

authorize the construction of a railroad in Prince Edward Island. The said bill was read a first time, the first named was read a second time on Saturday next.

A Bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. McNeill to incorporate the Mount Stewart Lime Company—read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

Hon. Col. Scanzarri introduced a Bill to amend the law of evidence, and the object of it was to declare that deeds, grants, powers of Attorney, &c., executed abroad and proved in our Registry Office should be considered prima facie evidence in any court without the trouble and expense of sending a commission abroad, to England, the United States or elsewhere, to go through the form of proof in a Registry Office. The said Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

Hon. Mr. Bell presented a petition of George Peake, Louis H. Davies and others, asking for an Act of Incorporation for a Skating Rink Company.

Hon. Mr. Gossay said that as he saw his honor the "Minister of Public Instruction" (Mr. McDonald) in his place he wished to ask what course was proposed to be adopted with respect to school books. There should be one uniform series prescribed, but instead of one there were five or six different series in use, and having so many was calculated to retard the progress of the pupils, and also to place the teachers at a disadvantage.

Hon. Mr. McDonald replied that when the Free School Act was passed the Board of Education authorized the Irish Series of School Books; but some years afterwards it was brought to their notice that Nelson's Series was preferable and an order was made to adopt that series. Then some two or three years afterwards the Irish improved National Series was brought to the notice of the Board as an improvement upon any in use, and was adopted. That was the only series now authorized by the Board.

Hon. Mr. Bell presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Lots 23 & 34, against the proposed line of railway, and on doing so said it was very respectfully signed by about 400 of his constituents and he trusted it would have some weight with the House.

Adjourned till Saturday next.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 3.

House in Committee on the Bill relating to compensation to tenants. Progress was reported.

The Bill to incorporate the Mount Stewart Lime Company was read in Committee and reported agreed.

The Bill repealing the Inland Fisheries Act was read a first time and passed.

The House went into Committee on Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, and reported progress, after which, those of the House of Commons who were ready were present.

The House then adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon the House went into Committee to resume the consideration of the explanatory bill of a railway.

The following resolution was submitted by the Leader of the Government:

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to commence the construction of works, which created considerable discussion. It was finally passed through Committee and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

The Bill to define boundaries went through Committee without amendment. The House then adjourned until Monday.

DEBATE ON THE RAILWAY.

(Continued.)

Hon. the Leader of the Government, after disposing of an alteration with his colleague (Mr. Howatt) proceeded to announce the false and malicious reports that were circulated and published by a portion of the press of the colony for the sole purpose of defeating the public and private character and with the view of deceiving the general public touching a question of the greatest moment to the best interests of the whole people. He (Mr. Pope) then reviewed, in detail, some of the leading accusations published in the press, and showed that the Government of which he was Leader, was not to be trusted. The position, however, which he and the Government occupied before the public world, in every part of view, compare favorably with that of the railroads and their opponents, attributable to selfish and ignominious motives, more than any well-grounded argument against a railway. His object was, to convince the people of this his native country, that he was acting for their good, and to leave with his own and their children substantial proofs of the justice of his cause, the last resources of the country, and promote its real and material wealth and prosperity, despite the fact that a large number of his unscrupulous opponents. He (Mr. Pope) said the amendment submitted by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wightman) admitted the railroad principles as strongly as he did his resolution, the only real difference being that of surveying the line, which only signified a delay. He then read a communication from Sir Charles Fox and Sons, the well-known Civil Engineers of London, stating that the Island railway could be constructed for £3000 sterling a mile.

Mr. D. Davies defended the Opposition press, and referred to the fact that a large portion of the Island newspapers were in favor of the Government, and should be able to meet the Opposition in any part of the country in debt. The Dominion Government would then have to relieve us and subsequently control our destinies. The course adopted in the resolution to open the question was in accord with the method generally followed in the United States, and was always approved by the best men of the country. He (Mr. Pope) then proposed no question of the correctness of the offer, but in the letter of Sir Charles Fox and Sons, who, no doubt, is very eminent.

Mr. Atty. General said the main idea with the Opposition was, locate the line and go to the point of the railway, and apply to the motives which suggested that certain of action. As to the falsehoods of certain newspapers, all that was required to satisfy the public as to their nature, was knowledge of those who published them. For his own part, he had reason to believe that the number of those patriots were, rather than less than the number of his supporters. How it was, he would ask, that they had not been more active in their support of the Government, when facts and figures were in their hands, and they were not members of the Government from Georgetown and Carleton held up to scorn with their much abused colleagues? The Dominion Government, building their own railroads all over their vast country, and it was utter nonsense to suppose that they would be concerned about local affairs. If companies undertook to build railroads, it was with the view of making money, and not to benefit the Government control the work?

