The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. NO. 48

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

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ALMANACK FOR SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 7h. 56m., evening, N.E.
New Moon, 8th day, 10h. 2m, evening, N.W.
First Quarter, 16th day, 11h. 16m., evening, N.
Full Moon, 24th day, 9h. 53m., morning, S.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	5 22	6 35	5 27	10 50	13 10
2	Sunday	26	43	6 31	11 45	9
3	Monday	28	31	7 39	morn.	8
4	Tuesday	30	30	8 47	0 42	4
5	Wednesday	31	28	9 51	1 47	12 58
6	Thursday	32	26	10 47	2 50	55
7	Friday	33	24	11 34	3 52	52
8	Saturday	34	22	morn.	sets	49
9	Sunday	35	20	0 56	6 39	46
10	Monday	37	19	1 18	7 7	44
11	Tuesday	38	17	1 38	7 38	40
12	Wednesday	39	15	2 15	8 9	37
13	Thursday	5 40	13	2 53	8 43	34
14	Friday	41	11	3 31	9 17	31
15	Saturday	42	9	4 15	9 58	28
16	Sunday	43	7	5 2	10 40	25
17	Monday	44	5	5 55	11 30	22
18	Tuesday	45	4	6 50	morn.	20
19	Wednesday	46	6 3	7 50	0 22	18
20	Thursday	47	1	8 47	1 20	15
21	Friday	48	5 59	9 45	2 22	11
22	Saturday	50	57	10 38	3 27	7
23	Sunday	51	54	11 27	4 36	2
24	Monday	52	51	11 59	rises	11 57
25	Tuesday	53	48	even.	6 40	53
26	Wednesday	54	46	1 5	7 16	50
27	Thursday	55	44	2 32	8 0	47
28	Friday	56	43	3 20	8 47	45
29	Saturday	57	41	4 16	9 30	41
30	Sunday	58	39	5 16	10 36	36

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CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 31, 1866.

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Lard, per lb.,	9d to 10d
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Barley, per bushel,	5s to 6s 6d
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Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	7d to 9d
New Potatoes, per peck,	1s 6d to 2s
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Fowls, each,	1s 6d to 2s 3d
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Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1865.

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The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
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AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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E. REILLY.

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

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Miscellaneous and General News.

THE BATTLE OF BLUEMENAU.

EBENTHAL, July 22.—An armistice for five days has been agreed upon; it came into effect at noon to-day, and will expire at midday on Friday next; but an action has been fought this morning by the 7th and 8th Divisions, who moved at day-break on Presburg, by the left bank of the March. The Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army, not being aware that any decision had been arrived at relative to the suspension of hostilities, on hearing last night that the Austrians were in position to bar the way near the village of Bystenitz, was forced to order General Franskey to attack them, and so a combat was commenced, which may either be the last in the war, or only the first of a series of fights which will doubtless be necessary before in the event of a resumption of hostilities, the Prussian army can cross the Danube.

Yesterday afternoon three divisions, under the orders of General Fransky, were bivouacked on the road which leads down the left side of the March from Goding to Presburg, and occupied a position in that road between the villages of Stampfent and Bystenitz, with their advanced guard pushed forward a little in front of the latter village. The Quarter-Master-General of the 1st army, General Steulpnaged, attended by Count Hasler, of the general staff, had yesterday afternoon been making a reconnaissance of the Austrian positions on the north of the Danube, and arrived in the evening at the bivouacs of Franskey's division. It was soon found that the Austrians held the village of Bluemenau, which lies on the same road, about five miles near Presburg, in strong force; and it was extremely desirable to secure the town of Presburg, from which the Danube could be easily passed. Count Hasler was despatched to Ebenthal to request Prince Frederick Charles' permission for an attack on Bluemenau. The staff-officer reached headquarters towards midnight. At this time, Prince Charles was ignorant that an armistice would be agreed to, and he sent back the desired permission.

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION.

The Austrian position was shrouded by the woods and by the broken ground, but a reconnaissance, made with considerable difficulty, showed that they were in considerable force. Their centre held the villages of Bluemenau and Kalterbrun and the ground between; the left was in the fir woods of the Thebenberger, stretching towards the March. Their right extended from the village of Bluemenau about half a mile up the lower spurs of the Carpathians.—The position was strong and formidable, the ground gave no open field for the play of the needle-gun; but Franskey not only determined to carry the position, but also had the bold design of cutting off from Presburg, and capturing the greater part of the defending force and all their artillery, and in all human probability he would have done so, had not the good fortune of Austria brought the combat to a premature close.

General Bose was directed to take two regiments, the 21st and 71st, each of three battalions, making a total force of under 5,000 men, for these regiments have had their ranks thinned by the war, by the mountain path leading from Bystenitz, and gain the rear of the enemy near the Gamsenberg, so as to cut off their retreat to Presburg, while Franskey himself determined, with the remainder of his troops, to attack the position in front. About half-past four this morning Bose's men began their march, and, disappearing into the wood, began their ascent of the difficult mountain path. Their way was long and rugged, so that time had to be allowed them to gain the Gamsonberg, and it was not till after six that Franskey gave the signal for the advance of the troops on the main road.

EARLY SKIRMISHES.

Then the advanced guard began to move briskly forward, and the rest of the little army followed in battle array. Skirmishers pushed forward through the fields on the left, pushing up close to the wood on the mountain side; their supporters moved in small clumps here and there behind them; a larger body marched along the road, and behind them, spread out right and left, came the heavy columns of the infantry, and the broad-fronted batteries of guns. On the right of the road a squadron of Hussars glided with the cheery noise of clinking sabres and ringing steel over the meadows and flat stubble fields, pushing forward on their way scouts, who, carbine in hand, spread, a thin curtain of horsemen, before the main body. Slowly and steadily the columns moved; the men were very silent, for they all felt that stern, subdued excitement which always appears to pervade every breast when a battle is close at hand, and the sound of the measured tread of the battalions and the rumble of the guns almost unbroken. The advanced guard approached to within three thousand paces of the point where the railway, marked by its long line of special telegraph posts, could be seen closing into the road from the right, and where the dark green fir woods behind it showed that there was the Austrian position; but no signs of the enemy could be seen, except two squadrons of Lancers—one considerably in the rear of the other—which stood on the level ground to the right of the road in front of the railway, motionless as statues, with the pennons of their lances faintly fluttering in the breeze. Then suddenly the well-known cloud of white smoke, which shows where a gun has been fired, rose from the raised ground between Bluemenan and Kaltenbrun, and a whizzing, whistling shell rushed through the air over the heads of the Hussars on the right of the road. The Prussian guns came quickly into action, and opened on the spot where the cloud of smoke had risen, and where, in a few moments, repeated flashes of fire and many more clouds of heavy hanging smoke announced that a strong Austrian battery had its post.

A CAVALRY COMBAT.

While the artillery fight was going on, the dark green Hussars on the right began to move quickly forward, and rushed in full career against the foremost squadron of Austrian lancers. These did not stand motionless now. Slowly at first, and then more quickly, they began to advance against the Hussars, and when the two squadrons came within a few hundred yards of each other, both urged their horses to their utmost speed, and with a mighty clatter dashed together.

The rough embrace lasted but for a moment; then the Lancers scattered and fled, for the Hussars were stronger and better mounted, and their mere weight smashed the Lancers' ranks. These pursued a short distance, capturing several prisoners, but they could not follow far, the other squadron of Lancers looked threatening, and the Hussars had no reserve near at hand. The cavalry combat, though short, was severe; many men were down on both sides, and Major Von Hymen, commanding the Hussars, had the whole side of his face laid open, but refused to leave the field, and commanded his squadron throughout the day.

In the meantime, the cannonade increased in the centre, more Prussian guns were brought into action, and more Austrian pieces were firing between Bluemenau and Kaltenbrun, and at 8 o'clock, when the action had lasted about an hour, forty Austrian and thirty-six Prussian guns were pounding against each other. Casualities began to increase, one Prussian battery in particular was rapidly being unhorsed, for the Austrians were making good practice, and their shells were bursting at the proper moment.

FIRST NEWS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Half an hour later an officer arrived from Prince Frederick Charles to announce that an armistice was agreed upon, and that it was to commence at mid-day; but Franskey could not stop the fight, for Bose was, with his brigade, committed in the mountains, and if the grand front attack ceased, he would probably, before noon, be captured. But no infantry was sent forward, and the combat was confined to artillery fire alone for more than two hours.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT.

Then Franskey, fearing for Bose, determined to attack the Austrian position with energy, and made his dispositions for a general advance. Gen. Gordon, with four battalions, was ordered to move by a mountain path, which, leaving the road near where the artillery was at present, runs lower down the hills than the way taken by Bose, and comes out on the road again near Bluemenau; when he felt the Austrian right, he was to attack it with vigor, and occupy the village of Bluemenau. At the same time, two battalions were sent against the fir woods near Kaltenbrun to attack the Austrian left, and, if possible, to seize that village, while the main body were to move straight against the front.

The guns were limbered up; the two battalions began moving over the plain towards the wood of Kaltenbrun; Gordon was already on the hill-side, and the main body advanced for about 1,000 paces, when the guns, again unlimbered, came into action, and renewed their fire on the Austrian batteries. About 11 o'clock, the two battalions came within easy distance of the wood near Kalterbrun, and were received by a biting fire from the Austrian sharpshooters in the wood, while to the rear of the guns between Bluemenau and Kalterbrun, they could see heavy masses of infantry ready to resist the front attack. The Prussian battalions immediately opened out, and began to fire against the wood, but the trees hid their antagonists, and they did not seem to cause much diminution of the fire from the forest.

A SEVERE CONTEST.

In the meantime, a message came from Bose, to say that he had debouched on the Gamsen-Berg, and had met the celebrated Austrian Schwartz and Calb brigade. A severe fight took place here; the Austrians poured volley after volley into the head of Bose's column as it attempted to come out of the trees, and so tangled was the jungle that the Prussian marksmen could hardly force through it in order to spread out on either side and open fire against the Austrians. But after a time they succeeded in penetrating through the thick trunks and interwoven branches, and the Prussians debouched and deployed on the Gamsen-Berg. Still the fight went on, but the Austrians were driven back step by step, and at last Bose seized the water mills, and planted his brigade across the road and railway to Presburg, sending a message to Gen. Franskey to say that the enemy's retreat was cut off, and that now the front attack might be pressed hard. It was the receipt of this message that caused Franskey to order the general advance, but before the combat could be finished, the laurels that he would have gained by the capture of the enemy, which would almost certainly have been the result of his skilful dispositions, were snatched from his grasp.

THE ARMISTICE—THE TERMINATION OF THE STRUGGLE.

Time was getting on, and before the front attack was developed, the sun was standing high up in the heavens, and directly south, showing that mid-day had arrived. In a few minutes an officer came out from the Bluemenau position with a flag of truce, and advanced towards the Prussian lines. He was met by a Prussian officer, to whom he reported that an armistice had been agreed upon, to date from mid-day, and that it was already past the hour. In a few minutes the signal to cease firing was sounded along the Prussian ranks, and the combat was broken off. The sudden silence was curious and abrupt: there were none of the dropping shots or single occasional reports in which a cannonade generally dies away; in a moment the roar of the artillery and the patter of small arms ceased, and a curious hum of conversation rose from the astonished soldiers.

