Catholic, and who does all she and her daughters can to dissuade the King from coming to Rome, and is said to have positively refused to share his lodgings at the Quirinal.

If the Royal visit is uncertain, the movements of the Holy Father are equally so. If the intentions of the English Government in his regard are honest, the presence of the newly-arrived corvette at Civita Vecchia is a matter of rejoicing, as it affords a certain means of his leaving Rome at any moment it may become necessary. Bavaria is understood to have offered Salzburg, and Austria, Merau and a marine residence near Trieste, at the Holy Father's choice, while Ajaccio has also been mentioned, but its identification with the Corsican dynasty would entail very grave considerations. Malta is, on the other hand, distant from the Continent, and very difficult for Bishops and other persons to reach; and the complications of the just-received Russian Note may render it almost impossible to find a country not possibly involved in war. It may, however, soon happen that Pius IX. may be no longer in personal safety within the walls of his prison. The *Imparziale* of this morning states that a mob demonstration is being organized to drive the Pope from the Vatican to the Lateran. In spite of the tremendous injury the Pope would inflict on the official position of Italy, there is another undercurrent at work. The Satanic agencies of the Revolution recognize in his presence the superior power of the Church: they feel that they cannot do their very worst till he is gone, and, like the fiends who remonstrated with Our Lord for troubling them, they address reproaches to the Vicar of Christ for acting as a drag on the work of the Sect. They are uneasy at his presence in a way perfectly unaccountable by reference to merely human causes, when we reflect that brute-force, infidel public opinion, and the course of events are all on their side. Let any visitor to Rome follow and mix with the first Revolutionary mob he meets on the way to insult the Vatican, and he will realize the truth of this. To see one of these hordes swarm ferociously through the Borgo, and to take note of its composition—the murderer, the thief, the degraded priest, the abandoned woman, the Jew editor of a penny infidel print, the blasphemous stump-orator—is to witness the nearest approach to the visible action of the devil it is given to living man to see. Spitting in contempt as they pass at the wayside altar and the time-honored crucifix before which generations have wept and prayed—passing beneath the majestic statue of the Archangel that guards the Leonine City, with jeers at its sheathed sword and powerless arm—vomiting words of hideous threat and mockery at the shrinking mass passing to or from the neighboring hospital, the crowd makes its way to the Vatican Piazza. Some voice bolder and louder than the rest is raised in cries of "Death to the Pope! Out with the guards! Give us the Vatican!" No arm is raised to defend the Pope by the soldiers of Savoy, who crowd his prison gates. Not an agent of the Questura protests against the insult to the recognized Sovereign of Rome. But the shadow of his presence has fallen on the crowd—and after a few faint cries they go away abashed and silent. I have witnessed this twice myself, and nothing ever struck me so much as a palpable and visible struggle between diabolic and Divine agency. I own to faith in a miraculous protection of the Vatican, although humanly speaking the Pope's situation is untenable for any lengthened period, and it may please God at any moment to withdraw it when it has been sufficiently displayed, and when it is well that the Pope should be free to rule the Church in exile, and abandon the Revolution to its inevitable consequences. The sign may come to him by day or by night, as it did in his flight to Gaeta, and he may go forth and leave Rome to its fate—the fate which has never failed to overtake it, when the Vicars of Christ have not been free and sovereign within its gates.

THE WAR.

The German accounts of recent sorties evade the truth that Ducrot was entirely successful as far as he went. He held the Peninsula of St. Maur against the German attempts to recover it, and retired voluntarily, after ascertaining the failure of Paladines. Ducrot is confident he could have gone through the line of investment if Paladines had been successful. The German leaders are uneasy, on account of their lines being weakened, and fear the success of a massed sortie. The demand for the bombardment of Paris is great. Three councils of war have been held. Von Moltke fears the formation of a large army in the south, it being further away and more difficult in reaching it. He is unwilling to allow Frederick Charles to go too far from Paris.

Bismarck is pressing energetically a political movement to destroy the Republican Government. Peace is absolutely necessary, and he is ready to make coalition with the Emperor or any other representative who is willing and able to make terms. It is reported that the submission of the English Government to Bismarck's overbearing demands, in regard to Luxembourg, has intensified the indignation against the Ministry. Granville, it is said, opposed this humiliation.

Dates from Paris to the 13th, state that the active army in the field is in good health and spirits, well fed, and 200,000 strong. Preparations are making for another sortie on a grand scale. Some of the theatres have been re-opened, as it is believed performances will have a beneficial effect, and will relieve the monotony of life. Goods are plentiful and street cabs numerous. Fresh meat, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but the supply of horse meat will last two months; of bread, wine and cheese, four months, and of salt meats and salt fish, two months. Trochu has taken possession of all the food and wines, and the population are now supplied by the military commissariat, the same as soldiers. The surrender of the city is unthought of. The reserves at Orleans have not disturbed the popularity of Paladines. His army did good service by depleting the force of the besiegers. Every Parisian is armed, and the city can hold out three months longer without great suffering. The mortality is large, but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics, and there are no deaths from starvation or want. The outside works have been pushed forward, which has compelled the enlargement of the line of investment, and consequently made the enemy weaker in the field. From the works, marksmen command roads formerly out of range. The German positions have been enormously strengthened, but they feel the scarcity of men.

A despatch from Versailles says no effective guns are mounted, and the bombardment of Paris will not commence before the 1st of January. The guns now mounted are useless. Another despatch gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment by the Prussians. There is a lack of ammunition in the German army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of the heavy siege guns. It is probable that a fire will not be opened for a fortnight yet.

Still another despatch from Versailles says the delay in the bombardment of Paris was caused partly by a quarrel between Gens. Blumenthal and Von Roon. The latter wished the use of army horses to bring up the guns, while the former insisted that it was impossible to spare them. Von Roon finally yielded, and 4000 horses are now coming from Germany to drag the siege guns from the Railway terminus. The condition of the roads is fearful. Food is very scarce in the German camps, and some of the troops have been without meat three days.

The *Gaulois* mentions the safe arrival, on the previous day, of a carrier-pigeon with despatches. The written communications were all contained in a scrap of paper about one three-fourth inches in length and nearly one and a-half inches in breadth. This morsel of paper was enclosed in a quill, which was fastened to one of the tail feathers of the pigeon, and upon it was impressed, by means of photography, in characters so small that none but the most powerful microscope would reveal the nature of the contents, an immense number of messages. The paper was ruled into four columns, the first of which was occupied by the official description of the document, and the other three columns were devoted to despatches from the Government delegation at Tours, and to private messages.

The Balloon Correspondence to the London *News*, says—

The cry of distress from myriads in Paris, who crave to have but one word—a yes or a no—from their families, is so urgent that at last the manager of the post-office has organized a system by which he hopes to bring us news of our friends. Any one in Paris can write at length to friends outside, and may reduce the information he wants to a minimum by asking four questions, to each of which the answer will be "Yes" or "No." The correspondent will fill up a paper which will be forwarded to him, giving his monosyllabic answers properly numbered. He will then address the paper to the director of the post-office at Clermont-Ferrand, in the Department of Puy-de-Dome, where all the answers will be collected together, and with the names of the persons for whom they are intended transferred to a large sheet. The sheet again will be photographed microscopically. Three or four sheets the size of the *Daily News* can be reduced in this way to a space no bigger than a finger nail; and when the image thus diminished is transferred on a film of collodion to some safe tissue, it may be entrusted to a pigeon for transport to Paris, where it will be once more enlarged, and where the answers will be distributed. By a similar process it is also proposed to send messages not exceeding forty words into Paris, at the charge of half a franc for every word.

This would be very interesting if it were practicable, and a fortnight ago no one would have doubted of its success. But since then, as you have already been informed, the pigeons have ceased to fly. This is the fifteenth day since a pigeon has come back to us. Of all that have been sent out not more than 22 have returned. There are at least 150 missing. And as the whole success of the photographic expedition depends on the pigeons, it required a good stock of faith in seeing the balloons deport to feel assured that any good could come of them. But there is no use in being downhearted; we have to fight here in the dark; we cannot afford to let slip a chance; and a couple of hours after the balloons have disappeared we have the satisfaction of learning that at last a pigeon has returned. It was a pigeon that left Paris on Sunday last, and it came to announce the safe arrival of the balloon—the Chateaudun—which bore it away. One pigeon at the end of fifteen days; it is a bad look out; but still there is nothing like hope, and we are all expectation for the result.

A Paris letter says:—

One more little history of a cottage and I have done. It relates to a house in Montretout, the owner of which had fled to Paris, without having found time to carry off his furniture and his library. In leaving, however, he bethought him of a plan. He wafered on the mirror of his study a large sheet of paper, on which he wrote as follows:—"I yield this modest dwelling, which constitutes nearly all my fortune, to the Prussians. I regret it is not so comfortable as that of my right-hand neighbor, and that the cellar, like that of my left-hand neighbor, does not abound in rare wines. I ask only to be left my books, my dear books, to which I owe so many charming hours." He left open on his writing table a volume of Schiller, and another of Goethe. On his wife's piano he placed various pieces of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. He had the pleasure of learning soon afterwards that the Prussians respected his little castle, and had set a guard to watch it. Whether since then the shells of Mont Valerien have been equally respectful to the cottage is, however, more than doubtful.

The Manchester *Examiner* thus speaks of the situation:—

It would be rash to venture on anything like prediction, but it is certain the resistance of Paris has been already amply justified. If it eventually falls, it will not be before France has had time to rise on her feet, and place herself in an attitude of defence. Although, in absence of relief, its surrender can only be a question of time, there is still reason to doubt whether that time is near at hand. According to the most trustworthy evidence we have, there will not be much difficulty in holding out against famine until the end of January, and as long as Trochu can defy hunger, he can also defy the Germans. If Moltke thought he could get into Paris by bombarding either the city or its defences, we do not believe he would stay outside in this wintry weather. The only plausible explanation of the inaction of the besiegers is that their engineer officers give them no hope of success from active measures, at any rate, except at a cost from which the King and his advisers shrink. The chances are still greatly adverse to the French, but the military situation, at least, is not desperate.

The Bishop of Angers has just addressed the following pastoral letter to the Superiors of Ecclesiastical Seminaries upon the enlistment of students:—

"One of those solemn moments in the life of a nation has arrived when the safety of the country demands that a supreme effort shall be made by all her children. Until now, thanks to God, the clergy have shown themselves equal to the difficult circumstances through which we are passing; they are at their posts, on the battle-fields, and at the ambulances gathering up the wounded under the fire of the enemy, and lavishing on them the resources of Christian charity, as well as the assistance of their ministry. But the field of duty becomes wider as peril increases, ordinary acts of self-devotion no longer suffice for a situation such as that in which we are now placed by disastrous capitulations, and the exorbitant pretensions of an enemy who seems bent on placing himself under the ban of civilization. The whole nation must rise and throw off shame and dishonor, and to the clergy it belongs to set, as much as in them lies, the example required. There is a law which protects the rights and interests of religion, and by which ecclesiastical students have till now enjoyed the privilege of exemption from military service. But when we behold our country humiliated and broken, I do not hesitate to believe that our brave seminarists are ready of their own free will to renounce the benefit of the law until the foreigner shall have been expelled from French territory. Wishing, therefore, to reconcile respect for the holy canons with the duty which devolves upon every one to co-operate according to his means in the national defence, I charge you, Monsieur le Superieur, to superintend the execution of the measures which I have just decided. Those among the seminary students who have entered holy orders shall hold themselves at our disposal to serve as ambulance men in the corps of regular or auxiliary troops. As regards the others, who may not be disqualified by the state of their health or by weakness of constitution, I beg you to tell them from me that with much pleasure I shall see them enlist in the Mobile Guard, in the mobilized National Guard, or in the legions of M.M. Cathelineau and de Charette. Already about 20 of them have anticipated my appeal, and I compliment them for it. They will either fall as martyrs for their country, and will thus have rendered a most signal service to religion, or they will return to their seminary with a halo of self-devotion, and the priesthood will have in its ranks no men more strengthened by the trial of self-sacrifice or more honored by the confidence of the population; and whatever may happen we shall have done all that was in our power for the safety of France, the mother of us all."

(Signed) "CHAS. EMILE,
Bishop of Angers."