Mr. Sinclair reviewed the question of railroads built by Government, and contended that as a rule such works did not pay when in the hands of Governments, and instances the railways of the adjoining Provinces as proof of his arguments. He then quoted extracts from statistical returns to show the railroads of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick did not pay more than working expenses. He was in favor of railroads, but not on such an extensive scale as that proposed by the resolution of the Leader of the Government, and he was not justified in taking action on such an important matter until the country was prepared for it. If we were placed in embarrassing circumstances, we might be glad to join Canada.

Mr. Howatt was surprised to hear the hon. member for New London (Mr. Sinclair) speak so disparagingly of the railroads in the adjoining Provinces, when facts and figures to the contrary could be produced. He could assure that hon. member that there were those in the Province as opposed to Confederation as he (Mr. Sinclair) could possibly be, and yet they believed a railroad would confer vast benefits on P. E. Island. He might name among those gentlemen, Mr. Anglin, the able and talented editor of the St. John Freeman. He disregarded reports circulated in his papers. The question of a railroad from one end of the Island to the other, commended itself to his mind and judgment, and as shortly would to the mind of every man of sense in the Province. He therefore felt confident of success, and believed that the more vehement opponents of the measure would yet become its enthusiastic admirers. In fact, the resolution of the Opposition was committed to the scheme, the only difference between it and that of the Government being this, namely, the Government resolution limited the cost to £2000 a mile, whilst the Opposition's resolution would allow eight come up to the £3000 a mile, whilst the Opposition's resolution would allow eight come up to the £3000 a mile. It was apparent, that the material of the measure was, to who should have the honor of the commencement and completion of the railroad.

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this country. Some parts of that island might be benefited; but was it just to impose such a heavy debt on the whole Island? Was the question which should weigh with hon. members. It was contrary to the principles of self-government to adopt a measure of such vast magnitude without consulting them.

Mr. Cameron said the propriety of considering the question of a railroad must be apparent to all. It was natural to expect that a measure of such vast magnitude would meet with violent opposition. No public work ever benefited all classes of the community alike. It had been said that a railway would impose heavy taxes on the country without corresponding benefits. Moving machines were universally admitted to be useful inventions; but they imposed a heavy tax on farmers who purchased them. There were various reports circulated to the effect that there was a connection between the railroad question and Confederation; but he felt sure that when a railroad would be a matter of necessity here as in other countries.

Messrs. Howatt and Colbeck spoke against the construction of a railroad, and contended that the people had not been consulted, and that the press of the colony did not support a railroad. He contended that the Government of which he was Leader, was not to be trusted. The position, however, which he and the Government occupied before the public world, in every part of view, compare favorably with that of the railroads and their opponents, attributable to selfish and ignominious motives, more than any well-grounded argument against a railway. His object was, to convince the people of this his native country, that he was acting for their good, and to leave with his own and their children substantial proofs of the justice of his cause, the last resources of the country, and promote its real and material wealth and prosperity, despite the fact that a large number of his unscrupulous opponents. He (Mr. Pope) said the amendment submitted by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wightman) admitted the railroad principles as strongly as he did his resolution, the only real difference being that of surveying the line, which only signified a delay. He then read a communication from Sir Charles Fox and Sons, the well-known Civil Engineers of London, stating that the Island railway could be constructed for £3000 sterling a mile.

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The Herald.

Wednesday, April 13, 1871.

THESE appears in the current number of the Catholic World, an article translated from the German, entitled "Europe's future." Did our space permit, we would say before our readers in its entirety. We are compelled, however, to abridge. This, we shall endeavor to do in such a way as to convey to our readers the full gist of the essay.