The New York Herald gives the following version of an insult which has been offered by Prussia to the United States:—

"Purser Wiechel reports to us that as the steamer was leaving the dock at Bremerhaven, on the 18th of July, a Prussian naval officer boarded the vessel, which lay under the guns of four Prussian men-of-war, and demanded that one of the seamen, named Charles Berger, shipped in New York, should be surrendered to him. Captain Jones, of the *Baltic*, protested against this outrage, but as his vessel was unarmed, he could not do more than protest, and the seaman was delivered up to the Prussians, and transferred to the Prussian man-of-war *Nymphe*. Mr. Edward Ulrichs, our Consular Agent, acted "like a good German burgher, but not as an American citizen," according to Purser Wiechel's account, and the consular certificate which accompanies his letter certainly displays extraordinary meekness. The seaman did not wish to leave the *Baltic*, but was dragged from beneath the protection of the American flag."

The Herald refers to another case of seizure by Austrian officials, of a Mr. Henry Funk, ex-Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, a citizen of the United States, who was travelling in Austria for pleasure, and who was forced into the Austrian army. Here is the Herald's programme for settling these affairs:

"Austria is a poor, weak power, bankrupt in money and reputation, and we should not select her as the nation with which to settle this question of the rights of our citizens at once and forever. The Power for us to grapple with is Prussia, elated with success and full of arrogance and presumption. Let us deal with the great bully first of all, and all the minor Continental States will accept the decision as final. We call upon Secretary Seward, therefore, to take hold of this matter without delay, and not in his usual compromising and un-American style. We want no long and verbose diplomatic correspondence, requiring weeks to write, months to transmit and years to read and answer, while poor Berger is subjected to the slavery of the Prussian naval service, and our flag is stained with this gross and unpardonable insult. In the name of the people we demand that Secretary Seward shall immediately despatch a special agent to the Prussian Government with a peremptory note requiring the immediate release of Berger, an ample apology for the outrage, and such guarantees for the future as will prevent the occurrence of any similar affair. It would be still better to send a message through the Atlantic cable, accompanying it with orders to our fleet in the Mediterranean and to the commander of the Miantonomoh to see that our demand is enforced in the most summary manner. A few shots from our iron-clad will be worth a thousand of the flimsy, flashy letters that Secretary Seward is in the habit of writing."

THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF LISSA.

We hope that the Lords of the British Admiralty will spare no pains in collecting the most accurate information as to the events of the recent engagement between the Austrian and the Italian fleets off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. This is the first naval battle fought in the open sea between two numerous fleets since the introduction of armour-clad vessels. In America, most of the naval engagements in the recent war were between iron-clad fleets and land batteries, and did not afford the means of judging of the best method of fitting out and arming vessels for combat in the open sea. But in the recent engagement in the Adriatic, land batteries had no share, and the result depended on causes which will always have great influence on the result of naval battles. To this country, which must maintain its position on the sea in every quarter of the globe, the result and the circumstances of this and of all similar engagements are of the greatest importance as affecting the construction and equipment of our own fleets.

In reading the accounts of the battle of Lissa it is generally felt, both in Italy and in Europe, that the performances of the iron ships of the Italian navy were much less decisive than had been ant cipated, and that those of the Austrian wooden vessels were much more successful than had been expected. This does not appear to have been owing to any want of courage or seamanship on the part of the Italians. Admiral Persano is well known to be a gallant and skilful officer, and the Italian seamen and officers seem to have fought very bravely: but they appear to have relied too much on their own strength and to have calculated too much on the supposed weakness of the Austrian fleet. In these respects they shared the general opinion prevalent not only in Italy but also in all parts of Europe. How far these opinions will continue to be maintained is now by no means certain.

In the first place, it was supposed that a wooden vessel of war would have no chance whatever in an engagement with well-armed iron-clads; yet in the battle off Lissa the Austrian wooden line-of-battle-ship Kaiser seems to have shown greater fighting powers than any of the iron vessels opposed to her.

At one time she was attacked by four iron-clads, but she not only held her position against them, but sunk one of them, and beat off the other three. It is true that her losses seem to have been very great; but those of some of the Italian iron-clads were still greater, and she remained unvanquished and afloat to the end of the battle whilst two of the Italian iron-clads were destroyed and sunk. It would appear from this that wooden vessels are not to be despised, even in a battle of iron-clads. This is a matter of some consequence to us, who possess at least a hundred such vessels; and though we shall never build another, yet, after the exploits of the Kaiser, we shall know better than to treat our existing wooden vessels as so much firewood.

It would be desirable to know what was the strength of the armament of the Kaiser in the recent battle. Vessels of this kind generally carry very numerous and powerful broadsides, and to that probably her success may be due. The iron-clads, on the contrary, are armed with a smaller number of much heavier guns. In distant fighting there seems every reason to believe that a few large guns are more effective than a more numerous battery of smaller ones; but in close fight the superiority may not be so decisive, or may possibly even be the other way. It would be well, if it were possible, to ascertain what effect was produced by the guns of the Kaiser, and also to what extent she was injured by the fire directed against her.

One thing on which the Austrians seem to have placed great reliance, was the steel shot which they fired against the Italian iron-clads. According to one statement this shot went through the sides of the iron-clads almost as easily as if they had been built of wood. In this way the Austrians chiefly account for the fact that two of the Italian iron-clads were sunk, whilst, according to the Austrian statement, not one of their wooden vessels shared that fate. That two iron-clads were sunk, is beyond all doubt; and it would be very important to know both what was the strength of their armour plates, and what was the nature of the shot by which they were fractured.

Before spending another 50 millions in constructing a new iron fleet, it would be well to feel our way carefully, and especially to avail ourselves of the instruction afforded by the experience of other nations.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A CARD.

Among the many clever things which have lately appeared in the London *Punch*, we select the following for its vein of humour, as well as bitter sarcasm:—

Louis Napoleon begs to inform the Emperors and Kings of Europe, and the Public generally, that his business of Commission Agency is carried on as heretofore at the Palace of the Tuilleries, where he may be consulted daily or, if pressing need be, nightly, and where all confidential letters must be sent. Having a few of the Ideas which belonged to his late uncle, L. N. may be safely consulted on state subjects, and feels himself quite competent to give the best advice. In all matters of dispute, his judgment is proverbial; and, being thoroughly a master of diplomatic language, he is able for his clients to prove that white is black.

Besides giving his advice to Kings and Emperors in need of it, Louis Napoleon is prepared to act for them as Umpire at the very shortest notice and may be relied upon for giving a decision quite unbiassed by any party interested, except, of course, himself. In arbitation cases and quarrels between friends, L. N. may be called in without pecuniary fee, provided there be some little advantage to be gained by him. His knowledge of geography is thoroughly profound, and enables him to render an inestimable service to any one desirous of correcting an old map. Having had great experience in the art of land-surveying, he is ready to advise as to the altering boundaries and removal of landmarks which may be thought a little obsolete and somewhat out of date. L. N. may, in like manner, be privately consulted as to the best means of upsetting an old treaty; and his advice may be had gratis as to changing or removing any ancient bounds of territory, so as to increase his own.

Countries bought and sold, or valued and allotted, as the Umpire may direct. New maps exchanged for old ones. State treaties neatly broken, and the pieces picked up with the utmost care. A few Emperors, like Maximilian, always kept on hand, and ready to be exported at half-a-moment's notice to any nation wanting them. Cracked crowns exchanged, or strengthened and repaired. State secrets kept most carefully. Clever negociators, such as Prince Napoleon, prepared to start upon diplomatic missions, and furnished from Head-quarters with what brains they may require. A private telegraph upon the premises to all the capitals in Europe, and an effecient staff of clerks who sit up day and night.

☞ Address, Louis Napoleon, European Umpire and Commission Agent, Paris.

N. B.—No connection with the opposition firm of NEEDLE-GUN AND BISMARK.

WAR SCENES.

Accounts from Bohemia describe as one of the most heartrending sights imaginable the crowds of women, both of the highest and lowest classes, who, having rushed to the scene of carnage from all parts of North and South Germany are seen wandering over the battle fields, looking for their fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers. The terrible cries that every now and then strike the ear when one of those heart-broken creatures has suddenly discovered her dearest friend among a heap of slain, or dying on the battle-field, or among the thousands of the sick, are said to shake even the most hardened against all forms and expressions of human misery. It is chiefly in Turnau, where the thousands of wounded of Sadowa at present are housed and tended by the numerous sisters of mercy and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, that these scenes mostly occur. Many of the poor ladies have to return to their homes without finding those they sought, and the ordinary means of communication being very much interrupted, they often think themselves lucky if they obtain a small seat on an ammunition

wagon, or a vehicle filled with convalescent soldiers rejoining the corps. But they are everywhere treated kindly and courteously. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: Last week a man was hung at Trautenau, for cutting out the eyes of some Prussian wounded, while being helpless on the battle-field. I think I have already mentioned that after the battle of Koniggratz, a place was discovered in the woods where Austrian wounded had been attended to by their surgeons while the battle was raging in front. When the flight became general, the medical staff likewise decamped, leaving the sufferers, who were not discovered till two days after their cruel abandonment. They were 1135 in number, of whom the greater part were dead when found by the Prussians. Almost as heartless a case is now officially reported from Leitomischl. There 130 wounded had been left in an hospital without medical or other attendance by the retreating Austrians. It was not till three days after their desertion that the Prussians reached the place, and were able to afford them surgical aid.

A STORY OF THE WAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the Herald relates the following touching episode connected with the recent hostilities in Bohemia: An old woman in humble life had, by the early death of her daughter and son-in-law, been left the care of three young grand-children. The poor creature accepted the heavy charge, and by unremitting toil and industry, brought up the youngsters in humble comfort. The conscription, that terrible scourge of the Continent, took from her recently the eldest boy, and he was drafted into the Deutschmeister Regiment. The old woman was overwhelmed with sorrow when this war broke out, and her thoughts were ever with her soldier grandson. When the commencement of the fighting was first announced last week, she dreamed that night her boy was wounded in a battle, and that she met him at the railway, and saw the blood oozing from the white bandages. She could no longer sleep, and awaking with a scream, she put on her clothes and went, long before day, to the railway station. She remained there for hours and hours, and people to whom she spoke almost laughed at her perseverance, for no wounded were as yet coming down at all. Very weary, the old woman went home at nightfall, and next morning again she dreamed the same dream. There was the youngster in his soiled white tunic, and with his white bandages, and the blood still forcing its way through. It was horrible. She dressed herself again, and because yesterday she saw her people look half slightingly on her humble working attire, she arranged and put on her little remnant of finery, not from pride, but thinking it would gain her more respect, and therefore more considerate answers to her inquiries for the idol of her heart. Poor old creature! It only made her ten times more ridiculous to show herself in the strangely-shaped bonnet and faded robe of a long-past day. But she bravely took her post. On that day the wounded began to arrive, but no tidings of the grandson. The hours seemed interminable, but it was only when she met a neighboring lad and gave him a few kreutzers on his solemn promise to watch through the night, that she was induced to go home. It would be strange, but for the hold we know the anxious imagination has over the mind even in sleep, that this third night the old woman dreamed her dream once again, and thought she saw before her, at the railway terminus, the young soldier with his soiled uniform, his bloody bandages, and his ghastly pale handsome face. Once more at daybreak, in the faded dress, the worn-out grandmother took her determined post. Omnibuses and wagons, laden with wounded men, passed out through the great iron gateways hour after hour. At last, at last, there is a scream, a young soldier jumps from a wagon, he clasps a fainting old woman in his arms, he shouts for water, he drops warm tears on her withered face, and then he laughs wildly, for she has opened her eyes and looks upon him, and kisses again and again his bandaged head and his shattered right hand; the exertion of the moment has disarranged the bandages, and the blood is oozing out. There was not a dry eye in the whole crowd, and the bronzed soldiers around, who had faced the battle and thought but little of their own wounds, now wept like children. "My child, my child, are you much injured?" Will you live? Will they let you home to me to nurse you?" "My wounds are but light, grandmother, and in three or four weeks I hope to be with the Deutschmeisters again to pay back those Prussians the reckoning I owe them." Poor Deutschmeisters! I believe they are annihilated to a man, a matter of great tribulation here, for the regiment was altogether recruited from Vienna.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF AN IMPORTUNATE SUITOR—A WARNING TO LOVERS.

