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

Very Superior Old Port, 6s. 3d. per bottle.
Hunt & Newman's 4 Diamond do., 5s. 3d. "
Old Madeira do., 5s. 6d. "
Superior Dinner Port, do., 4s. 3d. "
Old Brown & Golden Sherry do., 5s. 3d. "

Jules Munn Champagne, Julian Claret, Ginger Wine, Lime Juice, Temperance Cordials, all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

MACEACHERN & CO.

"Italian Warehouse," Dec. 21 1870.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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37 Park Row, New York.

Dec. 28, 1870.

ALL CURES MADE EASY BY

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

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

Eruptions, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases.

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

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

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

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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

Bad Legs	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
Coco-bay	Gout	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Chap'd Hands	Piles	Tumors
		Ulcers
		Wounds

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. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871. NO. 16.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK, FEBRUARY, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

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

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

PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Feb. 10, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef. (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 8d
Do. by the quarter	4d *a* 6d
Pork (carcass)	4d *a* 6d
Do. (small)	5d *a* 7d
Mutton, per lb.	4d *a* 7d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Ham, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d *a* 1s 3d
Do. by the tub	1s 1d *a* 1s 3d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 1s
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	17s 0d *a* 18s 9d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d *a* 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 6d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	3s 6d *a* 4s 0d
Oats per bush.	2s 6d *a* 2s 7d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d *a* 2s 0d
Turnips per bush.	10d *a* 1s
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d *a* 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	3s 6d *a* 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d *a* 2s
Chickens, per pair	2s 0d *a* 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d *a* 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.	20s *a* 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s *a* 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	70s *a* 75s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d *a* 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Homespun, per yard	4s *a* 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d *a* 5d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	4s 6d *a* 5s 6d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Partridges	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

(Corner of Great George and King Streets.)

HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.

Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

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

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

(North Side Queen Square.)

CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.

Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.

President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVERT, Esquire.

Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 13 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Rustico, - - P. E. Island.

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

Business Cards.

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

FORMERLY

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

Residence - - - The Manse.

Dec. 14, 1870. 3m

REMOVAL.

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

Dec. 7, 1870. 3m*

HEAD QUARTERS.

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

Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,

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

CHAS. O. WINKLER.

Dec. 7, 1870.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,

—AKD—

COLLECTING AGENT.

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

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

OFFICE IN

DesBrisay's Block,

(Next Apothecary's Hall)

QUEEN STREET.

RESIDENCE:

North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

Oysters.

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

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

Private families can be punctually supplied by applying to

JOHN S. O'NEILL,
Proprietor Union House.

Dec. 14, 1870.

A CARD.

Fall Importations.

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

DANIEL BRENAN.

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

D. BRENAN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870. p a l e ra sp 3m

Gold and Silver

WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other

GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Always on hand.

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

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

18- NEW STORE. -70.

NEW GOODS!

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

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

He, also, calls particular attention to his

TEA.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. G. McDOUGALL.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

THE WAR.

An enormous French battery was constructed on Mont Avron, outside the circle of forts. The French resorted to the tactics of the Russians during the siege of Sebastopool, and pushed their defences out against the investing works. Mont Avron was one of these advanced batteries. Its front was some 300 yards long; and was armed with forty-two guns. The Prussians brought 74 to bear on it. After severe fighting the French were compelled to evacuate it. The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following account of the scene inside the fort after its bombardment:—