The writer assumes that a regeneration of some kind is necessary in Europe; and proceeds to enquire into the nature of the agents that are to effect it. The race theory, he disposes of, by showing that races, as they are now presented to us in Europe, are so mixed up as to defy all attempts at travelling. Next come liberalism. Upon this, as a regenerating agent, the writer says:—"One would have thought that the sanguinary war of 1870, should have dispelled the illusions of liberalism for ever. A state without God, sovereignty of capital, dissolution of society into individuals, united by no other bond than the force of a liberal parliament majority, under the control of wealth; material prosperity of the middle classes, founded on gain and pleasure, and the removal of all historical traditions, all ecclesiastical precepts—such is the dream of this system. Has not the present war dispelled the dream of happiness arising from mere material prosperity? We doubt it. Notwithstanding the many hard lessons which the liberal school has received, it never seems to grow wiser. It is superficial, and never looks into the essence of things. It is in vain to create the present materialism of two great nations on the ill-effects of Napoleon and Bismarck, for liberalism or more materialism, was at the bottom of all their plans. From 1789 to 1870, France, with few exceptions, was governed by liberalism, and the revolutions begot the natural consequences of this system in anarchy and military despotism. France, during this period, has made the most wonderful material progress."

We read lately, in a liberal journal, that the only remedy for the rejuvenescence of states, was the introduction of the individual, and respect for the popular will. Always the same emptiness of phraseology, with these impracticable dabbles in philosophy. What will you do if the infallible "popular will" refuses to recognize the "inviolability of the individual"? Cannot these gentlemen see that their system merely opens the door to socialism? They take

away religion, and teach the epicurean theory of enjoyment; they destroy constitutional forms of government, and base authority on the ever shifting popular whim.

The principles of liberalism, when followed out to their logical consequences, result in socialism, and socialism may, on this account, have its day in Europe's future. It will be a fearful day of disorder and revolution; and day for the wealthier classes; but still only a day. Earthquakes are possible, and sometimes they engulf cities; but they pass away and quiet returns. New vegetation springs up on the ruins. If socialism ever gains Europe, it will vanish in virtue of its own inherent absurdity; therefore, its mastery can never be permanent.

The writer thus characterizes the principles which have governed the international policy of European States since 1789. The French Revolution of that date, had its effects all over Europe. Since that time, liberalism, anarchy and byzantinism, have held alternate sway. The Rompote invasions carried through the rest of Europe the liberal principles of secularization with the code Napoleon. Palmerston was a leader among the liberals, and during this time, English diplomacy played into the hands of all the irreligious and revolutionary elements of Europe. Napoleon the Third became the next representative of this system. He put forward the theory of "non-intervention," of "nationalities," of "sovereignty of the people," as types of the perfection of modern society, and gave to these liberal principles all the sanction of French power.

On the principle of "non-intervention," he prevented the interference of Austria and Spain in favor of the Holy See. He protected the seizure of Naples and Sicily, approved of the invasion of the Papal States, and substituted in the place of dynastic right, and popular right, the colossal delusion of the plebiscite. On the nationality theory, he allowed Austria to be destroyed, and in opposition to the external interests, he founded Italian and German unity. From 1815 to 1849, the "island of power" theory prevailed among the European powers, and the outbreaks in 1848 were merely premature appearances of the socialist element in liberalism. Napoleon corrected these errors, and by his policy which Guizot has happily termed "moderation in evil-doing." Since 1849, law or treaties no longer seem to bind. Nothing is fixed in the public law of Europe. All is whim, might instead of right, sentiment instead of principle. Governments are no longer bound by their treaties, and have become liberal, that is, infidel. According to liberalism, religion is the private affair of each individual. Civil society should recognize no dogma, no worship, no God. We know well that this principle, from its very intrinsic absurdity, cannot be practically carried out. For instance, God will be recognized as the author of all laws, and a constitution, and the external form of religion will be looked at the opening of a new railroad, or a session of Parliament.

In principle, the liberal state ignores all positive religious belief. Its ideal is that a law, passed by a majority of voters remains a law, and the majority votes are not to be considered. The construction of the railroad would benefit his constituents, though, perhaps, it would not benefit the "Old Man of the Valley." And he felt it his duty to support the introduction of the measure, knowing, as he did, that it would confer lasting and general benefits on the whole people.

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A. McNeill, Reporter.

THESE appears in the current number of the Catholic World, an article translated from the German, entitled "Europe's future." Did our space permit, we would say before our readers in its entirety. We are compelled, however, to abridge. This, we shall endeavor to do in such a way as to convey to our readers the full gist of the essay.