[From the Chicago Post.]

This morning, a young man giving his name as Alfred Mellon, appeared before Justice Cathbertson, to prefer a charge of assault against two young Amazons, named Kate Ellis and Ellen Matheson, both of whom, he asserted, had treated him in a most unlady-like and outrageous manner. The facts of the case, as appeared both from his own statements and that of the defendants, were as follows:—

Miss Ellis keeps house for a brother upon the North Side, and he, having had to be absent from the city for a few weeks, her cousin, Miss Matheson, came to the house to keep her company till his return. The amorous Alfred had been an occasional visitor when Mr. Ellis was at home, and had spent the evening there previous to his departure. He called the next day at noon, no one being in the house at the time save the young ladies. They received him with civility, though neither desired his company, and even allowed him to remain till dinner. He took his departure for a short time, but returned again in the evening, and seemed desirous of making himself far more at home than was agreeable. Next day he returned, and this time he was politely informed that his visits were not agreeable in the absence of the lady's brother, and that he must discontinue them until his return.

This hint he treated as a joke, and instead of leaving the house, escoosed himself on the sofa, and without seeming to notice the indignation which his conduct excited, kept on talking gaily for over a couple of hours. Next day he again presented himself. Miss Ellis was, at the time, dressing for the purpose of going out, and she was partially *en dishabille* when she opened the door. She told him peremptorily that he must not come in. He laughingly told her that he must. She remonstrated with vehemence. He thought the joke was excellent, and forcing open the door he seized the young lady in his arms and attempted to kiss her. She disengaged herself from his grasp, and retreated to her bed-room, where a council of war was held between the two young ladies. The unwelcome visitor was sitting coolly on the sofa, when they suddenly rushed upon him. Miss Ellis was armed with a stout cane. Her companion, running to one end of the sofa, caught the young man around the neck, grasping him firmly, though not very lovingly.

He attempted to rise, but his efforts only succeeded in his rolling himself into the exact position that a school-master would have wished to have a refractory boy. The one lady held his head fast down in the corner, the other plied her cane with energy at the other end. The young man tried at first to laugh at this new phase of the joke, but somehow the laugh would not come in. The cane was plied with extraordinary vigor. He had no protection save a pair of linen pants, and they were almost as bad as nothing. The laugh became a howl, and that deepening into a bellow of rage and pain. He even blasphemed terribly, and applied dreadful epithets to his entertainers. The cane continued to descend without a moment's pause, till the young lady stopped with sheer exhaustion, when he was kindly released and allowed to depart. Without pausing to reflect, and stung with madness by the pain and ignominy of the treatment he had experienced, he flew to the justice's office and got out a warrant for their arrest. The roars of laughter which greeted him when the particulars of the case came out, seemed to make him wish that he had rather pocketed the affront and said nothing of the *a posteriori* argument which had been used for his expulsion. He left the court looking particularly small, and his tormenters were fined $1 each.

A SINGULAR STORY.

[From a recent Paris paper.]

Amid these specimens of feminine archology, grouped, as we have said, before windows of the shops, you cannot fail to remark a pale young woman of small stature, and expressing herself in English with a slight accent, which gives to her language a charm hitherto unknown. A lady of a certain age and a gentleman who accompanies her, do not cease to regard her, and, according to a popular expression, "to drink her words."

This young woman, who has borne for six months only, one of the most aristocratic names of the three kingdoms, was called but a short time ago Tookoolita. Three years ago she inhabited with the Esquimaux, her countrymen, the Bay of Ookavler, called by the English Grinnell's Bay, and which is situated about the sixtieth degree of north latitude. In the place of the elegant costume which she now wears with such ease and grace, her attire in her native land consisted of a vest of seal-skin, embroidered on the seams with red and white worsted in arabesque; a pantaloon made of the same thick material confined her small waist and descended to the knee, leaving to be seen, in all their exquisite proportions, her legs and diminutive feet, cased in boots of pliant red leather. Finally, her abundant head of hair of a jet black, was tied at the top of the head by a broad blue band, made of the skin of the isatis, and colored by the unctuous juice of a certain kind of lichen.

An adopted orphan of one of the women of her tribe, she passed the short summer under a tufu, or tent, made of the skin of the rein-deer, and nine months of the year in an igloe, that is to say, in a house built of clods of snow, soldered together by the cold, and capped by a dome of the same material. In the centre of the strange dwelling, a stone lamp, supplied with the fat of a seal, burned uninterruptedly during nine months of the year—a long and dreary night.

The light, among other things, served in lieu of a fire-place for drying her clothes, penetrated by the humid atmosphere, and for warming her hands, benumbed by sewing in the cold twenty degrees below zero, with needles made of bone, and thread composed of sinews of animals.

The Esquimaux have no other means of combatting the rigors of a winter, compared to which ours is but summer.

The debris cast upon our shores by the too frequent shipwrecks of European vessels, are never burned by the natives for the purpose of warming themselves, but are employed by them in making sleighs. In fact, they leave unmolested the numerous heaps of coal which Lady Franklin has caused to be placed at different points, in the hope that they may be of service to her husband, whom she believed lost and wandering in these frozen regions.

Three years ago, Lord Frederick Fitz—— made, as ensign, one of the crew of the George Henry, sent in search of Sir John Franklin. The ship was built expressly for this voyage, and was constructed after the manner of the whale ships; for a ship with high sides cannot navigate these seas without great danger.

On the approach of winter, the George Henry was suddenly frozen up in the ice. This misfortune produced the most serious inquietude, the more so as the stores of the ship were getting short, being now reduced to tainted salt meat and the uncertain chances of the chase.

One day, or rather one night, for in the winter the night reigns for nine months in the Bay of Ookavlear—a young girl, in a sleigh drawn by twelve dogs, came on the ice alongside the George Henry, climbed with uncommon agility to the deck of the ship, and commenced examining with the greatest curiosity, "the great wooden house of the strangers." After having visited every corner, she perceived Sir Frederick stretched upon the Captain's bed. Tears came to her eyes at the sight of the poor young man about to die without the hope of relief. She immediately proposed by gestures to take the young man with her, and to nurse him at her own house. The officers eagerly accepted this chance of relief for their companion, improbable as his cure seemed to be, aiding Tookoolita (this was her name) to remove Frederick to the sleigh of the kind-hearted girl.

She gave the signal for starting to the dogs by a peculiar slapping of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and drove rapidly away with the ensign. Having arrived at her home after a two hour's ride, she entered a few minutes after with a wooden vase filled with the blood of the sea-calf. To her great surprise, Frederick refused this singular drink. However, he soon overcame his repugnance, and "found it excellent." This is his own expression in the volume he has published of his voyage. He partook every day, not only without distaste, but even with avidity, of this medicament, and he felt his strength return so fast, that in three months after, dressed in the costume of the natives, he rivalled them in daring address, in driving a sleigh, chasing the sea-calves, scaling the rocks, and carrying away bird's nests across shoals and broken ice, not to mention that he managed in the most intrepid manner, with a single oar, his long narrow bark made of skins, called a Kiss. Tookoolita accompanied him in all these excursions, and did not quit him for a moment.

Endowed with the marvellous facility of the people of the north in acquiring foreign languages, she not only spoke English purely, but, thanks to the lessons of Frederick, she read and wrote it. About the month of April following, the George Henry was disengaged from the ice which environed her, and began to prepare for weighing anchor and returning to England. When Tookoolita learned this news, she retired to her tent of rein-deer skins on the shore. Frederick came to her and found her bathed in tears. "Sister," said he, for he called her habitually by that name, "Sister, my mother expects you in England—come."

Tookoolita dried her tears, gave him her hand, and accompanied him without hesitation on board, arriving in England some three months after.

Some time after that, Lady Fitz——, who did not quit the young stranger for a moment, still prettier in the European than in her native costume, presented her to Queen Victoria as her future daughter-in-law.

The Queen declared that she would sign with her own hands the marriage contract between the officer of Marines and Tookoolita. "As this name is a little strange, I ask of my young friend to renounce it and take the name of Victoria."

Tookoolita, now Lady Fitz——, may be seen promenading in the Palais Royal, offering the singular spectacle of an Esquimaux becoming an English lady of distinction.

THE POWER OF INTEMPERANCE.

A sad example of the power of the appetite for intoxicating drinks was brought to our notice, a few days since in this place. In 1861, a young man recently married, in a fit of *mania a potu* killed his father for refusing him liquor. He was tried and sentenced to a severe term of years in the State prison. His young wife and his mother petitioned the authorities to obtain his pardon, on the ground that he was insane. The Judge, the jury which convicted him, the Attorney General and the Governor, were all by turns entreated by the wife, who rarely forsakes her husband, and the mother who never forsakes her son. These two untiring supplicants were discouraged by no refusal or repulse; but persisted for a year in their entreaties. In the meanwhile the convict awakening to a sense of his guilt in the seclusion of the Penitentiary to which he was doomed for the flower of his life, showed signs of penitency and applied himself so faithfully and industriously to his tasks, that he was the favorite of the keeper.—Finally the case was brought before Governor Brownlow. Nearly six years had already been spent in prison by him whose pardon was asked for by the wife and mother. After careful examination the Governor released the prisoner on condition that he was to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, with the warning that if he should break his pledge he should be taken back to prison. The man kept his promise, and remained sober for six weeks, and then taken up by the police in a state of intoxication. The Governor hearing of his relapse, in order to prevent the miserable man from taking the life of another member of his family, immediately remanded him to prison.

What a striking example have we here of the strength of appetite for strong drink, which neither the memory of a great crime, nor six years abstinence in prison, nor the untiring devotion of a wife and mother, nor kindness of the State authorities, nor the fear of a return to fourteen years additional imprisonment in the penitentiary could destroy.

Sweeney's plan for the next Fenian raid is thus given in the Montreal *Gazette* of the 14th ult.:—

"We have it from reliable authority that, on Friday last, Sweeney and a number of other persons were holding a conversation at St. Albans—Governor Smith of Vermont was present—when Sweeney remarked that if influence could be brought to bear on President Johnson so that the arms and ammunition seized by the U. S. Government should be given up to the Fenian organization, and if no further arrests were made, they would take Canada before the cold weather arrived. Sweeney also went on to say, that if they did not succeed with President Johnson, there would be no raid this Fall, but they knew the Republican party were all in their favour—that the first raid was only a feint to try what force the Canadian Government could bring against them. It is so far successful as it showed that the available force of men on the Canadian side was below what was stated. The arms which had been seized had all been moved forward near the frontier, and if given up would be in a convenient position for use. Such is reported to be the general's opinion, and the modest way he interlards the whole is worthy of remark. We are further informed that a Canadian, lately returned from haying at Fairfield, reported that he had seen three guns in a barn, which were placed in the mow, but were removed into the open part of the barn when the hay was put in. He was also assured by different people that there were guns in three other barns in that vicinity. They were described as 'nice pieces.'"

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Asia."

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on the 29th from Liverpool *via* Queenstown. Dates are to 18th inst. The news has been anticipated by the cable despatches. We glean the following summary:—

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Roman question again forces itself into public notice, in consequence of the approach of the period for the execution of the Convention. Although the French Government has the right to wait till the month of December, it is affirmed that, if no event arises to derange the plans agreed on, the commencement of the execution of the treaty will take place early in the ensuing month, by the withdrawal of all the French troops from Civita Vecchia. The Florence correspondent of the *Debats* contradicts the rumor that Signor Vegozzi had gone to Rome again to negotiate with the Pope.