THE FRENCH FLEET.—In the present state of affairs between the four Powers, France, Prussia, Russia, and England, it would be a satisfaction to know whether a sharp eye is being kept on the ultimate destination of the French fleet. That Prussia is acting in complicity with Russia there can be no doubt. There has already been a talk of the Prussians demanding, or being about to demand, possession of the French fleet as a material guarantee. We very earnestly hope that the Government will allow as little opportunity as possible for the carrying out of any little schemes of those astute allies, who may chance to find that they have outwitted themselves, if there is a man worth his salt in the Ministry. Promptitude in a case like this is the very essence of safety, and we would urge upon the Ministry to avoid the usual vacillating policy, by which a Liberal Government has hitherto contrived to "drift" us into a war, out of which a Conservative Government alone was capable of bringing us out victorious.

Scouting the idea that there is the remotest reason why we should be squamish in giving defiance to any power that is disposed to offend us, we see no reason why we should not supply the wants of our old ally France, holding her fleet, for which she has no present use, as a deposit for re-payment. Vacillation and hesitation are alone dangerous at the present moment. An alliance offensive and defensive with France, at this moment, would crush Germany and render Russia impotent. We should save the cost of another war, and save an ally who has acted fairly and manfully by us. It is true, that with proper management we might have been twice as strong as we are at present, but we are strong enough, and if not, such alliance is all the more needful. Of late years we have been so un-Englished and so Germanized by influence in high places, that it would be a satisfaction to Englishmen to have an opportunity of showing that they prefer their own nationality to any other.—*United Service Gazette.*

During the past month four hundred "fiery Franks," and six hundred chivalrous and enthusiastic Celts, have left for France. The Frenchmen go by steamships direct to Havre, and in most cases their wealthier countrymen in New York pay their passage. The Irishmen go by way of London or Liverpool, the instinct of home and kindred, so strangely developed in the race, leading them first to their own country before proceeding to do battle for the land in whose service the "Irish Brigade" won laurels, but very little else. Several Irishmen have resigned lucrative situations in order to join the French armies. The Irish auxiliaries pay their own passages; and whatever may be said of their prudence, it cannot be asserted that their motives are mercenary.

The *Morning Post* says:—

The Army of the Loire is supposed to be formidable chiefly because it contains a large proportion of old solders and some regular regiments from Rome and Algeria. If it were composed of the material that a *levee en masse* would yield, Prince Frederick Charles would find it easy work to disperse it. But, however their new armies may be treated, the French seem resolved to continue the contest. Even if Paris were to fall, there are no signs that the rest of the country would be greatly affected thereby. Fresh armies in the south will apparently spring up. Arms and ammunition can be obtained with great readiness from America. The south has not as yet taken its part in the war. The Prussians have yet to learn that a nation may be completely worsted in a campaign without being forced to yield, or to conclude a treaty of peace. But as the Prussians are sighing for home, and as the French will not come to terms, we may probably soon witness the strange sight of a victorious army retiring from before a beaten foe and obliged to remain in a state of war without engaging in hostilities.

THE FOOD PROSPECTS OF PARIS.—The *Temps*, which has succeeded in making its way out of Paris, contains a remarkable article on the state of the besieged capital. When the Government began to prepare earnestly for a siege, it was calculated that 200 grammes of meat would be required daily for each inhabitant. It was therefore ordered that 300,000 oxen, 225,000 sheep, 30,000 cows, and 110,000 pigs should be provided for the city. In reality, however, on the 12th of September, when the siege really began, there were wanting of the number required 6,000 oxen, 75,000 sheep, more than half the cows, and almost all the pigs. Flour and corn were, however, in abundance. The *Temps* had said that towards the 20th or 22d of last month, no more beef or mutton could be distributed. There will still be some to be had for a few days, because a portion of the consumers have decided on eating only horseflesh, and because the beasts which have been reserved to be last slaughtered, being the best in health, will furnish more flesh. "But," says the *Temps*, "on some days we will have only horseflesh, and it is quite useless to make people believe that which really does not exist." "The assertion is also wrong," adds the Paris journal, "which is continually repeated, that we have salt meat for several weeks; what we have will be exhausted in less time. Less meat has been salted than might have been wished, and it has been necessary to reserve all that has been prepared for the support of the troops on duty. This necessity is the cause of the so rapid disappearance of pigs." The *Temps* seems to doubt the assertion of a contemporary that there is cod and other preserved fish for ten or twelve days; it says also that it is an exaggeration to say that there is chocolate, rice, and oil for five months. The chocolate, according to the Commission of Subsistence, would, if divided, give each citizen 750 grammes; there is much rice still, but not enough for five months; oil begins to be scarce. Sugar and coffee will not be wanting, nor wine, which, however, will not last for a year, as some affirm. Bread will certainly last at least far into January; rice, sugar, coffee, wine, and bread will permit the citizens to prolong the siege, if necessary, with health and strength. As to horseflesh, at the lowest account, without disorganizing the important military services, Paris can supply itself with this article of food almost as long as with bread. "So that," says the article, summing up, "for a month from this our diet will not assume any over-great modifications, and for two months we are sure of being all conviniently supplied." The writer in the *Temps* asserts positively the correctness of his figures, which he has got as member of the Society of Political Economy from M. Andre Cohert, a member of the Central Commission of Subsistence, instituted in connection with the Government, and, as a member of the Consultative Commission for the Establishment of Municipal Provisioning, instituted near the Hotel de Ville, from M. Clamergan, its president, also a member of the Commission of Subsistence. The association over which M. Clamergan presides has, the *Temps* explains, for its object to organize the supply of food, for the most part gratuitously, to the 500,000 or 600,000 persons who will, should the siege last, be left without means.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.—BY BALLOON MAIL.—M. Wilfred de Fonvielle, one of the last aeronauts who have arrived from Paris, sends a letter to the *Etoile Belge*. He says:—"I cannot sufficiently thank the inhabitants of Louvain for the sympathetic welcome which I and my companions met with on the Belgian soil. One of the principal objects of my voyage was to prove to Europe that French aeronauts were not so intimidated by Prussian shots that they were obliged to confine themselves to nocturnal voyaging. I can affirm on honor that Paris is perfectly provisioned, that public spirit there is excellent, and that the National Guard is animated by warlike sentiments. All that has been said of ultra-democratic agitation is pure exaggeration, if not Prussian invention. Paris is sure of success, and may well trust to the strength of her ramparts, and the provisions which are yet in her storehouses. It is only two days since the salt meat was begun, and people are now getting accustomed to eat the flesh of horses, which I find a great delicacy. The army which will enter on its campaign in Paris will soon be in a fit state to commence active operations. Great activity prevails in the manufacture of arms and warlike munitions. Some delay has taken place in the carrying on of the war, on account of the difficulties in the way of the fabrication of cannon. The Prussian line has drawn back during the last few weeks. I am going to England, to explain the state of affairs to the British nation. I must here declare that it is false to say that General Trochu is waiting for the Army of the Loire. As a good tactician, he is watching for the appropriate time to make the grand *coup*. It would not be expedient for me to say what I know of strategical combinations, but Paris is acting in concert with the provinces. Paris has no wish to dictate to the rest of France, but to shed her blood for the defence of the country.

THE FRANCS-TIREURS.—One thing is certain (writes an occasional correspondent of the *Times* from Tours), that the Franc-tireurs have become a most important element in this war. Not so much from the number of the enemy they may kill off with pot shots, but from the serious interruption they cause to that system of tentacular feeling of the far distant surrounding country, so to speak, which has been one of the essential features of this marvellous German invasion of France. He adds:—"The Uhlan scouting system was essential to the Prussian method of invasion. Well, if they have not done much else, the omni-present Francs-tireurs have clipped many, at least, of those important tentacles. We hear little more of the "four Uhlans." The German corps and divisions and minor massed bodies have to make their way about the country as they best can—sometimes in the dark, sometimes in twilight, but no longer in the blaze of noonday (to them) as they did at first. Singly each scouting *avant-courcur* of Uhlans may be of no vital importance. Cut off all the tentacles of the *picuere*, and his fate, soonor or later is sealed. This is just the work the Francs-tireurs are doing, and have largely done. No wonder that a sagacious instinct prompted the great Prussian strategists to declare a war of extermination against them from the outset, to declare them an organized brigandage, to say that they were not regular, respectable, commissioned soldiers, entitled to the immunities of war when captured. The Francs-tireurs have now grown into a great, serious, and regular institution. They are all uniformed, in a thousand fashions, but distinctively and unequivocally. They are regularly commissioned and brigaded, and now responsibly attached to the armies of the regions in which they operate and swarm. When captured they cannot conceal or disavow their character. Why have they not a right to serve and defend their country, thus invaded, in this way as well as in any other?

A German journal states the number of German soldiers in France to be 600,000, with 160,000 horses. Their daily requirements are 250,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 160,000 quarts of spirits, and in hundredweights, 400 of bacon, 540 of rice, 40 of coffee, 68,000 of hay, besides large quantities of oats and straw.

Immortal hate will, I fear, be the miserable legacy of this war to France. The animosity which has long existed between the races, is almost, nay, quite, diabolical now on the part of the French towards the Germans, and is only abated in the case of the Germans to the French when the strife is over and the field is left to their undisputed control. There is no use in arguing with angry, very angry men—no use in asking them to regard the bearings of their acts on the opinion of the world. The Germans regard Francs-Tireurs as assassins; the French esteem them as heroes. The Germans will burn towns wherever they find Franc-Tireurs. The French will send them out to shoot and destroy wherever they can. I am a believer in the power of what is called persecution. Even in religious controversies, long continued rigorous persecution has stamped out the life of Churches. But the intense agony and fury of the strife, before the conqueror can get his foot on the body of his enemy, in such a fight as that between Germany and France, are inconceivable, and cannot be appeased by any sermons. He must be a sanguine German who believes that peace will be for ever secured by the possession of the Vosges and of certain points in Lorraine. "I will leave it as a testament to my children," writes a young officer to his sister, who is in charge of his motherless sons, "never to think I am at peace till the land which they will take from us is restored. Yes; Alsace will be our band of union. At this word all feuds must cease, and factions die out." These may be the passionate words of the hour. But border feuds and boundary questions live long. The sea washed away a good deal of the ill blood which existed between France and England after 1815. But suppose we had reoccupied Calais? Germany may fortify her frontier, but unless France ceases to be a nation of more than 30,000,000 of a very war-loving people, the fortresses will not secure peace. Will Belgium be an effectual barrier to French attack if the French army be ready to make them, and Germany be from any cause placed in troubled circumstances? These are not my words; they are but the rendering of the ideas of a man whom the world thinks is the cleverest man in it.—*Cor. Times.*

THE DOMINION.

Two trains, one of which was running thirty miles an hour, met on the Grand Trunk Railroad, between Colborne and Brighton, a few days ago. The sequel is thus told by the Toronto *Telegraph*:—

When the two locomotives struck, they both swerved to the north of the track, and rolled into the ditch, complete wrecks. Their swinging clear of the track allowed the freight cars free scope to crash into one another. The fourth backward car on the eastward bound train was loaded with 80 barrels of coal oil. This car mounted clear over the tops of the others, and, breaking in halves, scattered its inflammable freight mid the general wreck. The oil coming in contact with the live coals scattered from the locomotives, commenced to burn furiously, and soon the two trains were on fire. Assistance was immediately telegraphed for to Toronto. Mr. James Stephenson, the passenger superintendent, and Mr. Roberts, the assistant locomotive superintendent, at once started per "special" for the scene of the accident, and upon their arrival set a large gang of men to work, endeavoring to rescue some of the property from the flames. They also obtained the services of two fire engines from Belville; but only after 18 hours' unremitting labor were they able to master the devouring element. Search, under the personal superintendency of Mr. Stephenson, was, as soon as practicable, set on foot to recover, if possible, the remains of the engine driver and fireman. After two hours of unavailing search, the seekers were rewarded with a mere handful of bones, picked up among the ruins of the locomotive of No. 10. A few bleached fragments, scarce sufficient to fill a half-pint measure, represented all the earthly remains of poor White and Chandler. Two or three ounces of a white chalky looking substance was all that was left to bear evidence on behalf of two faithful servants who lost their lives in the faithful discharge of their duties.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, 20th inst., a man named Nason, belonging to Fredericton Junction, whilst engaged in the woods, near McAdam Junction, Charlotte County, was severly, if not fatally injured by a falling tree. It struck him on the right shoulder, crushing him to the ground, injuring his spine, breaking his left leg below the knee, and causing other internal injuries. He was taken out to a little shanty at the Junction, where he was attended by Dr. Thomson, of St. Stephen, but up to noon yesterday, was still unconscious. Dr. Dow of Fredericton, was sent for yesterday, but it seems very improbable that the man can live.—*St. John News.*

THE Brigantine *Mary Maria*, from Sydney, C. B., for Boston, with coal, was lost at Louisbourg, on the 18th inst., and Capt. W. B. Outhouse, of Woodpoint, Westmorland Co., N. B., G. L. Fullerton, and Robert Brooks, of Nappan, N. S., were drowned. Only one of the crew, Albert Courtenay, escaped, and he is reported to have since died from his injuries.