The writer assumes that a regeneration of some kind is necessary in Europe; and proceeds to enquire into the nature of the agents that are to effect it. The race theory, he disposes of, by showing that races, as they are now presented to us in Europe, are so mixed up as to defy all attempts at travelling. Next come liberalism. Upon this, as a regenerating agent, the writer says:—"One would have thought that the sanguinary war of 1870, should have dispelled the illusions of liberalism for ever. A state without God, sovereignty of capital, dissolution of society into individuals, united by no other bond than the force of a liberal parliament majority, under the control of wealth; material prosperity of the middle classes, founded on gain and pleasure, and the removal of all historical traditions, all ecclesiastical precepts—such is the dream of this system. Has not the present war dispelled the dream of happiness arising from mere material prosperity? We doubt it. Notwithstanding the many hard lessons which the liberal school has received, it never seems to grow wiser. It is superficial, and never looks into the essence of things. It is in vain to create the present materialism of two great nations on the ill-effects of Napoleon and Bismarck, for liberalism or more materialism, was at the bottom of all their plans. From 1789 to 1870, France, with few exceptions, was governed by liberalism, and the revolutions begot the natural consequences of this system in anarchy and military despotism. France, during this period, has made the most wonderful material progress."

We read lately, in a liberal journal, that the only remedy for the rejuvenescence of states, was the introduction of the individual, and respect for the popular will. Always the same emptiness of phraseology, with these impracticable dabbles in philosophy. What will you do if the infallible "popular will" refuses to recognize the "inviolability of the individual"? Cannot these gentlemen see that their system merely opens the door to socialism? They take

away religion, and teach the epicurean theory of enjoyment; they destroy constitutional forms of government, and base authority on the ever shifting popular whim.

The principles of liberalism, when followed out to their logical consequences, result in socialism, and socialism may, on this account, have its day in Europe's future. It will be a fearful day of disorder and revolution; and day for the wealthier classes; but still only a day. Earthquakes are possible, and sometimes they engulf cities; but they pass away and quiet returns. New vegetation springs up on the ruins. If socialism ever gains Europe, it will vanish in virtue of its own inherent absurdity; therefore, its mastery can never be permanent.

The writer thus characterizes the principles which have governed the international policy of European States since 1789. The French Revolution of that date, had its effects all over Europe. Since that time, liberalism, anarchy and byzantinism, have held alternate sway. The Rompote invasions carried through the rest of Europe the liberal principles of secularization with the code Napoleon. Palmerston was a leader among the liberals, and during this time, English diplomacy played into the hands of all the irreligious and revolutionary elements of Europe. Napoleon the Third became the next representative of this system. He put forward the theory of "non-intervention," of "nationalities," of "sovereignty of the people," as types of the perfection of modern society, and gave to these liberal principles all the sanction of French power.

On the principle of "non-intervention," he prevented the interference of Austria and Spain in

not been neglectful of the interests of the colony...

The Census.—Already, throughout the British Empire, the Census has been taken...

FROM OTTAWA.—Recent telegrams from Ottawa informed us that the Hon. Dr. Tupper...

FOR THE RAILROAD.—On Mr. Haywood, Hon. Mr. Walker, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Dingwall, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Strong, Mr. Hill, &c.

AGAINST THE RAILROAD.—Mr. Haythorne, Hon. Mr. Bever, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Strong, Mr. Hill, &c.

THE COMING SUMMER.—Now that the railway Bill has become law, the early commencement of the work naturally suggests...

A NEW DISCOVERY.—The Boston correspondent of the St. John's Herald, in a letter to the editor, gives the following important information...

On Monday evening, the House of Assembly was in Committee on the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts...

FEARS are entertained for the safety of the barque 'Willa,' of Liverpool, G. B. Capt. Jas. Cole, of New London, P. E. I., commander...

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was duly observed at Somerset, N. B. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. Doyle, the Rev. James MacKenzie...

CHARLOTTETOWN FERRY.—The travelling public put to much inconvenience just now, in consequence of the Ferry Menace...

STEAMERS.—The Steamer 'St. Lawrence' made her first trip for the season, to Pictou, on Thursday last, and returned on Saturday...

GEORGETOWN IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—The opening Lecture for the season, under the auspices of the above Association, was delivered in the old Court House...

THE TRUTH, in a nutshell, is, that in order to defeat, in the Legislative Council, the election amendment Bill of the Nova Scotia Government...

FOREIGN.—The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Saturday last, and the session of the House of Commons...

THE DEATH OF REV. MICHAEL WALSH, Rector of Pictou, N. B., is announced. He died on Saturday last, at the residence of his daughter...

THE SMALL POX is spreading to an alarming extent in France. The disease is also gaining ground in the West Indies...