He says the French had certainly been very fond of Avron What between barricades, entrenchments, rifle pits, and loopholed houses, many a stout Teuton would have gone down before that position would have been forcibly carried, over which we passed so peaceably in the silent moonlight. Once inside, there met our eyes one of the weirdest scenes that imagination could conjure up; ground ploughed with shells, embrasures stove in, parallels all but obliterated, and yet not a single cannon left behind. But if the French have removed their cannon they have left their dead. One slides and stumbles over a little ice puddle, the ice blushes up red in his face; it is frozen human blood. Behind the batteries and inside the breastworks the dead lie thick. No man who has long followed this war but must be so familiar with the aspect of slain men that the original thrill and turn of the blood at the sight, is a memory of the past, at which he all but smiles. But the terrible ghastliness of these dead transcends anything I have ever seen, or even dreamt of in the shuddering nightmare after my first battle-field. Remember how they were slain—not with the nimble bullet of the needle gun that drills a minute hole through a man and leaves him undisfigured, unless it has chanced to strike his face, not with the trenchant sabre cut of the dragoon, not with the sharp stab of the bayonet, but slaughtered with missiles of terrible weight, shattered into fragments by the explosions of many pounds of powder, mangled torn by massive fragments of iron. There lay behind one of the embrasures a form utterly headless. I suppose the shell had struck the hapless being fully in the face, and carried head and throat before it in its fierce rush. The guillotine could not have performed the operation more cleanly. Behind the batteries were found many evidences of the precipitation with which the French had evacuated the position. There were lots of wine. We drank some of it standing there among the dead and piles of bones, which the Saxon soldiers skewered on their bayonets. There were blankets too, and military saddles both in and about the camp. Lying further back there was a considerable quantity of rice, and also many blankets, shoes and soldiers' knapsacks, lumps of horseflesh lay about or hung on cross-sticks. Investigations amongst the forts and new huts brought to light bottles of rum and bags of peas. The ground was strewn with Chassepots, and behind the batteries, as well as in the battery magazines, were gunpowder bags containing each a charge, as well as many projectiles. The camp, and indeed the whole of the plateau bore numerous traces of lengthened occupation. The French are the beastliest campaigners in the world, and they seem to have been exceptionally beastly in Mont Avron. There was not a sign of life on all the plateau except a lurking cur who gnawed something under a waggon. What it was there were reasons to prevent me from investigating too closely. It surprises me much looking at the abundant evidences of the precipitation visible that the French should have removed all their cannon, and still more so, looking at the evidences of our fire that they should have been able to do so. It seems to me that the infantry men must have skeddadled in a panic, and that the artillery men, fearing an assault from the infantry, which they had not the means of resistance, had removed their guns before an absolute necessity existed fore vacuation from the strength of the German fire. They were wise if this were their reckoning.

What the state of Paris was previous to the capitulation may be gathered from the following extracts:—

A correspondent inside Paris writes: On Christmas Day the desolation and mournfulness of Paris could not fail to seem doubly, trebly striking, nor is it the very poor who are the chief sufferers, for they are, to some extent, fed, warmed and clothed, through public or private charity, insufficiently of course, for wood is scarce, and bread forms their only diet, but they have the advantage of being more habituated to privations than the classes placed a little above them in the social scale. It is the latter that most excite my pity and rouse my sympathies. Out of twelve lower or middle class households one may enter, nine or ten are wholly without fire. Probably for the first time during such bitter weather the empty stove is more felt than the empty larder for a mother can live and feed her little ones on bread, with a little wine; but how can she warm the poor shivering, ill-fed bodies, with the thermometer ten degrees below the freezing point, and no fuel to be anywhere or anyhow obtained? We are assured by the Government that shortly wood will be more plentiful and cheap, but, in the meanwhile, the mortality among children is painfully high, more especially among those of very tender years; and meal is so scarce, so bad and so dear, that in many cases where the mother is unable to nourish her offspring, the new-born baby may be said to die literally of hunger. A walk along the roads leading to the principal cemeteries gives sufficient evidences o the terrible harvest death is reaping among those who are unfortunate enough to make their *debut* in the world during the siege of Paris. I have seldom witnessed a more touching spectacle than the long procession of tiny white covered coffins, the little occupants of which have been as surely killed through the war as those who met their death on the battle field. The absence of the mothers amongst the mourners is a mute testimony to the fact that most of the early deaths have taken place during the first month of existence. On Christmas Night many of the soldiers were literally frozen to death, and a still greater number were brought into Paris, in ambulance waggons, with hands or feet frostbitten.