UNITED STATES.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks as follows, upon the President's proposal to make the Alabama claims national:

"The holders of private claims for damage suffered through the depredations of the Alabama ought to have their money. They were entitled to it long ago; and the apparent indifference to this fact, betrayed by the authorities at Washington, is not at all creditable to the present administration. We have heartily sanctioned their proposal to go directly to the parties responsible for the loss, and demand their pay out of the British Exchequer. This was a plain, honest, straightforward course, and on this account free from all reasonable objection.

"This was opposed by scheming politicians who wanted to hold the negotiations with Great Britain in their own hands, and to trade upon these actual, palpable losses, in order to secure some purpose of their own not necessarily involved in that settlement. When the voice of the independent press had so stirred up the popular sympathy and sense of justice that this opposition could no longer be sustained with any show of decency, the same intriguers turn around and admit the great hardship incident to a longer delay, and propose to cash the claims out of the United States Treasury.

"We are surprised that a paper of the character of the New York *Times* should declare that "this will be no more than justice." It is certainly no more than justice that the claimants should be paid, but it is much more than justice that the money for this purpose should be taken out of the pockets of other innocent parties who have done them no wrong, and are in no way responsible for the injury. The United States Treasury has no fund of its own; it cannot pay one dollar until it has wrung the same from the hard-earned money of the producing classes, who pay every cent of the taxes. Two wrongs will not make one right. It was wrong to keep the claimants out of their money, especially when Great Britain was willing to pay it; but it does not square that error to rob some one else for their benefit. The claims can be examined, and the money obtained from the British Treasury as soon as the same process could be completed under the proposed method, and in that case, no injustice need be done. This make-shift policy is the rankest injustice to the American people, and is totally without any reasonable excuse. Thirteen millions may seem a small sum to those who sit smilingly at the receipt of customs, and gather in the money pressed from the hands of toil; but it represents more suffering, self denial, and weary aching sinews than can be gathered into a single picture. If it were needed for the nation's honor, the toilers who earn it so sorely, would not grudge it; but to pay it from such earnings when it ought to, and might as well, come out of the plethoric pockets across the water, would be a shame for which there is no plausible excuse.

The same journal speaks thus of the Retaliatory game which Washington and Ottawa seem bent on playing:—

Retaliation is a bad game to play at—bad morality, bad pecuniarily. The perfect fruitage of retaliation between nations is war. Its minor products are annoyances and losses to commerce and trade on both sides. So complex and interdependent are the relations of civilized countries to each other that no one can strike a blow at another which the other cannot return in kind. President Grant must have lost sight of this fundamental truth—perhaps he never thought of or appreciated it—when he penned his recommendations for reprisals on Canada for her treatment of American fishermen. True to the same instinct of self-defence which A, in private life, feels when B threatens him, Canada bethinks herself of some way of meeting the President's menace of repealing the bonding privileges and excluding Dominion vessels from American ports. She has not to go far to find a screw, the turning of which would press severely upon our western commerce. It is the Welland Canal, through which much of the trade of the lakes passes to Canada and to the Atlantic Ocean. The American traffic through this canal for the year ending June 30, 1870, was 2,884 steam and sailing vessels, with a capacity of 765,742 tons. For Canada to deny to the commerce of Chicago, Cleaveland, &c., the use of this outlet would occasion great loss to that interest. Of course, too, it would be a damage to Canada; but the evil spirit of retaliation does not stop to reckon up that; if it did, reprisals would cease to be inflicted and wars to be waged the world over. A despatch from Ottawa indicates that the Dominion government are thinking over this move of retaliation as seriously as the Washington Cabinet are contemplating that suggested by the President. We have little fear that the threat will be executed by either party. The American people do not respond with the least heartiness to the President's imprudent recommendation. We cannot believe that the bonding privilege will be repealed by Congress, or Canadian ships turned back from our ports, or the Welland Canal locked against our vessels; but confidently trust that the better sense of the two countries will insist on a friendly and mutually advantageous settlement of all outstanding questions between them. The more retaliations are threatened by each, the more will, or should, each see the folly of allowing the dispute to go beyond the buncombe of messages and the loose talk of reckless party journals and demagogues. If not bullied by Congress, the public opinian of Canada will probably not disapprove of removing the peculiar hardships of which American fishermen complain. In a report of the doings and opinions of an influential committe organized in London, to heal up the causes of dissension between the United States and England, the suggestive remark is made—"The impression is prevalent that the extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute cannot be sustained." On the growth of such a sentiment in England and in Canada we would base our expectations that the Dominion Government will judiciously recede from its position on the fishery question, much sooner than if we attempt to coerce her.

General Schenck, Member of Congress, from Ohio, has been appointed by the President, Minister to England. It is generally conceded among Americans that he is well qualified for the position.

The London *Daily News* received the following communication from the Foreign Office, dated Dec. 2: "A telegram has been received from Mr. Wade, dated Pekin, Nov. 12, stating that Mr. Rochechouart has come back from Tientsin, where he considers public confidence completely restored. He expresses himself satisfied with the new Governor-General. There is no alarm elsewhere. British American, French and perhaps Russian gunboats will remain at Tientsin during the winter."

Holway's Pills.—Nervous Irritability.—The very perfection of the human body renders it like a complex machine, very liable to be thrown out of order—a state that is at once made manifest by the nerves. Holloway's Pills are always the seasonable and reliable remedy; they relieve every ailment, which is not mortal, in the human system. As alteratives, stomachics, tonics and aperients, these Pills occupy a proud pre-eminence, from which no other medicine can dislodge them; they restore health and strength which nervous and dyspeptic sufferers have failed to recover elsewhere. Holloway's Pills act so directly upon the organs of digestion, assimilation and circulation that they immediately arouse torpid organs, augment diminishing vital power and support failing energies.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 4, 1871.

THE order of the Christian Brothers devotes itself specially to the training and educating of youth. A long course of instruction prepares its members for their duties. They are not men of ability only: they are men whose talents have been cultivated for an end, and that end is the education of the young. They have studied the methods of imparting knowledge; they have themselves attained maturity of thought and judgment; they possess an habitual love for the work of education, since they have devoted their lives to it, and they have learned the manner of scanning and studying carefully the temperaments of their pupils. It is, from this, manifest, that educators of this stamp possess, over the ordinary run of teachers, the same advantage which the expert tradesman has over the amateur.

The teaching of the Christian Brothers is religious. Christianity, not Paganism, predominates in their schools. There the atmosphere is not wholly of this world. The modern principle, that to educate is to make youth proficient in the arts and fit them for money-making, is not acquiesced in by the Christian Brothers. Good citizens cannot, in their theory, be formed, without at the same time forming good Christians, for they hold that Christianity is the true basis and bulwark of Christian states and their constitutions. Hence it is, that wherever the schools of the Christian Brothers are established, whether in Europe or America, and in whatever language the teachers address their pupils, their teachings are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christianity. Christianity is not coldly mentioned to their pupils, as one among other institutions, worthy of notice, but the very spirit of it is breathed into the young beings entrusted to their charge. It is thus that good citizens and Christian men are formed, and the foundations of Christian states are strengthened. This is the Catholic idea of education, and it is this idea which the Christian Brothers carry out. They have been established in Charlottetown for the purpose, and they are working their mission out well. When the Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown erected these schools of the Christian Brothers, he set up an enduring monument to protest against the Educational System on this Island. We could wish to see every Christian denomination act similarly. We might then hope to see our youthful population grow up with something more of respect for the natural virtues than might be expected to be found in an ordinarily devout Pagan.

One consequence of the opening of these schools has already made itself apparent. The parliamentary schools of the city are drained of their Catholic pupils, and some of them have been closed altogether. The opening of the Methodist College will inflict another deadly blow on the system. The process has only begun; and we underestimate the Christian feeling in the Island, if it does not continue and spread, until the vaunted Secular System will be among us what the Church Establishment was in Ireland—a thing to be paid for—but rarely used.

We advise those who wish to see noble schools, well furnished and well taught, to pay a visit to the schools of the Christian Brothers. There is nothing on the Island that can be compared with them. In plan and arrangement they are models of what schools ought to be. The second storey of the building is divided into three compartments, the middle one being separated from the two adjoining, by glass partitions. Communication between the divisions is established by a narrow passage running the entire length of the hall, and separated from the classes by closed wooden balusters, some four feet in height. Visitors can thus pass along, seeing and observing all, without interruption to the school work. Along the side walls of the first and last divisions, permanent black boards are affixed. The central division being for the junior classes, is supplied with moveable boards. The desks in use are exceedingly neat and convenient. Each one accomodates two pupils, and each pupil has his own fixed chair. Crowding is thus avoided, and ample space is afforded to all, to work without interruption, and to move when required, without disturbing, or causing to move a single pupil. For books, slates, &c., not in use, a space underneath the study board of the desks is provided. One expecting to hear, ere he enters those schools "the learned buzz" so characteristic of the old parochial institution, will be disappointed. Perfect stillness reigns, interrupted only by the question of the master, or the reply of the pupil. Unnecessary noise there is none. Order is perfect. Yet in this hall, there are 225 pupils—boys full of life, and yearning to show it, but held in complete control by the check of a mild yet firm discipline. In the first or highest division there are 52 pupils, in the second 58, and in the third or junior section 115. A master presides over each section, and a visitor can in the course of a forenoon, see teaching exercised in almost every department, from monosyllables to declamation, and from simple addition and geographical definitions, to algebra and the use of the globes. We have often thought that candidates for Teacherships would find it profitable to spend in these Brothers' Schools, some hours daily. They would form some acquaintance with school management, would see practised the best methods of conveying instruction, and might learn how to instil into the minds of youth that personal respect and confidence without which a teacher is far more dangerous than useful. Even though the privilege of attending these schools had to be paid for, it would be money well spent, and the School Visitors, reports would, in time, show fewer complaints of slovenly teaching and bad discipline.

The opening of St. Patrick's schools, marks the beginning of a new era in the history of our ordinary schools. Men anxious to promote education, can there see for themselves without going from home, what both schools and Teachers ought to be. His Lordship, Bishop McIntyre, has shown most unmistakeably, what his idea of Public Schools is. Some of our Contemporaries would, no doubt, have much rather preferred, that His Lordship had chosen some other sphere in which to show his advanced views. They must, however, bear it as best they can; the schools are there, and fully attest that the Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, has done the state some service.

This brings to our recollection, that sometime about twelve months ago, a motley group of *quidnuncs*, perhaps four in number, came together for the purpose of compiling a joint literary production—curiously assorted were these individuals of whom we speak. A feeling of spleen was all that they held in common. So obeying its suggestions, they wove their thoughts into an epistle, in which, among other things, these four wise men pronounced St. Patrick's schools to be "a monument of the Bishop's folly." And the organ chosen to convey to the world, this profound decision of these gifted seers, was the irreproachable and truth-loving *Patriot*. None of the wiseacres in question, set their names to this critical production, but they chose a poetic and classical title, under which, like pole-cats beneath flowers, they at once polluted the atmosphere, and tried to induce men to believe they were something other than they were. We have often wondered if any of those glorious creatures have ever made their way into that "monument of folly." We have often wondered too, if they never felt compunction for their splenetic utterance. Are St. Patrick's Schools still "a monument of the Bishop's folly," with these learned *quidnuncs*? If we gave their names our readers would scold us for making so much of them. For the present we leave them

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THE RAILWAY QUESTION

THE question of a Railway from Tignish to Georgetown is now occupying the attention of the most thoughtful minds throughout the Island, and one that must occupy a front seat amongst the questions which are likely to come before the assembled wisdom of the country, at its next sitting.

We think it will be readily admitted, by the great majority of the people, that a Railroad would very much facilitate the trade of the country, as well as aid materially its prosperity. But we are also aware that the question is by some—by no means non-intelligent persons—thought to be synonimous with Confederation; whilst by others, it is looked upon as useless, as being entirely beside our present wants. To the former we have to say that we don't see it in that light; and to the latter, we believe it capable of demonstration, that a Railway can be built from the resources of the Colony, independent of the Dominion, as we shall endeavor to shew hereafter.