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW CAROLINA has been impeached and driven from office by the Legislature of that State, on account of arbitrary conduct...

THE SPANISH TROOPS, in Havana, on Sunday took the oath of allegiance to King Amadeus and the Constitution...

THE SPANISH FISHERY.—The Harbor George Standard says, the second Mastiff left here on the 29th inst., on her second trip to the coast...

STOCK FARM PLOT.—J. W. Holman, Esq., bought a pig at the Stock Farm a year ago. In eleven months, she had three litters of 20 pigs, of which she reared 21 altogether...

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NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the Subscriber, for the insertion of Advertisements and Notices in connection with the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Sheriff's Sales, &c., in the 'Herald' or 'Gazette' Newspaper, while the same was published by him, as also for their Subscriptions for the 'Gazette,' are requested to make payment of their respective amounts at the Herald Office, on or before the 15th day of May next...

SPRING GOODS.—Superior Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Extra good finish, 36, 64, to 35s. per yd. New and Desirable Patterns, in Silk Mixed Coatings, Fine Black Doeskins, Very Cheap! Fancy Tweeds and Trowerings, in Good Styles! Silk and Worsted Vestings, in Rich Patterns—for Spring wear. Suits or single Garments made to order, by first-class Cutters, &c.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Queen Street, April 12, 1871.—City pa. Other ad's out.

FOUND.—NATHANIEL PEARSON, of Wainwright, Md., lost a small black dog, with a white collar, on the 10th inst. Reward for its return, \$10.00. N. PEARSON, Wainwright, Md.

REMOVAL! DR. GAFFNEY has removed his Office from DesBrisay's Block to North American Hotel, Kent Street, April 5, 1871.—City pa.

GOODS! 1870. MACKINNON & MACDONALD have just received, per Steamers 'Dorlan' & 'City of Baltimore,' Brig 'Argos,' Barque 'Theresa' and others...

Tea, A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices. MCKINNON & MACDONALD, 201 Queen Street, Nov. 9, 1870.

Business Notices. PATRICK REILLY, Tailor & Furnisher! KENT STREET, KENT'S constantly on hand, and offers for sale, cheap, Superior West of England Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Fancy Coatings.

EXTENSIVE SALE! SPRING GOODS, AT SIX MONTHS' CREDIT. On arrival of Barque 'Mottel,' from London, due here about the 1st May, the Subscriber will offer at Auction a large Consignment of General Merchandise, consisting in part of...

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS! SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at the Post Office, Lot 30, Old Iron Road, until SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., for framing and finishing the outside of the New Parochial House, to be erected on the Chapel Grounds, near Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, according to a plan and specification to be seen at Mr. Treason's Post Office, Lot 30.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Market will be open for the accommodation of the Public on Tuesday, the 4th, Thursday, the 6th, and Saturday, the 8th days of April, inst., being the week before Easter, and will continue to be open on the before mentioned three days in each week for the future, until further notice.

JOHN CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS! Kent Street, Charlottetown. THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large Stock of Marble and Freestone, and is prepared, at any time, to execute orders of every description.

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS Steamship Company. ROYAL MAIL LINE between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

THE IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP 'SERRA,' Capt. PICTOU, N. S. The Iron side-screw Steamship 'GEORGIE,' Capt. Connell. The Iron side-screw Steamship 'GAPE,' Capt. Baquet.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. April 10th. Snow, Unpaid, cargo: Am. Flour, 1000 lbs. ... April 11th. S. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou, N. B. ... April 12th. Echo, Power, Pictou, N. B. ...

NEWEST PATTERNS. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Damasks, Muslins, Curtains. AND ALL OTHER FURNISHING GOODS. 5000 Pieces Room Paper, From 6d. up, (all 12 1/2 length). To our Stock of Black, Blue, and Fancy Coatings, Trowerings, Vestings. We invite special attention.

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS Steamship Company. ROYAL MAIL LINE between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. STEAMSHIP 'SERRA,' Capt. PICTOU, N. S. STEAMSHIP 'GEORGIE,' Capt. Connell. STEAMSHIP 'GAPE,' Capt. Baquet.

CHAMPIONS OF A RUSSIAN PRISON.