Now that the day on which the Pope is to be thrown on his own resources is rapidly approaching, eager is the competition of "our own correspondents" to divine the resolution of his Holiness. The last story is, that he has firmly decided not to quit the capital. Here is the letter in the *Liberte*:

According to him his place should always be at home; he has defended the Papacy there by all the means in his power; he has protested against all the encroachments—all the acts of violence committed against the church; he has made an appeal to all the bishops of the Catholic world to obtain assistance. Nothing that has tended to diminish the authority of the church can be laid at his door. "I am resolved to die," he adds, "at the foot of St. Peter's chair, in which Providence has placed me, were it even the will of Heaven that I should be without force, without authority, and almost in the hands of Victor Emanuel. The Pope will therefore remain at Rome, and thence will turn his eyes towards France, his only support, in the events by which he believes himself threatened. His relations with the French Government have already been perceptibly modified. Pius IX. was often in the habit of speaking bitterly amongst his intimate friends of the Emperor of the French; he used very frequently to indulge in sharp language on the subject of French policy. He now corrects all this; his expressions are becoming kindly; he pities more than he condemns. He shows himself, above all, satisfied with the autograph letter of the French Emperor, which reached him last week, and which he has communicated to his Ministers. In that communication the Emperor makes an appeal to the heart of the Holy Father; his Majesty implores Pius IX. to march in concert with him, and come to his aid to surmount the immense difficulties with which both himself and the Papacy are encompassed. The terms of this letter, a certain impress of melancholy to be noticed in it, and the demand of support made by so powerful a monarch as the French Emperor to an old and disarmed man, have made a lively impression on the Pope. "The Emperor," said his Holiness to his Council, "is in presence of events which he cannot control; his intentions are good; our support ought not to be wanting to him. We shall pray that it may be efficacious; we shall pray also for him, for France, and for the Church." The relations between the Papacy and the Court of Tuileries, are therefore assuming an intimacy which they never had before.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Russia pursues with energy her attacks on the Polish nationality. In a letter from Warsaw it is stated that the Government of Poland is now actively destroying the last traces of national institutions which remained in the Congress Kingdom after the insurrection; even the Polish language is prohibited, and has been everywhere replaced by the Russian.

The King of Prussia has received a letter of a very friendly tenor from the Emperor of Russia, who assures the former that he is favorable to the new organization of Germany. Everything betokens that Prussia will be allowed to strengthen her position in Germany, and that she will become a potent and dominant Power in Europe, to which even France may become secondary.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by his son, the Crown Prince, and by Prince Frederick Charles, and attended by Count Bismark and most of his Generals who won his late battles, was, as might be expected, received with wild enthusiasm by the people of Berlin, who were waiting in tens of thousands at the station, to give cordial reception to the victorious monarch who has made Berlin the capital of Germany; the scene is described as the delirium of delight. Even Bismark, girt with sword, though his fighting as far as the world has heard, has been confined to dragooning the Prussian House of Commons, was cheered to the echo by the populace which but eight weeks ago, was ready to tear him in pieces, but now pardons his insolent despotism at home in consideration of the success that has attended his aggression in Germany, by which Prussia is magnified into a Power greater even than France.

The convention for the armistice concluded between the Italian and Austrian Governments, has been published. Though the Archduke Albert refused to sanction certain conditions affecting the inhabitants of the Trent, which had been submitted to the Austrian commissioners by Gen. Petetti, an understanding was arrived at, that each party would act indulgently towards the other, and Austria would not levy any forced loan or taxes. The armistice, which commenced on the 13th inst., will last till the 9th of September. Ten days' notice of the intention to resume hostilities, must be given by either side. The provisioning of Venice will be free. It is announced in the Austrian *Gazette* that the negotiations for a definite peace between Austria and Italy will not take place at Prague, but that the treaty will be discussed between the Italian and Austrian plenipotentiaries at Paris with the participation of France as a mediating power.

In the negotiations of Austria and Italy, it is stated that the former insists on holding certain possessions, which will protect the Tyrol from Italian attacks.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that Italy will not obtain possession of the fortresses in Venetia until she has consented to pay an "adequate" part of the national debt. As Austria, with a population of 34,700,000 souls, has a debt of 2,530,000,000 florins, the sum which falls to the share of Venetia, which has 2,450,000 inhabitants, is somewhat more than 178,000,000 florins. In addition to this, there is a separate debt of 65,000,000 florins, for the payment of which the so-called "Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom" is responsible. Should the Italian Cabinet insist on its inability to pay the interest of such large sums as those last mentioned, the Austrian Government will not fail to demand full pecuniary idemnification for the fortresses. This claim cannot well be set aside, but if an attempt should be made to do so, peace will hardly be soon concluded between Austria and Italy. Rather than let the Italians have the fortresses for nothing, or for a "mere song," the Austrians would reduce them to heaps of shapeless ruins.

The Austrians are said to be rejoicing in hope of a quarrel between France and Prussia, so that the Prussians, whom they were unable to subdue, may receive chastisement from the hands of another adversary. Some of the Austrian journals urge France to be expeditious in the matter, and it is said that the Austrian Government, though it cannot announce another war till the first is finally settled, yet evinces a disposition so to shape the course of its internal policy as to enable it to renew hostilities should occasion offer.

A Brussels paper gives currency to a statement that there is great discontent in Vienna. It is stated that many arrests have been made, and that the Emperor, when he went into the streets, was met with cries of "Abdicate." There is little doubt that the people of Vienna are much dissatisfied with the manner in which the war has been conducted. That some difficulties exist is certain from the fact that a change of Ministers has just taken place.

Political circles in Berlin are said to be much occupied with the reported intention of Russia to bring about a European Congress for the purpose of affording help to such sovereigns as may be threatened in their possessions. It is thought that Prince Gortschakoff encourages the efforts in this direction made by the Russian agents; but Austria is not disposed in favor of such a course of action, and the *Constitutionnel* thinks that Russia will confine herself to an official intercession with the Cabinet of Berlin in favor of those princes in whose fate she is interested.

Writing from Rotterdam on Saturday, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"For some days past there have been curious rumors of territorial exchanges between Holland and other States. Luxemburg, it is said, will go to France: the Dutch province of Lunenburg will be transferred to Belgium; while Holland will be compensated with a part of Oldenburg and Hanover. Without attaching to these reports more credit than they deserve, this at least is certain, that our Government has to-day laid before the members of Parliament a bill asking an extraordinary credit of 1,618,000 francs for the department of war, with a view to the construction of fortifications in the neighborhood of Houten, in the province of Utrecht. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, in the yesterday sitting of the second Chamber of the States General, gave the most tranquilising assurances as to our relations with foreign Powers."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 22d inst. appears a scurrilous communication over the signature of "Emanuel McEachen," *purporting* to be a reply to a communication of mine published in the *Herald* of the 8th inst., and not the 1st, as your correspondent alleges. I observed in the same issue a few remarks of your own, respecting the correspondence now raging between the Hon. E. McEachen and myself. You wish the correspondence to cease. Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask you if I would be doing myself justice by allowing Mr. McEachen's frantic letter to pass uncontradicted. My silence on the subject might easily be construed into an acquiescence of my quondam friend's vile accusations. I appeal to your own sense of justice and fair play, if it would be right to deny me the privilege of your columns to reply to a communication which, for billings-gate scurrility and low ribaldry, has not, to my knowledge, either parallel or precedent in the annals of the newspaper correspondence of P. E. Island. Could Mr. McEachen's letter be construed or contorted into a reply to mine, the case would be entirely different; but, as it is, your *Hon.* correspondent has not even attempted to justify himself for beginning the controversy, neither has he replied to my last communication; but, on the contrary, has, through your columns, attacked me *personally* in a manner outrageous to public decency. You have given publicity to his vile accusations against me. Surely, then, from a sense of justice and fair play, you will not refuse publishing the following letters in your earliest issue, and oblige, yours respectfully,

D. McDONALD.

Souris, August 31, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR:—In the *Herald* of the 22d inst. appears a communication over the signature of "Emanuel McEachen," which abounds in falsehoods—falsehoods the most unblushing—falsehoods which I *dare* him to substantiate. The communication in question purports to be a reply to a letter which appeared over my signature in the *Herald* of the 8th inst. Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask you and the public generally, if Mr. McEachen's *techy* letter was a reply to mine? The answer is plain—it was not! He dared not answer it. My communication was unanswerable—he knew it—and he knew further, that his political transactions would not bear the scrutinizing gaze of the public; consequently, he fell back to his ever ready weapons—slander and abuse—to gratify the cravings of his morbid appetite; and, like Goldsmith's schoolmaster, "though vanquished, he will argue still."

I do not intend, Mr. Editor, to have recourse to the same weapons as my malignant antagonist, as I consider our "Emanuel" like his namesake, *Victor* (of Italian notoriety) to be matchless with his chosen weapons. If the old saying that "practice makes perfect" be true, then we all must admit your *Hon.* correspondent to be the champion of P. E. Island. I am candid enough to own my utter inability to cope with him, if he be permitted the use of such ungentlemanly weapons as abuse, vulgarity, and slander, as they are his favorite *forte*. If he has outraged public decency that is no reason that I should bring disgrace on my "proud" profession, by becoming guilty of the same offence. Suffice it to say, that I hurl back with scorn all his lying accusations—they have passed by me harmless; but, when hurled back at him, their effect is *telling*. I treat the most of them with that silent contempt which they and their contemptible author so richly merit. His foul slang concerning me during the time I was in Mr. Robertson's employ, is clearly contradicted by that gentleman's letter, which will be found below. After its perusal, the *Hon.* Emanuel McEachen will stand before the public in the unenviable position of a *convicted, malicious calumniator*. My character, public and private, will compare favorably with Mr. McEachen's any time. His low ribaldry will not affect me; its only effect will be to hasten his return to the cool shades of private life—by far a fitter sphere of action for his contracted measure of knowledge, than the halls of the House of Assembly.

Fortunately, the time is gone by when your correspondent could say that "he was monarch of all he surveyed." The times are changed, and with those changes disappears the Hon. gentleman's *influence*, which is daily growing smaller, and beautifully less. By the strain of his last communication I am led to believe that he is completely "played out." His intention in abusing me was, undoubtedly, to silence me. He does not like to have his political career reviewed at the present time. He fears—and has good reason to fear—it will militate against him at the coming election. If he be possessed of the least spark of independence, spirit, and manliness, let him answer my communication of the 8th inst. I dare him to do it. When he answers that letter in civility, as becomes a gentleman, I am prepared to give him a few more *facts* to digest.

I beg leave to tell your correspondent to study the orthography of the word "scullian" before he uses it again. His crazy remarks about my name are unworthy of notice. The poor old man in the "sear and yellow leaf" wishes to display his knowledge of the Gælic. In his next communication, the celebrated down-east *philologist* would confer a favor on me, and, I presume, on the public generally, by explaining the difference between the terms "Daniel," "Donald," and "*Dheigan*." I would like to ask him, likewise, for his authority for changing the orthography of Emmanuel to "Emanuel." The only reason I can give for it is, that becoming aware of the meaning of the word, and contrasting it with his own transactions, finding he had not fulfilled his mission, he resolved to satisfy his conscience by making a change in the spelling of the word; consequently, his learned dissertation about the "rabbit" is as applicable to himself as to me.