Before a year from the time we write, there will be daily communication between Shediac and Boston; or, in other words, one will be able to reach Boston in 24 hours, New York in 36, and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, within 60 hours, thus bringing the markets of the large cities of the United States within easy distance of every farmer on our Island, providing our means of inland transportation is equal to that of our neighbors.

Here it may be objected: that we have nothing to send, and it may be worth while, before proceeding further, to investigate that point. As a community, we are just entering into our manhood. The log house is giving away to the frame one, and the rude furniture to more costly and well furnished parlors, so of our schools, churches, &c. So with our trade, which once content with small schooners, now seeks an outlet in costly ships and steamers, whilst productions still keep ahead. Let us take the figures for the past twenty years:

	bush.	oats.	potatoes.	barley.
In 1849, we exported	231,339,	188,718,	10,087.	
1859, "	1,111,961,	465,360,	97,955.	
1869, "	1,652,952,	534,053,	59,281.	

From 1849 to 1859 we were extensively engaged in shipbuilding, and consequently neglecting the farm; but from 1859 to 1869 we paid more attention to the farm, and let us watch the results, as shewn by the table of exports for that year:

	1849.	1859.	1869.	Increase.
Butter, lbs.	6,000 lbs.,	54,000 lbs.,	45,000 lbs.,	800 per cent.
Eggs, none,	102 bbls.,	5,119 do.,	500 "	
Fish,	£4,500,	£34,200,	£51,300,	50 "

Let any of our readers who are fond of figures, follow this increase for another twenty years, and then the figures will appear very large indeed:

Then, again, look at our hay crop, and what is likely to be the result from the great application of mussel mud, for some time past. Yet, amongst all this prosperity, there comes the fact that our roads won't stand the traffic. It is true that we are macadamizing those near Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown, at an expense approaching very closely to the estimate cost of a Railway. It must also be borne in mind that all this prosperity has been of natural growth, and done with a banking capital of $3.25 per head, whilst our neighbors across the Straits use up some $9.25.

We take it that this is an entirely agricultural country, and that everything tending to develop the agricultural resources of the country should be entitled to our first consideration, and for our farmers to be successful, every item on the farm should have a cash value, at all parts of the Island. If a farmer has a debt to pay, at the present time, he knows that in the fall but two items—oats and pork—command cash. We see that at the present time hay and straw is quoted in the Boston market at $27.00 per ton, each, whilst many of our farmers waste as much as would pay the Blacksmith's bill, for the year, as well as all the taxes which would accrue from the building of a Railway. We also think that our North Side farmers from Tignish to St. Peters, should not be continually called upon to macadamize roads for their more fortunate brethern near the large towns, for it must be more than a lifetime for the Stone Crusher to extend to either of the above places.

We know that in the Fall of 1869 whilst the farmers in other parts of the country were obtaining 2s. 3d. per bushel for oats, our friends at St. Peter's were only receiving 1s. 9d., and even at that price only 4032 bushels were shipped. At Rustico and New London not one European bound vessel loaded, except the *Island Lass* which was compelled to finish at Georgetown.

At Malpeque likewise the Collector states: "There was a larger quantity than ever before on the farmers hands, there not having been more than 62,620 bushels shipped." At Cascumpec and Tignish, not one half the surplus crop was moved off until the present Spring. Whilst all the Fall shippers at Charlottetown were paying large freights and demurrage for want of grain to complete European shipments. Ten years ago when we sent but 55,000 bushels of oats to England, and 697,000 to the United States, our surplus was then moved off in vessels not exceeding 100 tons.

In 1828 there were but three miles of railway in the United States, whilst in 1870 they had 49,860 miles, and at the present time they are increasing their roads at the rate of 30 miles per day.

In the Dominion the first line of road was built in Quebec in 1847, but their first Railroad building era was from 1852 to 1859. In looking over the different branches of the roads in the Dominion, or as far as we have travelled in the United States, we must say that we never saw any 100 miles of road passing through as fine a producing country as may be found from Tignish to Georgetown.

In a letter recently published in our columns from J. E. Boyd, C. E., a member of the Civil Institute of Engineers of London, a gentleman in every way well qualified to judge, he states that a Railroad sufficient for our wants, could be built for about £4500 per mile cy., or, to speak in round numbers, the proposed road would cost about £500,000, in complete running order equipped as a first class road. If the Government could contract with any individual or company at this price payable, as the work progresses in bonds at 30 years, bearing 6 per cent. interest, it will be at once apparent we would be only called upon to pay in interest the sum of £30,000 per year.

To meet this we propose to leave our present Tariff where it is, and rule an outside column for a Railway Tariff at 2½ per cent. on the whole of our Imports thus: Total of Imports (speaking in round numbers) say £600,000 at 2½ per cent. £15,000. Persumed savings from roads, bridges and wharfs (£20,000 spent.) £5000. Mr. Boyd estimates net revenue of £30,000. Suppose we take one-third, £10,000, which would make in all the sum of £30,000. This might be further supplemented by the savings from the postal service, as the Government would own the road.

We think the 2½ per cent. would not be felt by our people amidst the increased prosperity which would accrue by the distribution of £500,000 amongst them. Our laboring population would have ready employment at their own doors, our artizans and mechanics would receive fair wages and steady employment, and the stimulus which all sorts of trade would receive would give us a step forward in an unusual career of general prosperity.

A daily boat from Georgetown to Pictou, and from Summerside to Shediac would bring us into daily communication with St. John and Halifax. Such facilities could not but command a large share of those travelling for pleasure, who from the city of New York alone is estimated at 130,000 during the warm weather of July and August.

We think that the security of our Government would be amply sufficient for any individual or company, particularly so, when the debt of the Island is not much more than the assets arising from our Public Lands, or at all events not more than two years Revenue.

We see it stated that the Revenue for this year from the Customs alone will probably exceed that of 1869 by £6000, and from that source alone it is now nearly £26,000 more than it was in 1864, which was £18,000 more then than it was in 1850, or about an increase of £1500 per year, for the past twenty years, and the more widely our resources are developed, the greater the increased Revenue would be to the country.

As a measure of prudence, however, as well as a guarantee to those who might buy our Bonds abroad, we should place a certain sum per year aside as a sinking fund, which could be readily done from our increasing revenue, under our present tariff. The sum of about £6,000 per year would, at 6 per cent. compound interest, be quite sufficient to pay off our Bonds when they became due.

The road should be owned by the Government, so as to prevent any public inconvenience hereafter, or unpleasant litigation, such as has arisen from the monopoly of the Charlottetown Ferry. We are also of opinion that the road should run through a free soil, and in conjunction with the introduction of a Railroad we should like to see the total extinguishment of the Land Question.

LITERATURE.

THE *Catholic World* for January contains three articles of somewhat heavier matter than we are accustomed to meet in ordinary Monthlies. The first is Beecherism and its tendencies. The writer has formed no very high estimate of Mr. Beecher as a preacher:

"The sermons before us," he says, "are marked by a certain rough energy, or a certain degree of earnestness and directness, but they indicate a sad lack of theological erudition, of varied knowledge, breadth of view, and depth of thought. They rarely, if ever, rise above commonplace, never go beneath the surface, are loose, vague, indefinite in expression, unpolished, and not seldom even vulgar in style, and have only a stump orator sort of eloquence." The tenets of the Beechers cannot very well be codified—they jump astride of every popular movement of the day. Female suffrage, woman's rights, freedom of divorce, free love, and free religion, are all advocated by the Beechers. The tendency of their doctrines is more easily discernible—materialism and infidelity. Beecherism will always be found in advance of modern thought. It is ever on the outlook for the popular. It appeals to public opinion, and makes this, not the law of God, the rule of right and wrong. Catholicity and Pantheism, (No. X.) is a philosophical disquisition of great depth and subtility. The writer is evidently a man of thought and erudition, far beyond the average. The sources of American history treats chiefly of the history of Mexico and Central America. It shows the great interest to be derived by the student of history from a study of the Aztecs. The exposition of the errors committed by Mr. Froude, is continued to the execution of Queen Mary. His description of that last scene of the unfortunate Queen's life is so filled with jeers, and disgusting triumph, that even writers inclined to be somewhat unfavorable to Mary, have called shame on her sneering historian. With reason the Reviewer remarks:—"There will be no more writing of histories of Mary Stuart after the manner of Mignet and Froude. With them calumny of the Scottish Queen has culminated."

The narrative of our Lady of Lowides is continued with unabating interest. In fiction, "Dion and the Sibyls," and "Our Winter Evenings," will be found in every way entertaining. "Hand in Hand" is a tame, but prettily written sketch. "Merry Christmas" sets forth the different observances by which that festival has been celebrated among different nations, and "Epiphany" tells of twelfth day, and some curious legends respecting it.

To the conductors of the *Catholic World* we offer our best wishes of success for the New Year. Their Magazine has every claim to a wide patronage, especially among Catholic readers. We observe that the publishers offer a complete set of the Magazine, consisting of 12 volumes, in cloth, for $3.50 per volume; and a very valuable Christmas present it would be to any friend's library.

The North British Review is learned as it usually is, but not, we think, quite so interesting as usual. The second article is an attempt to draw a psychological picture of Shelly from his poems. We question much if the play be worth the candle. The author is, however, completely alive to all the poet's beauties and peculiarities, and dilates on them with great warmth and eloquence. The "Russian Church and Clergy," gives some curious information upon a subject very little thought of. The article will well repay perusal. Trades Unions have become in England a power of some importance. The growth of one of these is traced with great minuteness in the present number. The subject is somewhat dry, but the information conveyed is very useful at the present time. The "Vatican Council" purposes to be a historical *resume* of the great assemblage. It is, of course, loud in praise of the minority, and shows by what unworthy arts the ultramontanes carried their point. The writer is perhaps a friend of Poor Lord Acton, who suffered much the other week from a German Bishop, whom he ventured to consider as a fellow-opposer of Infallibility. Contemporary Literature receives a long notice in the last number.

It appears to be impossible to get Mr. Laird to tell the truth. No matter what subject he takes up, he must indulge his propensity for misrepresentation In Saturday's issue, he insists that "Howlan, Reilly, McDonald, Kelly, Arsenault, Perry, &c.," crossed the floor because they could not get "Messrs. Davies, Sinclair, Wightman, Callbeck, McMillan, &c.," to break their election pledges. This is altogether untrue. The gentlemen named were never asked to break their pledges; but they were asked to use their influence with their supporters to give St. Dunstan's College a fair grant of public money, which they refused point blank. They have been out in the cold ever since, where they deserve to be, and hence the tears of sympathy between them and their mouthpiece, Mr. Laird.

MR. LAIRD is disgusted with the Lieutenant Governor and his advisers, because they refuse to recognize him as one of the members for New London. As he was about one hundred votes behind Mr. Cameron, and was not declared duly elected by the Sheriff, Mr. Laird's last grievance is perfectly harrowing.

Telegraphic despatches were rather irregularly received last week, owing, we presume, to the severe snow-storms with which we have been visited.

Monday last was observed as a general holiday. In the evening there was quite a turn out of sleighs, but a slight fall of snow put an end to the enjoyment.

(For the Herald.)

THE OLD YEAR.

BY UNA.