The first glimpse of St. Petersburg prison is not particularly impressive. Scattered along the banks of the Neva, it consists of a long, narrow strip of buildings which enclose the two great theatres, and are beyond it on the opposite bank of the Catherine Canal, a large oblong, grayish-white building of considerable elevation, which might at first sight pass for an old warehouse, a second-rate market, or a local barracks; for its long low front and quadrangular form harmonize well with any one of these hypotheses, the only incongruous feature being the corpulent towers which round off the angles of the structure. But as we approach, the rusty gratings which defend the windows, the low leaded-glass doors, the clamps and studded with iron, the vigilant sentries stationed at every corner of the building, tell their own tale; and the ill-omened edifice, dissembling further concealment, lifts its low forehead and peers at us through its countless ranges of half-set eyes, with the sullen unshaded stare of a soulless ruffian.

But it is after nightfall that this gloomy neighborhood wears its dreariest aspect, and its material surroundings most fully assume their terrible significance. Then, like the river of evil name which girdled the classic world of shadows, the thick pall of darkness, the dismal drizzle of the living from the dead. On one side are light and life, flaring through the entrance, involuntarily, the other, gloom, chilliness, solitude—a dreary and desolate atmosphere, a spot with a hideous personality of its own, gloomy, void, ghastly as the last day of a wasted existence, darkened by the deepening shadows of the grave, while, afar off, the dazle and glow of life fade in the dim distance and disappear forever.

At this point, my reverie is broken by the voice of my guide (one of the under-officers of the prison), who points out to me the principal gate of the building, above which stand the rudely carved figures of two angels, cross in hand, as if guarding the entrance. Involuntarily, I glance from them to the hard faces of the gray-coated sentinels; and at that moment as if in answer to my thoughts, a clear rich voice comes floating down from one of the upper windows, singing the following words in that weird plaintive cadence which, in all ages, has been the characteristic of Russian music—the wall of an oppressed people sending up its unspoken prayer to the God of fathers of old.

Where everlasting shame hath fired its dwelling,
Above, two angels hover, cross in hand;
Below, two angels kneel in prayerful telling,
Which the armed sentinels of the prison band.
Gloomy and grim within, beyond the grating
Are life, and liberty, and hope of gain;
But that dull tramp in cadence unmeaning,
Repeats for aye: "Remain, remain, remain."
"Yes, he sings rather well that lad,"
says the official, with the air of a man
praising his pet canary; and it is his own
song too; he made the words, and the
music, and everything; and it is quite a
favorite among the prisoners by this
time.

"What is he here for?" ask I.
"Murder," responds my cicerone,
with a rebuking emphasis upon the word.
"He cut his wife's throat while she
was asleep, and then threw her into the
police. He said he did it because he
couldn't bear to see her starve; but
they say that sort of thing, you know,"
adds the man in office, with a smile of
sneering contempt upon his dirty face.
"They'll send him off to Siberia before
long; but I'll get him to copy me that
song before he goes, for it's rather a good
one."

and two or three sheets of paper, a piece of cord, and an old portmanteau, containing one-rouble note and six kopecks in copper; all these articles, with the exception of the copper money, are registered, and left under the charge of the secretary.

"To the second ward!" says the official to the turnkey in attendance; and then adds, in answer to my enquiring look: "We have four wards, the first of which is for a separate class. On the ground floor are beggars and vagrants of every description. The second ward is reserved for serious offenses, such as murder, forgery, poisoning, robbery with violence, and the like. Above this are the prisoners arrested on suspicion of petty offenses, but not yet tried; and the fourth ward is for young pickpockets, receivers of stolen goods, and the like."

"And do none of them ever contrive to escape?" ask I.
"Very seldom: the sentries are a pretty good assurance against that. Still, one or two do manage to slip away occasionally; and the curious thing is they try to manage it so that some one popular warder may be on guard that day, and get the blame, for some of the men are much better liked by them than others. If an escape occurs during the night, the officer of the watch is answerable; if in the daytime, the blame falls upon the turnkeys. But here comes you; guide; and, as he's a great favorite with the prisoners, and knows them all by heart, he'll be just what you want."

In marches a tall, fine-looking man, in a plain dark uniform—apparently a retired soldier, and far from a young one, as his white hair and mustache testify; but the clear bright eyes, the firm mouth, and bold aquiline profile, give a look of power to the old man's face, that would not mis-become a general, yet his expression is gentle as a child's. He makes his salute, and awaits his orders, which are, to take me to the prison, and to answer any questions that I may wish to ask.