The Hon. Mr. McEachen need never fear that his long-winded words of thundering sound, such as "hungry-looking," "lantern-jawed," and such like slang, whether properly applied or not, will neither startle my genius, nor disturb my understanding; and it is expected when he appears again before the public it will be as a penitent seeking forgiveness from his betrayed electors; as, for my part, I willingly forgive him for what I consider more of the work of his ungovernable temper than the evil tendency of his heart.

"Why, what a wasp-stung and impatient fool
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood."

I must now conclude a discussion which has taken a turn no ways interesting to me, no more than to the public; yet, "it is not in the soul of man to bear the laceration of slander." "The philosophy which could bear it we should despise." The following letter is the one above alluded to, which I received from Robert Robertson, Esq.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
DANIEL McDONALD.

Souris, August 31, 1866.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I observed in the *Herald* of the 29th inst., a few lines from "The Gentleman," from Bothwell, containing some gratuitous information. "The Gentleman" doubts my appointment to the office of Secretary. If he wishes to be informed on the subject I would refer him to the Chairman of the meetings alluded to. It is very hard to please every one; notwithstanding your "gentleman's" superior experience with the pen, yet, his romantic tale of "Mysterious Murder and Shipwreck" seems to have been "incorrect." The "Laird of Bothwell" is severely "rapped on the knuckles" himself, and I think he has quite enough on his hands now without attempting, at the eleventh hour, to retrieve the fortunes of the day in favor of my antagonist. Had he 'rapped me on the knuckles' I would, in all probability, have returned the compliment. "The Gentleman" thinks my communication ungentlemanly. Now, I would like to be in possession of his opinion of his *Hon.* friend's last communication. With best respects to "The Bothwell Gentleman,"

I remain, &c.,
D. McDONALD.

WEST RIVER, Aug. 27, 1866.

MR. DANIEL McDONALD:

Dear Sir,—My attention having been called to certain remarks of the Hon. Emanuel McEachen, published in the *Herald* of the 22d instant, prejudicial to you during the time you were in my employ, I take great pleasure in stating that during your connection with me as my clerk for nearly four years, your character was irreproachable. In justice to you, dear Sir, I avail myself of the present opportunity to counteract the effect Mr. McEachen's letter would have upon strangers. To Mr. McEachen's slanderous charges against you, whilst in my employ, I have to say that they are all false, and utterly unworthy of emanating from a man holding the proud position which he holds at present.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It is a well-known fact that our present Government have, since their induction into office, been guilty of a great long catalogue of political sins. In fact, their actions have always been characterized by a spirit of selfishness and favoritism. It is needless to mention any particular cases, as their ruling passion is to be traced through all their appointments, and, indeed, through all their actions. If any public office falls vacant, there is always sure to be some near friends at hand to be shoved into it. No matter whether he is qualified for the position or not, whether a more competent person could be found or not; but, if he is a subservient supporter of the Government, and one whom they can make some capital out of, no other qualifications are necessary to enable a person to aspire to office under our present model Government. I will just mention one circumstance, not because it is anything extraordinary, or out of the general course of things, but that we may, taking this as a criterion, be able to form an opinion as to their general policy. A few weeks ago the Postmaster General, from reasons best known to himself, resigned his office. Mr. DesBrisay, being assistant P. M. G., was promoted to the vacancy. Of course this was all right, as Mr. DesBrisay was entitled to that office, from the length of time which he was connected with the department. Instead of advancing a young man, who served in the office for six or eight years in the capacity of Additional Assistant, to the vacancy occasioned by Mr. DesBrisay's promotion, as they should have done, a person of the name of James Currie, an ex-excise officer, was found to take the office. Mr. Faught, during his long connection with the office, was always considered very obliging, and fully competent for his business, and he did not deserve this treatment at their hands. It is also well known that the present incumbent has had no experience, and altogether not "the right man in the right place;" and the only reason that can be assigned for his appointment is the fact that he has always been one of the Government's blind supporters, and they have done this to reward him for his exertions on their behalf. Mr Faught, as a man of spirit should do, resigned all connection with the office. I do not say this out of any ill-feeling to the parties concerned, but out of a desire to see the worthy rewarded.

Yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

Charlottetown, Aug. 27, 1866.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BALDWIN'S ROAD.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. A. A. McDonald and E. Thornton met their constituents at Baldwin's Road School-house, on Saturday, the 28th ult. Messrs. J. H. Fletcher and Manoah Rowe, who received an invitation, were also in attendance. The meeting was duly organized by the appointment of Mr. Manoah Rowe as Chairman, and the undersigned as Secretary.

Mr. Thornton, being the oldest member present, was first called upon to address the meeting. He responded to the call, but I am sorry to record that his remarks were but very few, and his conduct as such merited but a very small share of patronage from the people present; for when he was challenged by Mr. Henry Mooney to give an account of his conduct, in relation to a certain "Bill" passed by the Legislature during the session of 1865, he refused to do so; and, either through misconception or unwillingness, left the people in obscurity upon that point. However, he moved the following resolution, which was seconded and carried unanimously:

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the Quebec scheme of Confederation of the British North American Colonies, as promulgated after the Conferences held in Quebec, 1864, is totally inapplicable to the case of Prince Edward Island, and, if adopted, would prove ruinous to our best interests."

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ER, Aug. 27, 1866.

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BALDWIN'S ROAD.

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The Hon. A. A. McDonald then stepped forward and addressed the meeting. He spoke at considerable length upon Colonial Union, and other matters of importance also. He condemned the Quebec scheme of Union, but would give his concurrence to a plan of Union which would benefit this Island in any material way, and considered that we were in a better condition at present—enjoying, as we are, the great privilege of Responsible Government—than we would be were we under the banner of Confederation upon the terms of the Quebec Report. Whilst not opposed to Colonial Union upon a basis which financially did justice to this Island, and, in the matter of representation, ensured to it its legitimate influence in the General Government—a scheme, in fine, formed in a statesman-like manner, and with a due regard to economy, he decidedly objected to the scheme concocted at Quebec in the autumn of 1864, and which was now the only one before the public. During the debates in the Legislative Council, he opposed the principles of Union, and pointed to the Journals of the House of Assembly for a verification of what he then said.

Mr. McDonald pointed to some items (and very large ones, too,) in the report of the Public Accounts, as expended without the consent of the Legislature, and also showed that large amounts were expended by the present Government party and taken out of the public revenue, which could be saved by proper management, and spent to better advantage than paying a disorderly and rowdy set of drunken officials, such as Sheriff Curtis, William Swabey, etc., etc., for no other purpose than leading the heroes of many a hard-fought battle to collect the rents of proprietors; to wrest, by military force, from the poor widow and orphan, the scanty earnings which should be the sustenance of a large family during the dreary months of a North American winter. As I did not take down the figures read by the Hon. Mr. McDonald, I am unable to give the whole amount, but any person who wants to become acquainted with the enormous amount spent upon the proceedings of the present Government against Tenant Leaguers, collecting proprietors' rents, etc., etc., can find it in a late number of the *Herald*.

Mr. J. H. Fletcher was the next speaker. He complimented Mr. McDonald upon the stand which he took in opposition to the Quebec scheme of Union, and said that Confederation was entirely against the wishes of nine-tenths, if not more, of the people of this Island; and contended that any scheme of Union would prove ruinous to this Colony, both in a financial and political point of view. He referred to the deception and fraud used by the Confederationists, in accusing the anti-Confederates of being annexationists and disloyal subjects; but he repudiated the charge, as his love of British institutions was quite as strong as that of any among the Confederates. The Queen of England may be in favor of Union; the Minister of the Imperial Government may be in favor of Union; but, while the people of this Colony are opposed to it, he considered that they would not even ask to compel the people to go into Confederation against their wishes, while we hold the Constitution that was guaranteed to us on the faith of the British Crown. In referring to public works, he said that the report of the Quebec scheme states that the Inter-Colonial Railway was to be opened at the expense of the General Government, which would be of no advantage to this Island, and therefore did not see the justice of taxing the people of this Colony, who could avail themselves of such works for only eight months in the year, equally with those whose geographical position enabled them to use them all the year round, and by whose doors they run. He compared the constitution of the Colonies as under Confederation, with the constitution of the United States, and showed that, as the small State of Rhode Island had as equal a number of representatives as the large State of New York, consequently this Island should have the same as the rest of the Colonies, if there had been fair play shown at the time the scheme was framed at Quebec. In speaking of defences, he forcibly showed that, as Canada was unable to protect herself, it was natural to suppose that she was unable to protect the whole frontier of British America, and, therefore, as long as we remain as we are, under the protecting arm of Great Britain, we need not fear of being insulted by any other nation.

Mr. Fletcher also condemned the proceedings of Liberal members in the House of Assembly, during the last session, because they, along with the Government party, proclaimed the Tenant League movement as illegal and unlawful, and he challenged any member, either Liberal or Tory, to prove that it was an illegal association. What he blamed them for was, while professing to be the friends of the tenantry, and hearing the association which headed the forlorn hope of our freedom during the panic which immediately followed the rejection of the Award, persecuted, maligned, insulted, and vilified by a Government the most tyrannical, and not having the independence to stand up and challenge the Government to prove their assertion, and bring to justice those persons who were proclaimed to be illegal and unlawful, they acted as accomplices, and not as their name indicates,—opponents. In conclusion, he condemned the whole of the present Government, and exhorted the audience to give their suffrages to no candidate unless opposed to Union upon any terms. The following resolutions were then moved, seconded, and carried without one dissentient voice:—

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve the action taken by the Legislature in the last session, disapproving the terms of the Quebec scheme of Union of the British North American Colonies; and we furthermore pledge ourselves to support no person at the coming election unless he pledges himself to oppose Confederation *on any terms*.

Resolved also, That we will not give our support to any person at the coming election who will not comply with the following pledge:—

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, if returned to a seat in the Legislature, that we will not cast a vote, directly or indirectly, in favor of an Union of the British North American Colonies, during the tenure of our holding; and further, if pressed to do so, by any influence other than the wishes of a majority of the people, we will immediately resign our seats into the hands of our constituents.

Mr. Manoah Rowe then addressed the meeting, and, in a very fluent and eloquent speech, proceeded to discuss the financial and constitutional aspects of the Quebec scheme, which he did at considerable length and with much ability. He contended that the Imperial Government had not the power to coerce us into Confederation, and said that he would sooner die with a sword in his hand, fighting for the constitution which he is now living under: the constitution guaranteed by the Imperial Government at the time Responsible Government came into operation in this Island, than to consent to come under the terms of the Quebec Report. He referred to the financial condition of this Island under Confederation, and went on to show that the only thing assured to this Colony by that measure was an annual loss of one-half of her revenue, and an increase of taxation, and in proof of what he said, he pointed to the revenue of this Island for the past year, being something about £70,000; while, if we were under Confederation, only about £35,000 would be appropriated to the benefit of this Island, and if the Canadian tariff had been applied to our imports, the loss sustained in hard cash could not be less than £50,000. With all these facts staring him in the face, he felt confident that no man, having the interest of this Island at heart, could consent to such a measure as that concocted at Quebec in the autumn of 1864. Taking into consideration the expenditure of the past year, and comparing it with the amount we would receive from the General Government, we come to the conclusion that our work would be undone, and that we would have to resort to local taxation, as in Canada, and the public services of the country, such as schools, roads, etc., could only be maintained by stamp fees, and an increase of land tax. He regretted that the Government were divided upon so important a question, and he looked upon the presence of "red-hot unionists" at the Council Board in the light of spies in the camp, as did also the Hon. A. A. McDonald and Mr. J. H. Fletcher.

Mr. Henry Mooney also spoke strongly against Confederation, and in a few and appropriate words, briefly remarked that the Union of the Colonies, if effected, would prove as ruinous to them as did the Union of Ireland with England to that of the former.