Lieth he dead!
Over his bier not a tear is shed,
Never a moan for the pallid dead;
He lieth cold outside the door
Dying! dead, 'neath the load he bore.
Houseless and lone 'neath the frowning skies,
No friendly hand to close his eyes;
No gentle hand to smoothe his breast,
No one to bear him to his rest.
Dead and gone, so stiff and cold,
Not a mournful bell on the air is toll'd;
Where now are the chimes that welcomed him here?
Not a funeral knell for the dead old year.
Dreary December died with him,
Lifeless and cold in the midnight dim;
Lifeless and cold on the winter's breast,
Weary and lonely they sank to rest.
Cold, heartless world! never a one
To chronicle the deeds which he has done;
To sing of the joys he brought to earth,
When the chiming bells proclaimed his birth.
When heavy age and blooming youth
Gazed upon him with eyes of truth;
And jingling bells the whole day long,
Announced his advent 'mid shout and song.
When life was all beauty, oh never a one
To remind us of what the Old Year has done;
No one to tell of his happy youth,
The Springtime of life, of love, and truth.
In youth's happy morn, oh never a word
Of the joys and hopes of his youth is heard;
When hope and beauty went hand in hand,
With the glad New Year down life's broad strand.
When the rose and lilly crown'd his brow,
Instead of the leleles binding it now;
With April and June and smiling May,
The young year pointed to Summer's day.
No one to tell,—oh no, not one,
Of the many deeds the old year has done;
No one to point to the happy time,
When summer appeared in floral prime.
At the signal of him, now old and poor,
Dead and cold outside the door;
His garments so fresh, yellow and green,
In the last days of summer and autumn were seen.
Scorned and trampled he totters on still,
Through the dying days of an autumn chill;
Frightened with sorrow, your sins and mine,
He totters on, do you hear him repine?
Ah never a word, as he wends his way,
'Mid winter snows, to his closing day;
See him seek shelter 'neath the moaning trees,
Chilled and cold by the winter breeze—
Chilled by the storms King Winter hurls,
Chilled by the frowns of a thankless world;
Till exhausted he sank 'neath the load he bore
And at midnight expired outside our door.
Poor old man! then let him rest,
With the feet of the cold world on his breast;
Ah there let him slumber and rest without fear,
He is the fate of many a year.

January 1st, 1871.

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nuary 1st, 1871.

THE HERALD, CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

AQUATIC CARNIVAL OF 1871.

RENFORTH COMING TO HALIFAX.—It will be seen from the following extract from *Bell's Life* of 3rd December, that the Tyne Crew are willing to come to Halifax on the terms proposed. We learn the Committee of the R. H. Y. Club are busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements, and will shortly wait upon the citizens for the necessary funds. We trust their call will meet with such a response as will enable them to carry out the project in a manner that will redound to the credit of the city.

"James Renforth of Newcastle has received a letter from Mr. A. W. Scott, Secretary of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, Nova Scotia, enclosing the following programme of a grand aquatic carnival to be held in Halifax Harbor in August or September, 1871:—

"FIRST DAY.—A Grand Regatta, open to the Dominion, to comprise races for yachts, fishing and coasting schooners, fishing boats, whalers, gigs, wherries, men-of-war boats, &c. Full details to be prepared and published as soon as the necessary funds are obtained.

"SECOND DAY.—A great Four-oared Gig Race, open to the world, for a prize of from 3,000 to 4,000 dollars. The race to comprise, if possible, the Tyne Crew, the St. John Paris Crew, the Ward Brothers, with one or more Halifax Crews, one of which is to be raised and trained by James Pryor, Esq. The race to be over a course of at least six miles, and to take place between the hours of 9 30 and 10.30 a. m. A mammoth hodge podge and chowder to be held at McNab's Island on the afternoon of that day."

In explanation, Mr. Scott continued by stating that the prize for the proposed four-oared race will not be less than 3,000 dollars, £600 sterling, and the entrance fee will probably be 200 dollars, or £40 sterling. In addition to this it was proposed to have a "Champion Scull Race," open to the world, prize 500 dollars, entrance about 30 dollars Halifax Harbor, the Champion was reminded, is the finest in the world, and from its being perfectly free from currents or obstructions, offers unsurpassed advantages for races such as those proposed. In reply Renforth has intimated that he will enter a crew for the fours, and take part in the sculling race himself, so that there is every prospect of more international competition for next year.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says that Ritualism has again been defeated in the person of its most prominent representative, Mr Mackonochie, whom the Judicial Committee of Privy Council has ordered to be suspended from his office for three calender months, and to pay the costs of the suit which has been heard before that trbunal. Technically, the question before the Court was whether the incumbent of St. Alban's had acted illegally by bowing the knee at the Consecration Prayer, and by the elevation of the consecrated bread; but, in reality, the question involved the nature of the Eucharistic doctrine. On the one side is the doctrine that the bread is a semblance, and, on the other, that there is a real presence. The prosecutor, Mr. Martin, belongs to the party which holds the other. In bowing at the Prayer of Consecration, and in uplifting the bread, after the fashion of the Roman Catholic priesthood, the reverend gentleman acted as if he maintained the presence was real. The court upheld that view, deciding that the species of bowing to which he had resorted was an act of adoration, and pronouncing the elevation of the bread to be illegal. Thus Ritualism has sustained another great defeat which will lead to fresh agitation, new protests against the law, attacks on the essentially nature of the Judicial Committee, and threats of secession from the Church. But it is evident, that while the clergy themselves concur with the conviction of the day, that a freer discussion of doctrinal questions will tend to elucidate the truth

HOW TO WORK OFF A DEBT.—Debt is a very bad thing for a laboring man, but it is not the worst evil that could befall him. If it is made a stimulus to extra exertions, and if it incites to a close, rigid economy in saving money, it may help a man to form excellent business habits. It is a perversity of human nature that we seldom do more than we are obliged to. An honest young man will feel that he has not any right to luxuries that can just as well be dispensed with, when his creditors are waiting for their money. If his wife is a suitable helpmate, she will eschew finery and expensive house furnishings until she can buy them with honest money.

If both will set out with a fixed determination to make all they can and save all they can toward paying off the debt, they need not fear, under ordinary circumstances, to get into business on a moderate amount of borrowed capital. But let every one in such a position remember to save even the pennies toward the debt. Let them not despise, as too much trouble, obliging a neighbor with even a pint of milk every morning. Even that trifle would pay the interest on over a hundred dollars for a year. It is some trouble to pick for a neighbor the half dozen quarts of currants or berries you do not wish yourself and you think it too little profit to make it worth while, but the dollar or even half dollar you will gain, will help you to pay the debt. When eggs are only forty cents a dozen, it may be a little self-denial to do without a nice breakfast of them when you have them in the house, but a prudent housekeeper will choose rather to provide rather a less expensive meal, and defer her omelet until they are lower priced.

By slow and steady small saving, even very heavy debts are thus worked off, and more than this, habits are formed, which lay the foundation of future princely fortunes. Many a person never began to think pecunarily until he was in debt. But to incure a debt above your probable means of defraying within the given time, is not only unwise but dishonest. Remember, it will not depend so much upon what you earn, as upon what you save, whether you will be able to pay it or not.

News Items.

LOCAL.

THE Prince of Wales College re-opens today.

The Levee at Government House was well attended on Monday last.

THE Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County, will commence on Tuesday next, the 10th inst.

AT a meeting held in the Irish Town schoolhouse, on the 20th ult., a Debating Society was formed, which was styled the "Irish Town Literary Association."

MAILS.—The English Mail arrived at Halifax on Monday morning, was forwarded by afternoon train to Truro, and is expected here every moment.

A part of a Mail was received at the General Post Office, on Wednesday evening last, via packet from Pictou to Georgetown.

Two boats, with 14 bags of Colonial and American Mails, arrived at Cape Traverse yesterday at 12 o'clock, noon. The English Mails were received here last night at 7 o'clock.

A Public Temperance Meeting was held in the Athenæum, on Wednesday night last, which was well attended, and gave much satisfaction to the audience. The proceedings were interspersed with readings and recitations.

THE Quarterly Examination of the Georgetown Grammar School, was held on the 23rd ult. The teacher, Mr. Timothy McDonald, gets the credit of conducting the school in an efficient manner.

A man by the name of Chas. Kitson, residing on the New Bedeque Road, about eleven miles from Charlottetown, hanged himself to a tree on Wednesday last. He had a wife and five children, and is said to have been more than ordinarily well to do.

Lennox Island has been purchased by the Aborigines' Protection Society of London, for the Micmacs of this Island, who now inhabit it. T. Stewart, Esq., is entitled to much credit for having brought the subject to the notice of the London Society and thereby effecting the purchase.

The Normal School opened for the enrollment of pupils and students at 10 o'clock, yesterday. The building has been renovated and re-furnished, and every facility has been provided by the Government. The prospects for the coming session are auspicious, as the organization will be on approved principles, and controlled by experienced teachers.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon, 20th ult., a little child, two years old, daughter of Mr. Rogers, living at Kingston, King's County, N. B., was scalded to death. The family were "picking" turkeys, and had a pot of boiling water on the floor for scalding them. By some means or other, the child fell into the pot, and was injured so badly that she died in a few hours.

EXPORTS.—We are indebted to Jas. MacDonald, Esq., the Collector of Customs for Lot 56, for the following statement of the Exports from that Port, during the past season:—

Cows	57.
Hogs	69.
Sheep	85.
Beef	7935 lbs.
Butter	1773 lbs.
Barley	426 bush
Oats	33481 bush.
Pork	32927 lbs.
Potatoes	23858 bush.
Turnips	2805 bush.
Flour entered from abroad	240 bbls.

HARVIE'S ALMANACK.—We have received an advance sheet of this Almanack. We regret to discover many errors in it, and we still more regret to find a tincture of sectarianism in it. The Catholic Clergy, for example, are placed at the very foot of the ecclesiastical list, although the Queen places them immediately after the Episcopalians. This arrangement of Mr. Harvie is beneath the character which an Almanack-maker ought to possess. There are, however, many things in the present volume which enhance its value. The tides-table for the various harbors of the Island, and of the neighboring Provinces is very useful, and so also is the ready reckoner for Oats, and the table for reducing the Summerside, Rustico, and Union Bank dollar notes into pounds, shillings and pence. The interest table, page 40, by which unlimited calculations may be made, will be found of great advantage in every work-shop and counting-room. The publication is valuable in many respects; is well printed, and an improvement upon its predecessors.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday next, the 10th inst., His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, will deliver a lecture before this Institute. Subject: Notes of travel—Palestine and Egypt.

JAS. H. REDDIN, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Jan. 4, 1871.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—The Annual Meeting of the above Club for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other important business, will be held at the "Odd Fellows' Hall" over the Charlottetown Reading Room Exchange Building, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 6th of January, inst. A full attendance of members is expected. Chair taken at 8 o'clock sharp.

F. L. HAZZARD,
Sec'y.

FOREIGN.

The Roman Catholics of Boston are about to establish a daily paper there.

Typhoid fever, of a malignant type, is prevalent in portions of Maine; nearly every case proves fatal.

The new Mayor of Oxford, (England) is a Mr. Hanly—and the first Catholic that has held the office since the Reformation.

The Pall Mall Gazette says more lives are lost weekly by scarletina in London, than the French are losing by their weekly sorties from Paris.

The steamship *Pereire* sailed from New York on Wednesday, with a cargo of arms and 150 men for France. The cargo was valuable, and will be useful to the French.

The small pox still lingers about Halifax, a case having been discovered in the North End a few days ago. The patient was promptly removed to the hospital.

On the 2d ult., two young men named, respectively, Louis, and Frederick Townsend, were drowned in the vicinity of Louisburg, C. B., by the upsetting of a boat in which they had gone out duck shooting.

Two young men, named John Geldert and Newton Sweet, were arrested in Halifax, on the 20th inst., on the charge of a young woman named McKay, who alleged that they attempted to murder her on the Monday previously, by firing at her with a pistol. The details of the case are disgusting.

A MAN named Peter Campbell, belonging to Cape Breton, was found dead in the cabin of the Schr. *Wave*, as she was lying at O'Neill's Wharf, Halifax, on the 19th inst. It is supposed that he fell out of his bunk while in a state of intoxication, and smothered before he was discovered.

THE Halifax papers report a shocking case of suicide in that city, on Christmas Day. Franz Joseph Hubert Mohren, the Steward of the Halifax Club, stabbed himself in the abdomen on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning jumped from the third story window of the Club House. He died in a short time; but not before a Clergyman had been called in to administer the last offices of religion. Mohren arrived a few months ago from London, and was a native of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Late Telegrams.

TO THE
Charlottetown Associated Press.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 28.—King William telegraphs to the Queen that General Manteuffel won a victory on the 23d, near Amiens, taking 1000 prisoners. He pursued the French in the direction of Airas to-day. Accounts of the battle of the 18th, at Nuitz, from French sources, say: The force opposed to the Prussians numbered 19,000, and 3 batteries of artillery. Contest lasted all day, and at evening the French retreated in an orderly manner 1000 yards. The new levies fought like veterans. Prussians abandoned Nuitz on the morning of the 19th, but subsequently returned and occupied the place. French lost 1200 killed and wounded, and they claim that the enemy lost 5000. French loss in sortie, on the 21st, reported 800. The sinking of six English ships in the Seine, by Prussians, for the purpose of obstructing the navigation, has occasioned great indignation throughout England. British Vice Consul at Rouen has presented to Prussian commander a formal protest against the acts of spoulation committed upon British subjects. Manteuffel, in active pursuit of the French army of the north, captured some prisoners at Albert. Eight persons killed by railroad accident at Hatfield this morning.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 30.