Away, then, we go across the great court of the prison, in the mid of which stands a small dovecot, set up, if the prison tradition may be relied upon, at the personal expense of one of the "respectable" inmates, for the diversion of his less fortunate brethren, whose melancholy faces may be seen peering through the gratings in the centre of the court, which is enclosed by a strong wooden palisade, more than twelve feet high, surmounted by a double row of spikes, is divided into a number of little gardens, paved off from the recreation officially granted to the prisoners. My old man looks kindly at the little pots, and remarks that "they're a great comfort to the poor old fellows, which are not been long here yet: when the flowers come peeping up from the earth, it's just as if their children were coming to see them." And it is not without regret that he tells his frightful story of having suffered any extraordinary hardship. True, he has been robbed, starved, cast out of doors in his sickness like a dog, forced to eat grass, and burrow in a thicket like a hunted wolf; and, finally, imprisoned for trying to sustain life by begging; but what then! "There's nothing to be done; we must just bear it," is motto of poor Russia for many a sad century.

What vexes our turnkey?—Doubtless the Democrat!—He who has no opinions which we would not willingly exchange for truth, is alone competent to judge with impartiality of the value of any new discovery or invention designed to benefit humanity. Thirty years ago, when Thomas Holloway, of London, then comparatively unknown to the world, ushered before the world the two remedies that have since given him a passport to immortality, he was met on the very threshold of his philanthropic enterprise by detraction and abuse. But there were some enlightened minds who saw from the first that the introduction of his medicine was destined to mark a grand epoch in the annals of medical science. They had read his statements, examined his theory, and, above all, they had seen the properties which he claimed for his Pills and Ointment, and, finally, imprisoned for trying to sustain life by begging; but what then! "There's nothing to be done; we must just bear it," is motto of poor Russia for many a sad century.

As he settles himself again into his seat, an indefinable impulse prompts me to cross the room and address him.

"Well brother, what do you here for?"
"I was begging," answers the man in a flat toneless voice, terribly consonant with his lifeless physiognomy.
"Are you from the country?"
"Yes."
"And what brought you to Petersburg?"
"To look for work—there was none to be got at the village. I worked for a bit, till I'd saved twenty-five roubles, and then I thought of going home again. But when I got down to the station, there was a great crowd, and in the crowd my money got stolen. I couldn't go back with nothing, so I staid here."
"Have you got a wife?"
"Yes; but she's down at the village, somewhere. I'm better without her: two cat more than one."
"And how do you live after your money was stolen?"
"I got a day's work here, and a day's work there; and sometimes I had work for two days or a week together; and somehow I managed to scrape on."
"I fell ill while I was working in a wood-yard on one of the canals; and when the master saw it, he said: 'You'll be no use to us now, and we can't be bothered with sick fellows here; be off with you?' So I went."

"Where to?"
"Into the bushes."
"What bushes?"
"The bushes down by the Moskovski Barrier; there are plenty of them there."
"And all the time?"
"Yes, rather bad; but I lived through it."
"But where did you sleep, then?"
"In the bushes, the same as in the daytime. I'd a pretty thick sheepskin frock, and when I got well into the bushes, and rolled myself up close, I could sleep well enough."
"Well, I didn't care to eat much then; but sometimes I crept out on the high road, and got a kopeck or two from the people who passed; and then I would buy a roll of bread at a little shop close by, and that would serve me a day, or perhaps two. I got berries, too, here and there; and then I used to eat grass, sometimes. When I got better, I came out of the bushes; but I wasn't strong enough to work, so I took to begging; and for that they brought me here."

"How long were you in the bushes, then?"
"Not very long—about six weeks altogether."
"And how do you like being here?"
"Very well. I've got plenty to eat, and I can sleep as much as I like. What more could I want?"
"What induced? The question is a fitting one to this brief and graphic epitome of a lifetime. The cool, matter-of-course way in which he tells his frightful story, shows that he at least has no conception of having suffered any extraordinary hardship. True, he has been robbed, starved, cast out of doors in his sickness like a dog, forced to eat grass, and burrow in a thicket like a hunted wolf; and, finally, imprisoned for trying to sustain life by begging; but what then! "There's nothing to be done; we must just bear it," is motto of poor Russia for many a sad century.