Dr. Munroe spoke briefly and pertinently. He opposed Confederation in every shape and form; but as it had been so ably and fully discussed by those gentlemen who preceded him, it was unnecessary for him to go over the same ground. He recommended all that was said by his predecessors.

It was moved by this meeting that Mr. J. H. Fletcher be invited to permit himself to be nominated as a candidate for this District at the coming election, which invitation he declined upon the grounds that he was invited by another District, and he considered himself duty bound to comply with the first requisition, and thanked the audience for thinking him worthy of such an honor.

It was then moved, that as Mr. J. H. Fletcher declined, Mr. Manoah Rowe be requested to come forward at the coming election, and permit himself to be appointed as Representative for this District.

Mr. Rowe, in consideration of what was then said, remarked that he would sooner they would talk among themselves, when he would not be present, upon such a question, as there might be some persons who had objections and would be unwilling to speak their mind in his presence.

On motion, Mr. Henry Mooney took the chair. A vote of thanks was unanimously presented to Mr. Rowe for the excellent manner in which he discharged his duties as chairman. Three cheers were then given for the Hon. A. A. McDonald; three for Mr. Manoah Rowe, and three more for Messrs. J. H. Fletcher and Dr. Munroe. The meeting then broke up.

PATRICK J. MULLIGAN, Sec'y.

Baldwin's Road, Aug. 3d, 1866.

P. S.—Other papers please copy.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 5, 1866.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE two most important items of news received from abroad since our last issue, are the announcements of large reinforcements being sent from England to Canada, in anticipation of further troubles from the Fenians; and the recovery of last year's Atlantic Cable. With reference to the Fenians, if we are to believe the statements of their leaders, or to draw any inference from the speeches and sympathies of leading Americans, such as Speaker Colfax and Governor Oglesby, we would incline to the opinion, that a second and much more formidable invasion than that of last spring, will be attempted at no distant day, but with what effect we hesitate to predict. Her Majesty's Government having attributed the safety of Canada to the prompt and effective measures adopted by the American Government to uphold the neutrality laws of the United States, we may reasonably suppose that if President Johnson and his Cabinet were to wink at the invasion which is anticipated, the safety hitherto experienced could not be looked for, as the fate of Canada would be speedily decided by the Fenians. However, we have not the time or space to enlarge upon this point at present; but we intend to devote considerable space to the subject next week. In regard to the recovery of the old cable, as soon as it is successfully re-laid—an event which we confidently expect to chronicle in our next number, as the "Great Eastern" is now engaged in performing that important task, and may be looked for at Heart's Content in the course of a few days—with two Atlantic Cables in successful operation, we have no doubt that more satisfaction, both with regard to the transmission of news and other despatches and the rates of charging for the same, will be afforded than is now experienced by commercial men and newspaper publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Field, whose name will be ever honorably and intimately associated with this great enterprise, is, we believe, shortly expected here, and we trust that he will meet with that proper reception which his enterprise and perseverance entitle him to. Statesmen and warriors too often receive the homage or respect which the triumphs of peace, and the benefactors of mankind more honestly deserve. In so far as this small colony is concerned, however, we hope to see the rule reversed on Mr. Field's arrival amongst us, and trust that all parties will unite in according him a reception of which neither he nor they need feel ashamed.

THE MILITIA AND THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

WE understand that when the Oath of Allegiance was being administered to the militiamen who assembled, under orders from J. B. Cooper, on the Prince of Wales College grounds, at two o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday the 28th ult., several refused to be sworn. We shall be curious to see what will be done to these parties for their foolish and disloyal conduct. There is one thing certain, that had they been Cathclics who so refused, they would at once be set down as Fenians, and the whole country would be in an uproar. Special constables, spies, and domiciliary visits would be the order of the day and night, and if they escaped being shot or mobbed, nothing short of an indictment for treason would await them. Now, however, that the tables are turned, and that those who have objected to take the oath of allegiance are anything but Catholics, we do not hear a word of reproach about the affair, nor of any steps being taken to punish those who have set Her Majesty at defiance and encouraged others to do the same. What will be done in these cases by the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates? Will they act without "fear, favor, or affection," or the reverse? We shall see.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for July has been received. Its contents are: 1. Tenant-right in Ireland; 2. Brigandage; 3. Ecce Homo; 4. The Origin of Language; 5. The Legendary Lore of Iceland; 6. Italy, Venice and Austria; 7. Chaucer, his Position, Life, and Influence; 8. Felix Holt, the Radical; Contemporary Literature. The first article is a peculiarly interesting one, as it discusses in a thorough and comprehensive manner, that great source of poverty and discontent in Ireland,—its wretched system of land tenure. The article might be read with advantage in this Colony, and we would advise some of our Tenant Union friends to procure a copy of the present Number of this Review. The third article is by far the most absorbing of the series. It treats on a recent work entitled "Ecce Homo," or a History of the Life of Christ, written in so superior a style as to have commanded the attention and admiration of the literati of Europe. The critic analyses the work in that atheistic spirit—combined with great literary and scientific acumen—for which "The Westminster Review" is remarkable.

Everybody is asking why the two six-pounders of which this Colony can boast have been planted in front of the Colonial Building, Queen Street, since Wednesday night last? Are the Fenians coming, or is a gunpowder plot apprehended? The knowing ones assign as a reason for the presence of the "dread artillery" on the Square, that the Volunteers intended to honor General Doyle with a salute previous to his departure for Halifax on Thursday morning. The steamer started at five o'clock, and the volunteers having overslept themselves, the probability is the General was half way across to Brule before they were prepared to fire the salute. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this story, but we should not be surprised if it turned out to be true.

☞ The public will understand the cause of our silence about an article which appeared in the "Patriot" of the 1st September instant, over the signature of "A Protestant who knows,"—wherein a grave charge against our moral character is contained—when we inform them that, in justice to ourselves, we have placed the whole matter in the hands of a lawyer.

WE yield up the most of our editorial space this week in order to give our correspondents a chance of ventilating themselves.

A young man named Samuel Brown, who had been in the United States for some years, and served in the Northern army during the late war, but belonging to New Brunswick, and lately settled at Quaco in that Province, committed suicide by taking poison last week in St. John while on his way to Boston for goods.

Messrs. Garvie & McDonald, of the Halifax "Citizen," have dissolved Partnership by mutual consent. Mr. McDonald continues the business. The subscribers to the "Citizen" will miss Mr. Garvie's contributions.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.

WE have great pleasure in inserting the following communications to His worship the Mayor of Charlottetown. The Officers of the 4th King's Own Regt. in Halifax, and the citizens of that place who have contributed so handsomely towards the relief of the Sufferers by our late Fire, are entitled to the warmest thanks of this community:—

THE 4th KING'S OWN REGIMENT, Halifax, N. S., August 23, 1866.

SIR:—I have much pleasure in remitting to you the sum of $365, being the proceeds of the Concert lately given here in aid of the sufferers at the late fire at Charlottetown; and request, in the name of Lieut. Col. Martin and our Committee, that the amount be retained by you for the special aid, during the winter, of the poorer class of sufferers. With a view to the above the Committee cannot, in their opinion, do better than place the above named sum solely at your disposal, feeling sure that you will, better than any one else, know how to distribute it, so as to benefit those most in need of relief. Some expense has been necessarily incurred in giving the Concert. After paying the Bills there will probably be a small surplus, which will also be remitted to you as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS E. S. HECCMAN,
Secretary of Committee.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Halifax, N. S., August 24, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR;—Several small sums of money, in aid of the sufferers by the recent fire at Charlottetown, having been handed to me, I now enclose a cheque for the amount in hand, with the names of the gentlemen from whom contributions have been received.

Would you have the goodness, in acknowledging receipts, to specify the amount, as I should wish to publish your note for the information of contributors.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
M. H. RICHEY, Mayor.

The Worshipful the Mayor
of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

H. Hesslein,	$20 00
Wm. P. West,	20 00
Hon. R. B. Dickey,	10 00
Dr. R. H. Bell,	2 00
	$52 00

The Steamer *Princess of Wales* left Charlottetown for Georgetown, on Monday morning last, with a large pleasure party on board to attend the Tea to be held at the last named place on that day, in aid of finishing the Manse, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in that town. On her way down she called off Little Sands and Murray Harbor and took on board a large number of the inhabitants of that section of the country, for the purpose of giving them a trip by steam on the water, and of enabling them to attend the Tea. Part of the Band of the 4th Regt. went round in the steamer, and their performances added much to the pleasure of the day. The steamer left Georgetown soon after three, for Charlottetown, where she arrived about half past nine, having been detained for some time in landing the Murray Harbor and Little Sands folk. The day was exceedingly fine, the sea calm, and the trip consequently plesant.—*Isl.*

His Excellency Major General Doyle reviewed the Militia School and the Artillery and Irish Companies of Volunteers yesterdoy forenoon, on Rochfort Square. General Doyle was accompanied by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lieut. Col. Longworth, etc. After the inspection, General Doyle delivered a short but very encouraging address, in which he paid a high compliment to Col. Smith, our active and efficient Inspector General, and expressed his satisfaction with the measures now being adopted to place the Militia on a satisfactory footing. He also expressed his readiness to assist us with his presence and counsel in any emergency that may arise. One thing is clear, Her Majesty's Government have not the remotest idea of abandoning even little P. E. Island to the tender mercies of Fenians or any other description of marauders.—*Bul.*

MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE, who has been on this Island for the past two weeks, the guest of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, left in the Steamer *Heather Belle*, for Brule, on Thursday morning, on his return to Halifax.—*Isl.*

The Band of the 4th Regt have returned to Head Quarters at Halifax—they left in the Steamer *Heather Belle*, for Brule, on Thursday morning last. The performances of this excellent Band in this city, for the past few days, have greatly delighted the inhabitants, and their departure from our shores is regretted by the whole community. The thanks of the inhabitants are due to the Officers of the Regt., who were instrumental in bringing them to the Island.—*Ib.*

The Tea in aid of the Trust Fund of the new Bible Christian Chapel at Lot 7, on the 8th of August, was successful beyond all expectation. Between 400 and 500 took Tea. The balance of cake on hand was then sold. A public Meeting was convened in the new Chapel, at which some short, but spirited addresses were delivered. A few pounds were voluntarily subscribed to the undertaking; the happy company then joined in singing a verse of the National Anthem; and the Doxology brought the proceedings to a close. Proceeds of the day over £40.—*Com.*

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia held a confirmation in St. John's Parish Church, St. Eleanor's, on Sunday the 26 ult., at which time the rite was administered to eighteen young persons of both sexes. His Lordship on the same day preached both at St. Eleanor's and Summerside.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.

LONDON, Thursday, noon, Aug. 30th.

The Canadian Government has asked the Home Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehended trouble with the United States, growing out of the apprehended Fenian invasion and the modification of the Neutrality laws of the United States. The home Government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

By Telegraph to "Herald."

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 30, 12.30.

The old cable picked up at 4.30 yesterday morning. Messages sent over it to Mr. Field, who is on board the "Great Eastern." The splice has been made, and the steamer is now on her way to Heart's Content.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept 3, 1866.

LONDON, Aug 31—Her Majesty's 13th Hussars, 53d and 61st foot are ordered to proceed at once to Canada. The United States Steamer "Neispic" saluted the Brazilian flag at Bahia as an apology for seizing the "Florida" at that port.

Reported that Elector of Hesse will abdicate. A special envoy of the King of Hanover had an audience with the Emperor of Russia.—Gold 145.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, G. B., Sept. 3.—Two of Cunard Steamers have sailed for Canada with troops.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Bismark is endeavoring to form alliance between Prussia, Austria and Russia.