London, Dec. 28.—The Statue of Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, was unveiled at Dublin on the 26th. An immense assembly—passed off quietly.

Headings of Mount Cenis Tunnel were joined on Monday.

Reported a scheme to assassinate King and Von Moltke discovered. Officially stated.

Paris provisioned to last till March. Bombardment of Fort Avron, one of the outlying fortifications of Paris, commenced by Germans on Tuesday. Intense excitement at Havre, consequent upon battle going on in the neighborhood of the city since the 26th. Still undecided.

Shipping *Gazette*, which first doubted, now concedes the truth of reports concerning the treatment of British vessels on the Seine by Prussians, and declares Government must instantly demand explanation and redress of Prussia.

New York, Dec. 28.—Gold 110 3-4. Exchange 109 1-4

SACKVILLE, Dec. 31.

London, Dec. 30.—Intensely cold weather throughout France, prevents great activity of military movements.—Prussians been repulsed in another attack on Belfort, and evacuated Dijon. It was immediately occupied by Garibaldi's forces.—Faidherbe has retreated towards Doual.—Said by French the losses of Gen. Manteuffel have been very heavy, and Crown Prince has gone to his assistance.—Prussians' 12th corps occupied Mont Avron after one day's bombardment. French in retreat left behind the dead, many gun-carriages and rifles.—French Vice Consul of the Island of Jersey has ordered all French refugees to report to army headquarters for service to France immediately, and all who fail to comply are to be considered deserters.—Granville received official despatch from French Government, declaring determination not to send delegates to peace conference in London, unless the British Government recognize the Republic. Despatch of a similar tone is sent to each of the other Powers.

New York, Dec. 30.—Gold 110 5-8 to 110¾.—Dull.

VERY LATEST.

SACKVILLE, Jan. 3, 1871.—Gen. Prim died at 9 o'clock last night. His death produced profound sensation—grief everywhere; great indignation felt against assassin.

Republican militia of Madrid have been disarmed.

British Government ordered no more fishermen to be seized by Canadian authorities. Ordered agent to proceed to Washington to settle difficulties.

A later despatch says that the Conference on the Black Sea question has only been postponed a few days. Bismarck allows Favre to attend Conference.—Victor Emmanuel entered Rome on Saturday last, with enthusiastic reception. The day before, King Amadeus reached Carthagena.

Died.

At the Head of Cardigan, on the 16th ult., after an illness of 7 months, James McCormack, in the 32d year of his age. His many virtues and amiable disposition won for him the esteem and respect of all who knew him. R. I. P.

At Pisquid Road, Lot 51, on the 10th ult., in the 23d year of her age, after a short but painful illness of six days, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Angus Steel, and young st daughter of the late Donald H. McKinnon, McAskill's River, leaving a husband and a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely end. May she rest in peace.

At Charlottetown, on the 31st ult., Louisa, wife of Mr. Philip McFadyen, in the 54th year of her age.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., after a long and severe illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Bain, sen., in the 69th year of her age.

At St. Peter's Bay, Lot 61, on the 15th ult., Maria Jamieson, wife of Mr. William Creed, in the 55th year of her age. Deceased leaves eight children, seventeen grandchildren, and many friends to mourn the loss of a loving mother and kind friend. May she rest in peace.

At Bay Fortune on the 23d ult., of consumption, at the age of forty-five years, James A. Davidson, Esq., formerly of the firm of Davidson and Dingwell, of Rollo Bay. His remains were accompanied to the grave by the Freemasons of the County, and buried in due and ancient form with Masonic honors.

At St. Mary's Road, Lot 61, on the 15th ult., Mr. James Hughes, sen, at the age of 81 years. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn their loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived at Charlottetown, Dec. 30th, schooner *Margaretha*, Moses Gallant, Master, with merchandise from Halifax.

By telegraph to Messrs. Peake Bros. and Co.: Queenstown, Jan. 3.—Arrived,—Theresa, Marion, Moselle, Selina, Argos, Lelia Alice, Delta, Katie, J. W. Midas, Isabella.

The schooner *Glynwood*, belonging to H. Longworth & Co., and timber laden, arrived at Georgetown on the 21st, in 12 days from Savannah. After discharging her cargo, she commenced at once to load with produce for Newfoundland.

The schooner *Alice Mystick*, F. Gallant, cleared on Friday for Boston, with 7,000 bushels oats and 100 bbls. herrings, by I. C. Hall, Esq.

The Brigt. *Sappho*, on a voyage from Liverpool, G. B., to this port, was totally wrecked on Cape George, during the terrific snowstorm on the 30th ult. The above vessel is owned by Messrs. James and Frederick Douse, of this city.

The bark *Candace*, on proceeding to sea on Saturday, the 24th inst., was driven on shore on the reef at Brickmaker's Point, at the entrance to Charlottetown Harbor, by heavy drift ice, and had it not been for the assistance rendered her by the steamer *Princess of Wales* on Sunday last, the vessel and cargo would have been very materially injured, if not lost. The Steamer had to work her way through the ice to the vessel, and, by means of heavy hawsers, dragged her off the reef into the Bay, and she, soon after, proceeded on her voyage to Europe.

The schooner *Echo* is reported ashore at Wood Islands.

The barque *Gauntlet*, reported ashore at Murray Harbor.

The *Ada* reported ashore at Cape Jack, at the entrance of the Gut of Canso.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 29.

Arrived,—Hodgson, Amatie, Athol, Snipe, Josephine, Willy, Montrose, and John Thomas.

By telegraph from Georgetown, we learn that on Friday evening last, two schooners were coming in the Georgetown Harbor, supposed to be the *Charles*, Lannigan, Master, and the *Echo*. The *Emerald*, McDonald, Master, arrived at Georgetown. The brig *Louisa*, consigned to I. C. Hall, Esq., and laden with goods for Charlottetown merchants, has hauled to Wightman's wharf.

January 3.—Arrived at Georgetown,—Sch. *Octavia*, from Boone Bay, with a cargo of herring for Hon. L. C. Owen and Mr. I. C. Hall.

New Advertisements.

Auction.

W. D. STEWART

WILL offer for Sale, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of his Sales Room, Martin Hogan's Brick Store, Lower Queen Street—

300 bbls. FLOUR,	30 doz. BROOMS,
20 casks Kerosene,	20 " Buckets,
100 boxes Clothes Pins,	20 " Hoop Skirts,
5 puns. Molasses,	10 " Wool Hoods,
5 hhds. Sugar,	10 cases Old Tom Gin,
10 chests Tea,	10 " Scotch Whiskey,
10 ½ chests do.,	20 " Ginger Wine,
10 boxes Axes,	10 " Raspberry do.,
20 kegs Nails, (assorted;)	100 reams Wrapping Paper,

Together with Sundry other Articles.
W. D. STEWART.
Jan. 4, 1870. pat & 1sl till sale

Public Lands.

Townships Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, and 64.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will attend as follows, viz:—

On Tuesday, the 17th day of January inst., at Mr. Owen McKenna's, on the Montague Road, near Belfast, Lot 58.

On Thursday, the 19th day of January, inst., at Mr. Kennedy's, Wood Islands.

On Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st days of January, inst., at Mrs. McLure's, Murray River Mills, Lot 63.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th days of January, inst., at the establishment of P. Gaul, Esq., Montague Bridge, Lot 53, for the sale of Wilderness Lands and the receipt of balances and instalments due by purchases of lands on said Townships.

FRANCIS KELLY,
Land Office, Ch'town, Commissioner.
Jan. 4, 1871. tie p a e till Jan. 15.

Prince of Wales College.

THE Prince of Wales' College and Grammar School will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 4th January next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

In order to prevent inconvenience in the arrangement of the Classes, it is desirable that the Students intending to enter for the ensuing term, should be in attendance within the first week from the opening.

☞ By a By-law of the Board of Trustees and Governors, passed on the 20th February, 1869, it was ordered that all Tuition Fees for the College and Grammar School Departments be paid in advance.

J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Sec'y.
Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1871.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company for the appointment of Officers for the current year, and other purposes, will take place at Scott's Hall, on Monday, the 23rd day of January next, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

By Order of Directors,
HENRY PALMER,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street, 3 th December, 1870. 3 is1 ex

1871. CARD. 1871.

THE Subscriber avails himself of this method to return his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends, at home and abroad, who have patronized him during the past year, and now most respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

N. RANKIN,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Corner Pownal and Water Streets.
Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1871.—1m

House to Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Prince Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Walter C. Grant. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to

PEAKE BROS. & Co.
Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1871.—tf

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office and Sales Room to Martin Hogan's New Brick Store.

W. D. STEWART.
Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1870.—1m

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the Subscriber will, in future, be carried on under the Firm or style of HYNDMAN BROS., Mr. Fred. W. Hyndman being admitted a Partner.

P. W. HYNDMAN.
Jan. 4, 1871. 3w

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned having this day entered into Copartnership, will carry on a General Shipping and Commission business, under the Firm or style of HYNDMAN BROS.

P. W. HYNDMAN.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Jan. 4, 1871. 3w

Notice to Debtors.

ALL parties indebted to the Subscriber will please make immediate payment at the office of HYNDMAN Bros.

P. W. HYNDMAN.
Jan. 4, 1871. 3w

MAILS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mails for the United States and the Dominion of Canada, will, until further notice, be closed at this office every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evening at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, will be closed every alternate THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:

Thursday, 5th Jan.	Saturday, 4th March
Saturday, 7th	Thursday, 16th
Thursday, 19th	Saturday, 18th
Saturday, 21st	Thursday, 30th
Thursday, 2d Feb.	Saturday, 1st April
Saturday, 4th	Thursday, 13th
Thursday, 16th	Saturday, 15th
Saturday, 18th	Thursday, 27th
Thursday, 2d March	Saturday, 29th

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

JOHN A. MACDONALD
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Charlottetown, 28th Dec. 1870.

WANTED!

WANTED immediately, a TEACHER, for the New Grammar School, North Side St. Peter's Bay. Apply to the undersigned.

SIMON BULGER,
DONALD McINNIS,
ROBERT LEWIS,
RICHARD DUNN,
Trustees
Rd. St. Peter's Bay, Dec. 28, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, D. H. MACKINNON, do, by virtue of Authority vested in me, as Proprietor of the "New York Clothing Emporium," issue this, my Proclamation, the 29th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is binding to all intent and purposes, that, whereas, this Fashionable Street has been neglectfully miscalled Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereon, nor appropriate to the business thoroughfare of so magnificent a location for business purposes. Considering that all the Great Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called

"BROADWAY,"

Where I sell the most handsome and most stylish fitting Garments ever manufactured in Charlottetown or any other place. You can call, gentlemen, and examine my Stock of Cloths, my Fashionable made up Garments to order, my ready-made Garments, which alone excel any custom work in Charlottetown. Come and we will suit you to anything you want in our line, to suit your own notions of comfort and style, as well as our stylish and comfortable ideas, cut and mechanism. You can have all these Cheap, at

"The New York Emporium,"
Broadway, - - Charlottetown.
—BY—
D. H. MACKINNON.

November 16, 1870.

REMOVAL.

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
REMOVED TO
Reddin's Corner,
QUEEN STREET.

OWING to the increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger Premises, and having received, per "Etna," ex Halifax, over

Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Napps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c.,

TOGETHER WITH

Furnishing Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

He is now prepared to accommodate his Customers in first-class style. Cutters and Workmen unsurpassed in P. E. Island. Nothing will be left undone to ensure satisfaction. A call solicited.

J. W. FALCONER.

Ch'town, Oct. 5, 1870.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
Queen Street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

It is very large, and must be converted into CASH. To accomplish this, all will be offered at prices which must insure a sale. Our Stock o

DRESS GOODS

is large and varied, ranging from the lowest prices to materials of the best and most fashionable winter goods.

LADIES' MANTLES AND MANTLE CLOTH,

Silk Fringes, Braid and Trimmings, in variety; Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c.