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"Good morning, Father Ivan; we were beginning to fear that we shouldn't see you to-day."
"Have you brought us any more articles?"
"Yes, I have. I know how to read, and he'll read them to us."
"We're going to get up a little carnival to-night—will you come and see it?"
"Gently, lads, gently!" interposes Ivan, waving them back: "make room for this foreign baron, who has come to pay you a visit."
The presence of an unprofessional visitor is a novelty to these outcasts, who survey me at first with not over-friendly curiosity; but the consignment of a few kopecks to the hands of my conductor, for their benefit, raises me greatly in their estimation, and there is a general murmur of uncouth thanks. Exchanging a few words with two or three of them, and casting a passing glance at the absorbed draught-players (who have already returned to their game with true Russian fervor), I am about to depart, when one of the sleepers, in the further corner, slowly uncovers himself, and slowly raises his head, disclosing a face which arrests me as if spell-bound.

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 "Times," via Halifax, over
Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Nappas, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c.,
TOGETHER WITH
FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
He is 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.
Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 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 misnamed Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereof, 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 by 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.

FURS!
SELLING OFF!!!
FURS!
VICTORINES, BOAS, COLLARS, MUFFS, &c., &c.,
- - - - - AND - - - - -
FUR CAPS.
The Balance of our Fur Stock Selling off at Cost Prices:
Buffalo Robes,
VERY CHEAP.
AT THE
FUR STORE,
South Side Queen Square.
A. B. SMITH.
Charlottetown, Jan. 25, 1870.

NEW DRUG STORE.
WILLIAM B. MORRISON
Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country, that he has just received a supply of
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
Per S. S. City of Baltimore and City of Cork, from England, via Halifax, and commenced business as a
Chemist & Druggist,
On the South Side of Queen Square, (near the Book Store of D. Laird, Esq.).
And hopes, by strict attention to all the duties connected therewith, to merit a share of Public patronage.
Mr. Morrison trusts that seven years' experience in the art of
Compounding & Dispensing,
Combined with unremitting care, will not fail to inspire confidence, and give every satisfaction.
Special personal attention will be given to the Dispensing Department.
And all Prescriptions made up in the most careful manner, by day or night, and at the lowest possible prices.
Watson's Celebrated Condition Powders and Schedules, or Worm Candy, and all the Patent Medicines in vogue.
Agent for John Wyeth & Brother's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Compound Syrup of Phosphates, or Chemical Food, and a lot more of their valuable preparations always on hand.
WM. B. MORRISON
Charlottetown, Jan. 11, 1871—3m

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

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 position 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 81st 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 Quarterly 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 - - \$1.00 per an.
For any two of the Reviews - - 6.00 "
For any three of the Reviews - - 12.00 "
For all four of the Reviews - - 22.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine - - 4.00 "
For Blackwood and one Review - - 7.00 "
For Blackwood and 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, 25 cents.
Single Numbers of Blackwood, 25 cents.
The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.
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.
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, 1865, 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., N. Y.

Notice!
The fast-selling Schooner "A. R. McDonald," will sail, as Passenger, between Souris and Charlottetown, for the Season, on the opening of the Navigation.
Agents:
Hon. W. W. Loom, Charlottetown,
N. B. DONNICK DEAGLE, Master,
Souris, March 16, 1871.

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, and contains original and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing
New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufacturing, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.
Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and People of all Professions or Trades, will find the
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We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity, 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:
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3 Monday
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7 Friday
8 Saturday
9 Sunday
10 Monday
11 Tuesday
12 Wednesday
13 Thursday
14 Friday
15 Saturday
16 Sunday
17 Monday
18 Tuesday
19 Wednesday
20 Thursday
21 Friday
22 Saturday
23 Sunday
24 Monday
25 Tuesday
26 Wednesday
27 Thursday
28 Friday
29 Saturday
30 Sunday
FRI
Ref. (qual) P.
Do, by the mail
Pork (carrons)
Do, small
Mutton, per lb.
Veni, per lb.
Clover, per lb.
Butter (fresh)
Do, by the tub
Cheese, per lb.
Do, (new milk)
Tallow, per lb.
Lard, per lb.
Flour, per 100
Oatmeal, per 100
Buckwheat, 50
Eggs, per doz.
Barley, per bush
Oats, per bush
Green Peas, per
Potatoes, per bush
Turnips per bush
Green Peas, each
Poultry, each
Poultry, each
Ducks
Codfish, per
Herring, per
Mackerel, per
Hay, per ton
Straw, per
Potatoes, per
Timothy Seed
Hempseed, per
Clover, per lb.
Hides, per lb.
Wool
Sheepskins, per
Apples, per bush
Pears, per bush
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(Corner of
Hon. D.
WILLIAM
DISCOUNT
Hours of
and from 3
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deposits: Tu
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