Medical Notices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 48 Dey Street, New York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—All persons afflicted with bad legs, sores, ulcers, and skin diseases, who, from want of means or other reasons, cannot avail themselves of surgical treatment may be relieved from their complaints by using Holloway's purifying, soothing, and healing remedies. In every outward ailment this wonderful Ointment brings about the most beneficial results, by checking inflammations, cleansing ulcerations and restoring soundness. Internal pains, rheumatic and gouty tortures, scrofulous swellings and contracted sinews may be overcome by diligently rubbing this cooling unguent into the skin.

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Thursday morning, the 30th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants of this City, JAMES PEAKE, Esq., of the Firm of Peake Brothers & Co., to EDITH, eldest daughter of the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Colonial Secretary of this Island.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 1st instant, of bronchitis, at his residence, Southport, P. E. Island, GEORGE FORREST, Esq., in the 46th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He was for several years a very successful and much esteemed Master Mariner in the British Merchant Service; and during the Crimean war, he was the Commander of the Transport Flag-ship "Arabia," under Capt. O'SULLIVAN, Admiralty Transport Agent; and he also commanded the same ship, in the French Service, during the short Continental War of 1859. He possessed professional testimonials and certificates of the highest and most honorable character.

At Morrell, on the 28th ultimo, of scarlet Fever, Bridget, youngest daugter of Mr. Michael Rice.—R. I. P.

Sale of Firearms POSTPONED!

IN consequence of the time appointed by the Subscriber for the sale of Guns and other Firearms in his possession for repairs, having fallen in the busy season of Harvesting, he has resolved to offer the owners of said Firearms one more chance to take them away, and for this purpose the sale is postponed until

Friday, September 14,

on which day, at 12 o'clock, noon, all remaining unclaimed for will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the MARKET SQUARE, to pay expenses.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS, Gunsmith.

Charlottetown, Sept. 3, 1866. 2in

Paper Blinds.

FOR SALE, at the

KENT STREET BOOK STORE.

250 Window PAPER BLINDS, of various colours and patterns. Cheap for Cash.

E. REILLY.

August 22, 1866.

Middle Trip per Undine.

THE Subscriber has received, by the above, in addition to his former well-selected Stock, the following, viz: White, Blue, Red, and Green COTTON WARP, Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Prince of Wales, Peel, and Felt HATS, Ladies' White and Black STRAW HATS, Earthenware, &c., &c., much lower than spring importations.

PATRICK WALKER.

August 15, 1866 1m

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

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

Congregation de Notre Dame.

THE Schools of the Congregation de Notre Dame will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 3d SEPTEMBER proximo.

Aug. 29, 1866. 2ins

Stray Mare.

ON the night of the 21st instant, a young MARE, rising three years old, of a dark grey colour, clean-limbed and handsome shape, strayed from the Premises of the subscriber. When last seen, (Tuesday night) she was on the Tryon Road, near the West River Road. The owner will feel greatly indebted to any person who may know of her whereabouts, to inform him of the same, so that he may come and take her away, and pay whatever expenses she may have incurred.

ANDREW COADY.

West River, Lot 31, Aug. 29, 1866. 3in pd

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. tf E

SHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
Sullivan's Spelling Books,
Lennie's Grammars,
Carpenter's Spelling Books,
Worcester's Dictionary,
—AND—
all school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at very low prices, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.

August 8, 1866. tf

REMOVAL.

OWEN HAMILL,

Architect,

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA.

MAY be consulted professionally at the ROBSON HOUSE, or at his Office in ROSS'S BUILDING, Three Doors east of McPherson's Bookstore, to which he has removed.

Pictou, N. S., Aug. 8, 1866. 3m

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the Country in general, that he has opened a New Tobacco Factory on QUEEN STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Whitford, Painter, and situated opposite Mr. William Sweeton's.

Having superintended, for the last Seven Years, the manufacturing of Tobacco in the firm well known as LOWDEN'S with unequalled success, he will fearlessly warrant his Tobacco as second to none in the Colonies, and would earnestly advise the public to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. QUIRK.

Ch'town, July 18, 1866.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned, having fitted up, since the fire, a STORE in DORCHESTER STREET, in the building owned by J. D. Mason, Esq., adjoining the Store of Messrs. DAVIES & WEEKS, hereby respectfully informs his numerous Customers, in Town and Country, that from and after this date the business will be carried on as heretofore.

B. D. REDDIN takes this opportunity to return thanks to his Customers for their past support and patronage, and to solicit a continuance of the same.

B. D. REDDIN.

Dorchester Street, Ch'Town, August 1, 1866. 1s

SODA WATER!

WE have received, per steamship "Alhambra," one of Puffer's celebrated Soda Water Apparatus, at a cost of $600.00, for manufacturing

Pure Soda Water.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage, is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer. Our Grocery Store is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favor us with a call will always find a warm reception, and a *cool* drink of SODA WATER, flavored with choice Syrups, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 4th, 1866. 3m

LOTTERY.

A LOTTERY of a first-rate

Reaping and Mowing Machine,

in good working order, will take place at Mr. JOHN McLEAN'S, Souris West, on

Wednesday, 12th September next.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. to be had of Mr. W. Wilson, Charlottetown; John Sutherland, Esq., St. Peter's; and also at the Subscriber's.

☞ The strictest impartiality will be shown.

J. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Souris, 10th July, 1866.

CARD.

W. R. WATSON begs to tender his sincere and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, his Worship the Mayor and Corporation, the fire department, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Regt., his friends and the public generally, for their heroic exertions in saving part of his stock and furniture from the ravages of the devouring element on the morning of Sunday the 19th instant.

Thanking the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the last twenty-two years, he begs to inform them that his place of business is now at the premises formerly occupied by the late Hon. Robert Hutchinson, where he will continue to meet the wants of his numerous customers until he resumes business at the old stand, Queen Street, which will be about the first of December next.

July 23.

Notice to the Tenants of the Rev. John MacDonald.

I HAVE been appointed AGENT to the Rev. JOHN MACDONALD, and all Rents due him must be paid to me at my Office in Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 4th July, 1866. 2m

HENRY A. HARVIE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c.,

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE,) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently BELL'S Clothing Store, and directly opposite the Store of WM. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having RE-FITTED his Establishment, and intending to do business as much as possible on the CASH SYSTEM, is prepared to supply Wholesale and Retail Customers on the very best of terms.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronised him while in connection with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, QUEEN-STREET.

Charlottetown, July 11, 1866. tf

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

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

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING
DORCHESTER STREET.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1866.

Select Literature.

GRACE WELDON,

—OR—

FREDERICA, THE BONNET-GIRL.

CHAPTER V.—*Continued.*

'Yes, it must be the same; for there is no other Miss Weldon who can be so beautiful as James said his little friend was. Yes, she must be the same who was so kind and charitable to him when he was a poor little boy and lived close by us, when father and poor little Bricket were living. I *hope* it is not—for—because,'—and Frederica sighed and looked very sad. 'No, no! I wouldn't wish her to love James, or that he should love her. It would break my heart! Dear James does not know how I love him with all my being! He is insensible to my silent devotion! He gave me this ring; but there was wanting something, which I sought for timidly with my eyes, in look or word, with the gift, which his face expressed not; yet all was kindly in its expression. He looks affectionately upon me as I would have a brother look, but not as I would have James look! He regards poor Frederica only as a sister, while poor Frederica adores him, trembles with joy at his footsteps' most distant sound, and is filled with happiness at the slightest tones of his voice when addressed by it! Yet he sees not that I love him—not as a sister loves, but with a love which absorbs all my being, and makes him an idol of the purest and profoundest worship!' She had to cease working with her fingers upon the flowers in the hat, to brush away the tears, for they blinded her eyes.

'Poor Frederica! she was right in her conjecture of the state of James's feelings towards her. It will be remembered, that after the old German basket-maker's death, Mrs. Daily took Frederica and adopted her as her own child. The youthful, or rather childish friendship, which had existed between James and the beautiful little German girl, had continued from year to year without interruption. They were as sister and brother, knowing no difference whatsoever, until James had reached his eighteenth year, and Frederica her fifteenth. From this time a gradual change began to form itself in their feelings. James's brotherly regard deepened and strengthened in its character, and from calling her Frederica, he began to address her by the endearing title of 'sister;' while, as a brother, he began to take the most cordial interest in the improvement of her mind. Precisely at the same time that this more gentle and endearing deportment began to manifest itself on the part of James, a change of an opposite nature was taking place in the feelings of Frederica. The sisterly love which she had felt towards James began to assume a tenderer sentiment in her heart; and love for him, the most pure, the most tender, yet strong and deep as her own being, took possession of her soul.

James could not be blind to the change which he discovered in her; but unsuspecting himself, (for he knew he had no heart to give to any one in love save to Grace Weldon, whom he had truly loved from a boy,) he attributed the blushing embarrassment, the quick dropping eye-lid when he rested his gaze upon her, the hesitating accents of her stammering replies when they were alone together, to the modesty and bashfulness peculiar to young girls just verging into womanhood. He never dreamed that she loved him with trembling! Thus it went on for nearly three years, up to the time of our story; James living in the same house, seeing her daily, treating her as a sister, kindly and tenderly, yet never suspecting that the lonely orphan was living only in his life! He had entered and found her in tears, and passing his arm around her, kissed her, and sought her confidence. This very tenderness made her still more unhappy; for she felt how hard it would be to turn the current of deep love, so brotherly as his, into the channel through which her own flowed.

Frederica now took up the hat and held it out, to observe, first the effect of the flowers inside, and then turned it this way and that, to view the general effect.

'It is very pretty! It will become her looks, and make her still more beautiful and winning! *If* it should be Miss Grace Weldon for whom I have done this—yet why do I let such emotions rise within my bosom? If James loves her, shall I wish her less lovely? Can I hate or deform what *he* loves? Oh, no! Yes—yet I would rather he would not see her in this beautiful hat! But after all, it may not be Grace, and I have no reason to believe James loves Grace; and I—perhaps *if* he knew,' she said, blushing, and looking down, 'it was more than sisterly love I entertain towards him, he might remember I was *not* his sister, and love me as I love him! Ah, it is a charming hat, and will make her look very lovely! When James comes I will ask him if Miss Weldon is returned to ——. No! I will not ask him!' she said with spirit. 'I will not let him detect even my thought! Ah, me! Frederica,' said the lovely ingenuous-hearted bonnet-girl; 'if James love you not, you will be so unhappy that this world will have to you neither sunlight, nor music, nor flowers! There is a step! It does not sound like James's! Yet it must be! the door opens with a pass-key!'

She half rose, and then reseated herself with a beating heart, and a heightened color deepening the rose of her cheeks. The entrance to Mrs. Daily's dwelling was by a narrow, paved court, from the street, the front door being in the north side, the house standing end to the street. The shop occupied the half on the right of the door, upon the street, while the half on the left hand served for the habitation. There was a communication between the shop and the back part of the sitting-room Frederica was in, as well as a door opening from it into the front entry. It was the echo of the step coming into the brick passage, which Frederica had heard.

The step was heavier in the entry than James's, and she began to feel some vague apprehensions, for she was up alone in the house, Mrs. Daily having a little while before retired, when the door opened, and James Daily entered. The moment she saw him she shrieked, and stood tremblingly gazing upon him with looks of anxious inquiry, but unable to utter a word. His face was sprinkled with blood, and those parts visible were deadly white. His coat was torn, and soiled with mud; he was without a hat, and altogether looked like a man who had had a fierce encounter with one of his species.