In Winter Coatings, Fancy Coatings, Trowserings, Blue and Black Cloths, we admit of no competition. Ours is undoubtedly the Stock of the City. To this and the following we invite the especial attention of buyers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

in various makes of cloth and styles, to suit all. Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, and Hosiery, Flannel, in all colours and makes, Blankets, very cheap, Hassocks, Shirtings, Hoyle's Prints, and all other Cotton Goods; Carpets, of all kinds, from the lowest grade, at 9d per yard, to that of the best quality, at 11s. 6d.

It is needless further to enumerate our Stock. We ask a call, feeling confident of our ability to convince all that what we state above is true.

MASON & HENDERSON.

December 7, 1870.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

LATEST STYLES!!!

IN

FITCH, STONE MARTIN,
MINK, SEAL, GERMAN MINK,
ALASKA MINK, &c, &c., &c.,

IN

VICTORINES, COLLARS, RUFFS,
SKATING MUFFS, &c, &c., &c.

As the Stock is large, the above Furs will be sold very Cheap.

All Furs warranted free from moths.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR
MINK, FOX, MUSKRAT & OTTER.

A. B. SMITH,
South Side Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1870.

DECEMBER, 1870.

NEW GOODS.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Queen Street,
ARE NOW OPENING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF

GOODS!

FOR THIS SEASON.
CONSISTING OF
WATERPROOF CLOTH,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM
4s. 6d. per Yard.

Wide French Twills
AND
FRENCH MERINOES,
IN
Black and various Shades, including the
NEW MAROON COLOR,
NOW SO POPULAR,
at 1s. 10½d. per yard & upwards.

Figured Silk Repp Dresses,
HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Plain and Checked Winceys,
Thin Black Coburgs and Lustres,
Grey and White Blankets,
Black Velveteens,
Winter Caps, &c, &c.

Dec. 28, 1870.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!
FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

THIS splendid Weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions or Trades, will find the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of great value and interest.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory, in the land, besides affording a continual source of Valuable Instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European Writers, and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

An Official List of all the Patents issued is published weekly.

The Yearly Numbers of the *Scientific American* make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in size to four thousand ordinary book pages.

Specimen copies sent free.

TERMS:—$3 a year; $1.50 half year; Clubs of ten copies for one year, at $2.50 each, $25, with a splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring PATENTS.

The best way to obtain an answer to the question—Can I obtain a Patent? is to write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., who have had over twenty-five years' experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the invention, should be sent.

For instructions concerning American and European Patents, Caveats, Re-issues, Interferences, Rejected Cases, Hints on selling Patents, Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office, the new Patent Laws, Examinations, Extensions, Infringments, &c., &c., send for Instruction-Book, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential. Address,

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
37 Park Row, New York.

Dec. 28, 1870.

Lottery,

In aid of the New Church at Vernon River.

A SPLENDID SILVER JUG, valued at about One Hundred Dollars, currency, and presented by a lady parishoner, for the benefit of the New Church, about to be erected at Vernon River, will be disposed of, by lottery, on

St. Patrick's Day, next.

Tickets, only 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the stores of the Hons. D. Brenan and F. Walker, and at Owen Connolly's, Esq., also from the Committee of Management, at Vernon River.

The winning number will be published in the first issue of the HERALD, after the day of drawing. The names of all purchasers of tickets to be forwarded to the Revd. James Phelan, P. P. of Vernon River, on or before the 10th March, next.

The Jug can be seen at the store of the Hon. D. Brenan.

Vernon River, Nov. 2, 1870.

General News.

THE LATE EARL OF ABERDEEN—MYSTERIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS EXPLAINED.—New York advices of the 14th, contain the following:—

Two years ago, the following advertisement appeared in every paper in the country:

"Dod—I am well, but we are in affliction, and I long for you, that we may comfort one another. There is a letter to 'Dod' at the Post office, New York.
M. A."

It was continued for nearly six months, exciting universal curiosity and comment. It was followed by a second, as follows:—

"Meklick—I have been seriously ill, getting better, but very weak. Come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think.
(Signed) M. A."

These advertisements, it is now ascertained, were inserted in order, if possible, to find the Earl of Aberdeen, a young man who left his wealth, titles and honors in 1866, when but twenty-five years of age, to follow the sea as a common sailor. The Earl of Aberdeen is one of the oldest Scotch titles, originating in the seventeenth century. The first Earl was Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. The father of this young man was at the head of the famous Aberdeen Ministry during the Crimean war. He was invested with the right to a seat in the House of Lords, under the title of Viscount Gordon, of Aberdeen, by royal decree, in 1814. The estate is estimated to yield an income of £40,000 sterling, per annum. The young Earl came to this country and shipped as a common sailor in trading vessels on the Atlantic coast. February 6th, 1867, he was made a mate by certificate from the American Shipmaster's Association, under the name of George Henry Osborne. On the 27th of November, 1868, he was granted a master's certificate, and was in command of the schooner Walter, of Richmond, Maine. In January, 1870, he shipped as mate on the three-masted schooner Hebra, bound from Boston to Melbourne, Australia, and thence to China. On the sixth day out, he was washed overboard and drowned. During the first two years of his absence, he remained in correspondence with his relatives, but kept his employment a secret. A little more than two years ago, his next younger brother and heir presumptive died. He had then ceased writing home. The fact explains the "Dod" advertisement, that being his pet name. As it and the subsequent advertisement failed to find him, the matter was put in legal hands and the ablest detectives of England and America have since been in search of him. They had succeeded in merely striking the trail at the time of his shipment on the Hebra. Some months ago, having become convinced of his death, a commission was sent out from the English Court of Chancery to gather proofs, with a view to the succession of the titles and estate. That commission is still pursuing its duties and is now in Boston at work. It has obtained photographs of the seaman Osborne, together with specimens of his handwriting, which fully identify him as the missing Earl. The ship Hebra has been chartered to proceed to England with her ship's company, the same as at the time of Osborne's death, to give evidence of his death. There seems to be no doubt of his death, and that the Hon. John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, the youngest and only surviving brother, succeeds to one of the oldest titles and wealthiest estates in Scotland. The revenues of the estate which have accumulated during the Earl's absence alone amount to nearly a million dollars. The Earl had refrained from drawing a single farthing during all his wanderings, but, on the contrary, had accumulated a fund from his earnings, which was deposited in Savings' Banks here and in Boston. It is supposed that it was his intention, when able, to purchase a ship and sail back to Aberdeen on his own quarter-deck, the product of his own industry.

THE FIFTH AVENUE CATHEDRAL.

The great Roman Catholic Cathedral, covering the entire square between Fifth and Madison avenues, and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, New York, is rearing its vast proportions above the ground level with increased rapidity. The entire area of ground occupied by the edifice proper, is 1¼ acres. The huge enterprise, commenced about five years ago, during the lifetime of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now progressing towards completion as rapidly as circumstances will admit, under the direction of Archbishop McCloskey. The time estimated as necessary to finish the work is about twenty years. At present, considerably over one hundred men are employed in quarrying, stone-cutting, masonry, and general labor. The marble used is quarried at Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad, and is brought directly on the premises by a special branch track. It is one of the very best quality for building purposes, being of fine, large chrystals, of an even consistency and uniform color. Some of the blocks are very heavy, weighing from ten to fifteen tuns each.

The walls have now reached a height of fifty-four feet to the triforum, and are ready to receive the cornices and parapet. Next season the columns for the clear story and the arches, will be reared; the entire front wall will also be completed. The transepts are now finished. The large Gothic windows, some twenty feet above the ground level, are all finished, and indicate the grandeur of the flood of light that they will admit through gorgeous stained glass. The mullions, traceries, etc., are all very delicately and beautifully wrought, but are not to be compared to the splendor of the greater upper windows in the clear story, yet to be erected.

A meagre idea of the stupendous work can be gleaned from these items:—The distance from the floor to the ceiling is to be 110 feet. The edifice is cruciform in shape; it is 185 feet wide at the transepts, and 330 feet in length. There will be two towers and two spires, each 330 feet high—the ground length of the building.

The side walls are between three and four feet thick; the tower walls between twelve and fourteen feet thick; the clear-story walls are to be 3 feet thick. About $800,000 will be required for its completion. The grand central entrance on Fifth avenue, lately completed, is a marvel of stately beauty and architectural finish. It is 70 feet in height, 33 feet in width, with opening doors 25 by 15 feet in dimensions. The marble work is most elaborately wrought. Rich carvings—the archiepiscopal coat of arms, the mitre, keys, &c., form the key-stone piece; lilies of the valley, grapes of Eschol, grains of wheat, wreaths of ivy, myrtle, olive branches, etc., ornament the sides. Incomplete as it is in every part, already the Cathedral is a thing of wondrous and fairy-like beauty. Its grand doorway is a marvel of art, its walls, like carven snow in their purity, and, with infinite grace, are blended, in their buttresses and pillars, massive strength with ethereal lightness of effect. Inside the walls the picture is a strange one. Much of the ground is grass-grown, and piles of debris, masses of carved blocks of marble, mountains of brick and cement, cover the earth here and there.

It is contemplated soon to commence operations on two new buildings, the archiepiscopal palace, on the corner of Madison avenue and Fiftieth street, and the pastoral residence on the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-first street. These will be very large and of elegant design; the same marble, material, and architecture in correspondence with the Cathedral style will be used.—*Scientific American.*

A STEAM ARMY.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Mr. Henry Bessemer, whose name is identified with the process of steel manufacture, has conceived the idea of strengthening our defence by an "auxiliary steam army," which would have at least this recommendation for the economists—that it would cost comparatively little to create, could be cheaply worked in time of war, and during peace would require neither rations, clothes nor pay. His idea is to have a steam fire engine throwing a shower of bullets instead of water. A steam fire engine can throw 181¼ pounds—representing 2,540 Enfield rifle bullets—to a vertical height of one mile every minute, with a consumption of about five pounds of coal and three gallons of water. These bullets would not require to be made up into cartridges, are indestructible either by rain, in the open field, or damp in cellars, and can be easily conveyed without fear of explosion. An increase in the weight of the projectile would increase both its range and force, and two-ounce bullets might be used for long range, being propelled at the rate of 1,000 a minute. A machine with three parallel barrels could throw two-ounce shot at long range from the centre barrel, and one-ounce shot (2,000 a minute) at short range from the side barrels. "We certainly have," says Mr. Bessemer, "in the steam fire engine, irrefragable proof of great projectile power, with steam of only 150 pounds pressure. Such steam would rush into the atmosphere at a velocity exceeding 1,900 feet per second. Now, a two-ounce lead ball presents a transverse area of 6 of a square inch, and consequently steam of 150 pounds pressure would impinge on it with a force equal to 90 pounds. As the weight of the ball is only two ounces, we have a power equal to 720 times the work to be performed. It is fair to infer that under proper arrangements the bullet will acquire nearly the velocity of the issuing steam; but suppose that in practice it falls short of this velocity by some 300 feet per second, we should still have an initial velocity of 1,600 feet per second as compared with the 1,100 or 1,200 feet per second, which is the ordinary velocity of projectiles from the Armstrong gun."

An apparatus of this kind could be constructed far less costly and complicated than the ordinary steam fire engine. Mr. Bessemer further suggests a thin steel mantlet in front of the machine, to protect it and the gunner from the enemy's fire. "Universal motion" for the delivery tube, which could be directed on all sides as easily as the jet of a fire engine, and the combination of this system with that of the Edinburgh traction engine, which, if fitted as a bullet-throwing machine, would not only travel over the common road without horses, but would find its way over very rough ground, would convey stores of any kind to other machines, and, in addition to its own fuel and water, would carry 100,000 bullets for its own use. Mr Bessemer, with prudent patriotism, reserves the details of the apparatus for the consideration of our military authorities.

THE RIFLE OF THE FUTURE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the *Army and Navy Gazette* is premature in announcing the definitive adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle. The trials which were ordered to be carried out by the troops are not yet completed—at any rate, we understand that all the reports have not been received. And it is improbable that any decision will be come to until the whole programme has been worked through. The committee which has been appointed to digest the reports on these final trials, and which will be required to pronounce on the evidence of these trials for or against the arm, is still sitting. We trust, however, that a decision will be come to in time to enable arrangements to be made to discontinue the manufacture of the present large-bore rifles at the close of the financial year, and to commence the re-armament of our regular troops with the more perfect small-bore Martini-Henry. If, by that time, we are not in a position to pronounce decisively as to this arm, we shall begin to despair of a decision ever being come to at all. Assuredly no military arm has ever been subjected to such an exhaustive and thorough trial before its introduction as that which the Martini-Henry has very properly been required to undergo—*United Service Gazette.*

What a Literary Tailor should attempt.—The tale of a coat.