'Do not be alarmed, sister,' he said, smiling; but the bloody stripes upon his face made his smile look so ghastly that she shuddered. 'I am not so much hurt as I seem!'

'O, James, James!' she cried, casting herself upon his shoulder, her affectionate alarm breaking out into words and tears. 'Say, say you are not badly hurt? I shall die to know you are in danger! Oh, who has done this? Where are your wounds? Let me—let Frederica be—be ——.' She could proceed no farther! A paroxysm of nervous weeping choked her utterance, and James was forced with soothing words to calm her excited fears.

'It is nothing, dearest sister! I have been roughly handled, but I am only a little lamed! Let me have water and a towel, and I will soon show you my face as sound as ever; and when I take off this torn coat and put on my dressing gown, which you will get for me, I shall be quite as good as new! So, be a good, dear girl, and don't spoil your eyes!'

'Are you really unhurt, dear James?'

'Yes, I assure you. It is nothing of consequence!'

'You look so tearfully!'

'Then haste, child, and bring me the basin of water, and I promise you if you find a scratch as big as the prick of a needle on my face, I'll stay at home a week, and you shall doctor it homeopathically!'

Her anxiety disappeared with his cheerfulness, and hastening for the water and napkin, she soon had the happiness to see him remove the blood from his face, leaving it without a wound. And when his dressing-gown replaced his soiled coat, he looked, save being a little pale, quite as if he was altogether a very different person from the sanguinary looking individual who had a few moments before entered the house. He now proceeded to satisfy Frederica's curiosity, by informing her briefly that he had seen a burglar leaving a house with booty, and pursued him, when, after a desperate struggle, the thief escaped from him, leaving him in the plight she had beheld him in when he entered.

'But the blood?' she said, not yet satisfied of James's safety.

'He drew a knife upon me, and in wresting it from him, and to save myself from his revengeful assaults, I wounded him in the arm. It was his blood which you saw.'

Frederica clasped her hands together in deep gratitude for his escape, and then pressing her head upon his hand, in which he held hers, she wept for joy. He drew her towards him, to kiss her, with that pure, brotherly affection which so beautifully characterized his love for her; but she gently withdrew herself from his embrace, influenced by a feeling which it is difficult to analyze, but not difficult to be understood by those who have studied the delicate mechanism of a female heart.

CHAPTER VI.

The young girl wept for a few moments, without heeding the tender assiduities with which James Daily tried to soothe her, though withal surprise at her excessive grief, accompanied, as it was, at the same time, by an apparent wish to shun his kindly sympathies. Poor maiden! the more gently he spoke, the more reason did she feel she had to let her tears flow; for she felt that its tones could not always be for her! Deeply distressed, and ignorant of the true cause of her grief, and finding he could not soothe her he sat by her, regarding her with surprise and sorrow.

'What, dearest sister, can I do to restore you once more to cheerfulness?' he said, after surveying her a few moments in silence. 'You see I am not hurt; and if I were, this grief is too great. It shows me you love me very much, and that I need not regret, as I have more than once done of late, when I reflected how dear you were to me, that you were not my *own* sister!' and he let his fingers bury themselves in the rich masses of her glorious hair, and lifting them from her neck, he admired their lustre an instant in the play of the light.

Slowly she lifted her face from his hand, upon which she had laid her forehead to weep. Her tears were sealed suddenly up; though a few glittered like dew-drops upon her cheeks. Her face was calm—the calmness of effort. She put back her hair slowly with one hand, and then fixed her gaze upon the lips which had uttered those fatal words; words that had pierced her heart like arrows! words containing in themselves death to all her hopes! 'Till this moment she *had* a hope she had cherished in the corner of her heart! She thought that he only need be told her love for him was deeper than a sister's love, to awaken in his bosom, all at once, that sweet passion of his heart for her, which slumbered there all unknown to him; and which he believed (as he suffered himself to reason) was only a brother's love for a sister. But now this little, timid, trembling hope of her young and loving heart, was slain by these few words: 'I need not regret, as I have more than once done of late, when I reflected how very dear you were to me, that you were not my *own* sister!'

Alas! how these words sunk like lead into the deep fountain of her love!

Steadily she fixed her deep blue eyes upon his face, and neither spoke, nor moved lip or eye-lash. She sat like some pale, beautiful statue of Niobe. He drew back with surprise, and looks of alarm. Her pure, young face was so full of woe—so pitiful is its looks, that tears came fresh to his eyes, he knew not wherefore.

'Frederica! my sister—my own dear sister, speak to me! Do not look so piteously grieved. Your looks are enough to make one's heart break. For God's sake, Frederica, alter the expression of your countenance! I cannot bear to have you look upon me so!'

A smile, like the first glimmer of a wintry dawn, cold and faint, passed slowly over her lips, which were motionless. This was more painful than her sad, fixed gaze, and James, unable to endure the scene any longer, caught her hands, and pressing his lips to her cheek, strove to rouse her from a condition which alarmed him for her reason! Yet what cause there was sufficient to induce this painful state, he could not divine. Her hand and cheek were cold as marble to his touch, and seeing her eyes fixed, he was about to call loudly upon his mother for her assistance, when she struggled for utterance, and spoke:

'Do not—do not—I am well now, quite well,' she articulated, in broken sentences, and in a voice so soft and low, that he could scarcely hear the words. 'You see I smile, James!' and she did smile—oh! how sadly—how touchingly! James felt his heart swelling with emotion. He was overwhelmed with wonder and sorrow. 'Don't—alarm—alarm mother! I shall be quite well! I—I couldn't breathe well! It is over now!' and the poor girl breathed heavily several times, as if she had been laboring under a sense of suffocation. 'There, James, you see I am much better now,' and she smiled more naturally upon him, and the soft expression of her eyes came back. He saw that she was indeed better, and greatly relieved, for he knew not how to understand it all, (as Frederica had never appeared so before,) and he impulsively pressed her to his heart.

'God be thanked! I feared you were losing your reason. What has been the matter with you, dearest sister?'

'Nothing, James, it is nothing. I am well—at least I will *try* to be well,' she added, in the most touching accents, which, to those who knew her heart's secret, if heard by them, would have been infinitely painful.

'I am so very happy you are recovered. I never was more alarmed! You smile to reassure me. Thanks, thanks! I feel that you are safe now. Was it a headache?'

'A rushing of the blood, I believe, from the heart to the head! Do not speak of it, James. It will not recur. It was a weakness. I shall try and be stronger than this.'

'We will not speak of it. This is a sweet hat you were trimming,' he said, taking up a hat from the table. 'A velvet drab, bound with blue color, and white and pink flowers inside! If you are making this for any one in particular, I can tell you the complexion of the lady who ordered it.'

'I have just trimmed that. It was not made to order, but only by my fancy. It was, however, purchased to-day by a young lady.'

'A blue-eyed lady, with a delicate complexion, I will promise you,' he said, smiling, and turning the hat round and surveying it.

'Yes. But how did you know?' she asked, her voice still tremulous, yet making in her soul a superhuman effort to appear disinterested, and not let him suspect the state of her heart; for the generous girl, now that she felt there was no hope for her love, would not that he should be made unhappy by knowing of how much unhappiness he was the innocent cause. It was this noble sentiment that enabled her to control herself when reason had nearly left its throne, and all seemed darkness and chaos around her.

(*To be continued.*)

1866. Spring Goods. 1866.

THE Subscriber has now completed his Importations for the Season, per ships "Lotus" and "Ariadne" from BRITAIN, consisting of—

Black Broad Cloths and Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trowserings, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Grey and White Cottons, sheetings, checked shirtings, printed Cottons, ginghams, jeans, osnaburgs, baggings, tickings, Cotton Warp, white, red and blue, (warranted superior quality); white and scarlet flannels, shawls, parasols, Hats, bonnet-shapes, ribbons, falls, white and coloured Hose, hoop skirts, and a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

Chests choice Congou TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Liverpool Soap, glass, nails, sole leather, &c.

W. H. WILSON.

McIsaac's Old Stand, Queen-street, Charlottetown, June 13, 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line, suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favorable terms and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a Good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c., ever offered in this City.

—ALSO—

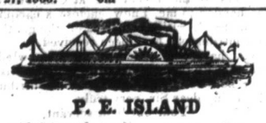
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's

India Rubber Over Shoes,

for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

June 27, 1866. 6m



P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co's Steamers

"PRINCESS OF WALES" AND "HEATHER BELLE."

Summer Arrangement.

The steamer "PRINCESS OF WALES" leaves Charlottetown for Summerside, Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham and Newcastle, every Monday night at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning train on Tuesday.

Leaves Shediac for Richibucto at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and Richibucto for Chatham and Newcastle, at one o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves Newcastle, for Shediac at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, calling at Chatham and Richibucto on way down.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown on Wednesday afternoon at half past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning at nine; returning, leaves Pictou for Charlottetown at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves Charlottetown for Summerside and Shediac every Friday morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown at half-past two, after arrival of train, every Saturday afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Monday morning at nine.

Leaves Pictou same evening,—on arrival of Mail, about half-past four o'clock,—for Charlottetown.

Leaves Charlottetown for Bruie every Thursday and Saturday mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlottetown same evenings, immediately after arrival of mail at Bruie, at about four o'clock in the evening.

FARES—From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back, Cabin, 12s; steerage, 10s 6d.
Charlottetown to Bruie, or back, Cabin, 9s; steerage 7s 6d.
Charlottetown to Summerside or back, Cabin, 9s; steerage, 7s 6d.
Charlottetown to Shediac, or back, Cabin, 18s; steerage, 15s.

Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back,			$5.00.
Do.	Miramichi	do.	6.00
Summerside to Richibucto,		do.	3.00
Do.	Miramichi	do.	4.50
Shediac to Richibucto		do.	2.00
Do.	Miramichi	do.	3.00
Charlottetown to St. John, or back,		£1 8s 1½d,	or $4.50.
Do.	Eastport,	do. 1 17s 6d,	or 6.00
Do.	Portland,	do. 2 16s 0d,	or 8.00.
Do.	Boston,	do. 2 16s 3d,	or 9.00.

FARES—FREIGHT.—Charlottetown to Summerside, 1s per barrel bulk.
Charlottetown to Shediac, 1s 6d per barrel bulk.
Do. Richibucto and Miramichi, 2s 3d, do.
Shediac to Richibucto and Miramichi, 1s 6d do.

RETURN TICKETS to or from Charlottetown and Summerside, 12s., available one week. Tickets void if parties leave the Island during the time.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first class fare, may be issued at any Ticket Office, to parties of five or more going and returning together to and from any one station within one week, it being distinctly understood that unless these conditions are complied with, the Tickets will be void.

SEASON TICKETS may be purchased at Office for individuals or families.

By Order,
F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June, 1866.

THOMAS KELLY,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
SUMMERSIDE, - - P. E. ISLAND.

July 4, 1866. 3m

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE unersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and otherparts of the Island, in good cultiva,noti well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid ti tles, and immediate possession can e given

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER ILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL" is the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.
Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 11, 1865. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers,

will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Oct. 1.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

New Tobacco Factory

AT SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED a FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared at Sappy Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms; and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, August 9, 1865.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons knowthat these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.

Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger: they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, as least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions

Complaints of Females.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.

All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as a corrective of the humors affecting them.

Dropsey.

Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bountifully into the parts affected.

Derangement of the Kidneys.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

Ague	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Bilious complaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Females Irregularities	Rheumatism	Veneral Affections
Colics	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
constipation of the bowels.	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Consumption,	Gouts	Sore Throats	
	ead-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Pot. dec. 6—1y

Fresh Jersey Peaches,

IN TINS.

WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1865.

Peterson's Familiar Science.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful book.

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec. 13.