What portions of the body are the best travellers?—The two wrists (tourists).

Mercantile Advertisements.

Christmas Presents.

JUST RECEIVED, at the "American Variety Store," Queen Street, per *City of Baltimore*, from England, *via* Halifax; also, from Boston and New York, an endless variety of

Toys, Fancy Goods.
Jewelry, Stationery, Clocks,
Pictures, Fruit & Confectionary,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

Plain Gold and other Rings, Broaches and Ear Drops, Watches and Guards, Ladies' Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Charm Ornaments.
Belt Buckles, Pen and Jack Knives, Pistols, Gun Caps, Scissors, Razors, Pipes, (various sorts,) Cigar Cases, Hair Oils, Violins,
Bows and Strings, Concertinas and Accordeons, Walking Sticks, Lamps and Glasses, Fancy Soaps, Fine, Tooth and other Combs.
Albums and Work Boxes, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO

Apples,	Tea,
Oranges,	Dried Apples,
Lemons,	Blacking,
Grapes,	Table Salt,
Canned Peaches,	Brooms,
Cheese,	Trunks,
Quinces,	Matts;
Figs,	Matches,
Onions,	Chewing Tobacco,
Sugar,	Cigars, &c., &c.

☞ Also.—The best assortment of small Wares to be had in Town.

All of which will be sold cheaper than any other store in the trade.

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL.
Dec. 14, 1870. 14in

Festive Season!
1870--71!
WATT'S TEA STORE!!

IS the best place for every person in want of good Groceries, to buy. Stock for the present season complete, comprising in part:—

TEA, (defies competition.) Java Coffee, Crushed Granulated, Cienfuegos and Porto Rico Sugars.
Bright Molasses, Crackers, all kinds, (very superior,) Dominion and Island Cheese, Pastry Flour,
Meal, White Beans, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, Raisins, Currants, Corn Starch, Pickles, Spices,
And all articles usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

All of which are offered at lowest paying rates, for Cash.

JOHN CAMERON.
Kent St., Dec. 21, 1870. p 4in

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR.

SELLING CHEAP AT
"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."

ROYAL Dessert Raisins, Layers, Valentias, Sultanas, Currants, Peels, Flavorings, Spices, Figs, Stewing Prunes, China Ginger, Pire Apples, Pears, Peaches, Tamatoes, Green Peas, String Beans, Green Corn, Marmalades, Jams and Jellies, Gelatine, Isinglass, Cooking Wine, English Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c., &c.,

And in fact everything required to make all SUBSTANTIALLY HAPPY throughout the approaching Festive Season.

MACEACHERN & CO.
Dec. 21, 1870.—3w

Port, Sherry, Champagne, Madeira, &c., &c.

Very Superior Old Port, 6s. 3d. per bottle,
Hunt & Newman's 4 Diamond do., 5s. 3d. "
Old Madeira do., 5s. 6d. "
Superior Dinner Port, do., 4s. 3d. "
Old Brown & Golden Sherry do., 5s. 3d. "
Jules Munn Champagne, Julian Claret, Ginger Wine, Lime Juice, Temperance Cordials, all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

MACEACHERN & CO.
"Italian Warehouse," Dec. 21, 1870. 1m

NOTICE. NOTICE.

THE "American Variety Store" is the only place to get all kinds of FRUITS, in season.

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL.
Ch'town, Queen St., Oct. 12, 1870. 3m

Gold and Silver
WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other
GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,
Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, Feb. 16, 1870. Jeweler, &c. 1y

Customs Department,

JULY 30th, 1870.

THE Collector, at the Port of Charlottetown, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in the warehousing of Goods, in the Bonded Warehouse, by Water Street, that the following articles will not be admitted in to said Warehouse, viz:—

Coal and Rock Oils	Burning Fluids
Lucine Oil	Benzine
Benzole	Nitre Glycerine
Gunpowder	Turpentine
Turpenzine,	

and all other such explosive and combustible material.

WM. E. CLARK,
Aug. 10, 1870. h rg Collector.

Business Notices.

A. BERRANS,
BELL-HANGER,
GAS FITTER,
GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,
(*Next to Old Reading Room Building.*)

BEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

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

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class **Water Coolers** on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,
Sold Cheaper than ever.
July 7, 1869. ex

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a large assortment of the following Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gents' English & Geneva
Gold & Silver Watches,
Gold, Silver, Plated, Hair, Silk, Gutta Percha, and Steel Albert
Guards.
Colored & Bright
GOLD JEWELRY,
in great variety.
Jet, Imitation Jet, Vulcanite, Ivory and Steel Jewelry.
Alarm, Striking, and Silent 8 day and 30 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ All articles sold are warranted to be as represented.

W. W. WELLNER.
Upper Great George St., Dec. 21, 1870. 4in

Eastern House!
HEAD SAINT PETER'S BAY.

IN addition to the large and varied assortment of General Merchandize, usually in stock, we, this fall, offer a variety of

Cooking and Box Stoves,
Farmers' Boilers, bbls. and half bbls. good sound Herring.
50 boxes Digby Herring, bbls.
superior Flour, Iron & Steel,
for sleigh shoeing.

BEER & SONS.
Head St. Peter's Bay, Dec. 14, '70. e ea 1m

NOTICE!
New Lumber Yard.

I DO HEREBY wish to inform my customers, both in Town and Country, that I have now on hand, at my New Lumber Yard, next to Mrs. C. McKenna's, "Terrace House," King Street, all kinds of Lumber, for inside finish, and perfectly dry. Pine and Spruce Scantling, Ship Planks, Palings, Fencing Rails, &c., all to suit customers, and Cheap for Cash.

☞ Please call and examine.

JOHN WALSH, Carpenter.
Dec. 14, 1870. 4in

In Store!

250 bbls. Canada FLOUR, (warranted.)
20 crates EARTHENWARE,
20 boxes Mott's SOAP,
10 pun. Choice Retailing MOLASSES,
Bright Porto Rico & Barbadoes SUGAR, in hhds. or bbls.
Chests and half chests Congou TEA,
Hourly expected from Halifax—
50 bbls. choice N. S. Winter APPLES,
For Sale by
FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1870. city pa

ORANGES,
APPLES & LEMONS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
50 Barrels Apples!
IN
Baldwins, Russets and Peppins.

2 bbls. Oranges,	Ginger Wine,
Boxes Raisins,	2 bbls. Lemons,
" Figs & Currants.	Boxes Nuts, (in Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil & Walnut;)
Shelled Almonds, (in Jordan & Valentia;)	Tea, (superior quality;)
Cheese,	Molasses,
Crushed Sugar,	Pepper and Mustard,
Granulated Sugar,	Ground Cloves,
Brown Sugar,	Spices,
Ginger,	Fresh Tamarinds,
Canned Lobsters,	Chewing Gum,
" Salmon,	Soap,
" Peaches,	Tobacco,
Candles,	Scotch Barley,
Cigars,	Raspberry Vinegar, and
Lemon Syrup,	

Flour, by the Barrel or Pound.

All of which will be sold, Cheap for Cash,
BY
ALEXR. McKENZIE,
Queen St., Victoria Buildings, December 7, 1870. Confectioner. 6i

Christmas Presents!

MUSICAL BOXES, large and elegant, playing from four to six tunes each, can be had at a small advance over cost and charges, at

O'Connell's American Variety Store.
Queen St., Dec. 21, 1870. 1sl 4in

Mercantile Advertisements.

Fall and Winter
GOODS!
1870.
MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamers "Dorian," "City of Baltimore," Brig "Argos," Barque "Theresa" and others

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

IN

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscows, Pilots, Whitneys, &c.
Dress Materials, Ladies' cloth and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting.
Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Sontags, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furs.
Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

McKINNON & McDONALD.
Dodd & Roger's Brick Building, Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870.

1870. SPRING. 1870.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to announce the completion of his Spring Importations, comprising his usual general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Bolt, Bar and Sheet Iron, Carriage Springs, Blister & Cast Steel; Cast Steel Axes and Edge Tools;
Wrought and Cut Spikes, Nails and Tacks, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Hammers, Scales & weights, Saddlery Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Paints Varnish
Linseed, Olive, Kerosene, Seal and Codfish Oils, Temperance cordials, Alcohol, Old Jamaica and Demerara Spirits, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, Old Rye and Old Malt Whiskies,
Brandy, Gin, Old Tom, Gingerette, Port, Sherry and Champagne Wines, Dublin, London and Edinburgh Bottled Ale & Porter, Cordage, Canvas and Coils Chain,
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Confectionary, Tobacco, Snuff, Raisins, Currants, Sporting Powder, Patent Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Best Canada Flour and Cornmeal.

A consignment of Dark and Pale Brandy, in hhds., quarter casks and bottles, from the celebrated Vineyard of George Sayer & Co., Cognac, France, per Ship *Assphion.*

All of which is offered for Sale, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market rates.

DANIEL BRENAN.
June 2, 1870.

IN BOTTLES OF FULL SIZE ONLY.
SAYER'S
CELEBRATED
BRANDIES
AWARDED THE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862
BOTTLED AT COGNAC
AND LABELLED, ACCORDING TO AGE,
FINE OLD
CHOICE OLD
VERY OLD
Marked: ; ; ;
TO BE HAD OF THE BEST MERCHANTS.
Preferred by good judges.
N.B.—AVOID INFERIOR BRANDIES AND SMALL BOTTLES.
D. BRENAN, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Clothing, &c.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber has opened, at the Store formerly occupied by MR. ROBERT BELL, opposite the Market House, Queen Square, every description of

Leather and Shoe Findings,
WITH
Balmoral and Gaiter Uppers,
which he will dispose of,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN RENDLE.
Richmond St., Nov. 16, 1870. 3m

Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has opened a Shoe Shop on

DORCHESTER STREET,

Opposite the residence of OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line.

WILLIAM DOUGAN.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

18- NEW STORE -70.
NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber has opened a New Store on Queen Street, in Dunn's Block, nearly opposite Mr. Watson's Drug Store, where he offers for Sale, a carefully selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing Paper Collars, &c.

He, also, calls particular attention to his

TEA.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. G. McDOUGALL.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

Found.

A POCKET-BOOK, containing a sum of money, was found in Charlottetown, about the middle of November last, by the undersigned, who will return it to the owner, by proving property and paying expenses.

MRS. J. HELM.
West River, Lot 65, Dec. 7, 1870.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. *The Edinburgh Review.*

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. *The London Quarterly Review,*

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. *The Westminster Review*

has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. *The North British Review,*

now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,*

was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

Terms for 1870.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 per an.
For any two of the Reviews	6.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and four of the Reviews	15.00 "

Single Numbers of a Review, $1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

Clubs.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to our address.

Postage.

The postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is two cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870, will be entitled to receive one of the Four Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

Back Numbers.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1866, to December, 1869, at half the current subscription price.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, post-paid, $8.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
—A—
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
—OF—
GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIECNE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.
Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and per spicuity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.
New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of a Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,
JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.
The Catholic Publication Society,
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 5,396.
Nov. 1, 1870.

To Coopers!

WANTED, at the "Hillsborough Mills," 20 COOPERS. To good, steady men employment will be given for the winter, and liberal wages paid, either by the day or for piece-work.

CARVELL BROS.
Dec. 14, 1870. tf

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THE Subscriber has just received, from Great Britain, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, &c., &c. Parties desirous of obtaining the above articles, will do well to call at the CASH DRUG STORE, where all the most popular remedies of the day are to be had.

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Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1870.

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THE Subscribers are manufacturing, for the season, a large number of the above. Parties wanting to be supplied, will please leave their orders as early as possible.

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Kent St., next door to Hon. G. Coles'.
Nov. 30, 1870. tf

Steamboat Engines
FOR SALE.

ONE pair of Steamboat Engines connected, direct acting, inverted cylinders of 23 inch diameter by 16 inch stroke, together with screw, propeller and shaft; also, spare propeller and shaft, diameter of propeller, 7 feet 2 inches, and 8½ feet pitch; and donkey steam pump 8 inches diameter; cylinder & boiler 14½ feet high, 9 feet wide and 10 feet long, containing two furnaces 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, and 144 tubes, 6 feet long by 3 inches diameter, made from heavy material. Also, one spare set of engine connections, piston and brasses. The whole is guaranteed to be in the best of order, and complete in all parts.

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Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

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

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

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After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach: consequently, in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

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

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Bad Legs	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
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Chilblains	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
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