A correspondent in Paris of the *Daily News* says that, owing to the intense severity of the weather, no fewer that fifty sentinels have been frozen to death at the outposts, and that there are more than 1,200 cases of severe frostbite in the military hospitals, many of which cases are likely to prove fatal. The sufferings of the people are also very great. Typhoid fever is on the increase, especially among the families from the suburbs, who are huddled together in close rooms amid a stifling atmosphere that breeds pestilence. There had been 172 deaths from bronchitis in the previous week, and 147 from pneumonia. Fuel was running short, but little other food was left than bread and horseflesh. With all this there was not a murmur to be heard. The people submit, the correspondent adds, to their hard fate, to cold and hunger, and long dark nights, void of amusements, with a cheerfulness which is sublime. They make no complaints about their miseries, and accept them with an unpretending fortitude which no people in the world could surpass.

A GERMAN PANIC AT GRAVELOTTE.

What I saw of the war is an account published by the Hon. Mr. Winn, of his wanderings with the German army of the Moselle. He attached himself to the 33d regiment, one that shared in the bloodiest combats, and he therefore saw a great deal of really hard fighting. Those who have been so accustomed to hear that the French invariably gave way under the assaults of the Germans, and that the latter never flinched from their work, will be surprised to learn from Mr. Winn, that while the French fought at Gravelotte with signal gallantry, and only yielded to superior numbers, the Prussians were seized with a panic The *Times*, in its critique on Mr. Winn's book, says:—

What we specially like about him is his evident impartiality, an impartiality very creditable to a man who was the object of so many attentions and civilities on the part of the winning side. He lauds the courage with which the French soldiers fought, lauds it extravagantly, we would say, considering the positions they were forced from and the actual results of the engagements. It is true, he attributes a great superiority of numbers to the Germans on certain occasions, on other authority, we should imagine, than that of his German friends. At least, we have heard very different estimates from the German Staff officials who fought at Gorze and Gravelotte, At the latter battle Mr. Winn sketches a scene, which we should have unquestionably refused all credence to, had he not assured us he was in the thick of it. Towards dusk, the Germans were descending into a valley towards the French positions on the opposite slope, when, of a sudden, the enemy opened fire from a line of rifle pits some 600 yards off. Forthwith there was a panic, and the Germans "ran like hares." "Such a stampe I never saw before, and I should think few military men had. Artillery, foot soldiers, baggage waggons, ambulances, every species of troop conceivable in our immediate neighborhood were rushing pell-mell to the rear. The words 'the cavalry are coming,' were on every Prussian's lip, except the officers, who shouted themselves hoarse, with summoning the flying soldiers to halt." We have understood from an Englishman who was well forward with the Prussian 49th all through those engagements, that the Germans by no means exhibited on every occasion all the steadiness the world gave them credit for. But of anything like an exhibition of panic, or even a disorderly movement in retreat without orders, we never heard. On the contrary, we have been assured their tenacity on the whole was marvellous; that the ground they took they held, only falling back when their own bugles sounded the retreat.

RECEPTION BY KING WILLIAM OF THE GERMAN DEPUTATION.—Dr. Russel sends to the London *Times* a graphic description of the reception by King William of the deputation of the German Reichstag who went to Versailles to propose that he should assume the title of Emperor of Germany:—

The King went to attend divine service at ten o'clock in the chapel of Louis XIV. in the palace. There was somewhat more state and much more interest shown in the event than usual. Great personages began to arrive. The Grand Duke of Coburg, in cuirassier helmet and jack boots, attended by his side; Prince Charles of Prussia, Prince Walnermar of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke and Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar, and others. On entering the chapel before the arrival of the King I found two or three ladies already seated on the crimson velvet seats, on which were pinned pieces of paper with the number of the Psalms for the day. The aisles and galleries were filled with private seldiers; in the centre passage between the rows of seats, stood wrapped in a fur-lined coat Dr. Simson, President of the Bund Parliament. At 10. 15 the doors of the chapel, which had been closed were flung open, and the King appeared. He was in his usual uniform, and his commanding figure was draped in a long military cloak. His Majesty walked with quick, firm strides up the centre, and took his place in a high-backed chair on the right facing the altar. He was alone, and for some seconds his Staff remained behind, and then came in and sat behind the King; the Prince Carl, Prince Adalebrt, the Duke of Baden, and the young Prince of Bavaria being near and on the right. The Crown Prince arrived two minutes later and took his chair on the left hand-side, facing the altar, and the Generals and staff, members of the Delegation, and officers soon filled the vacant places. Among them Count Bismark was conspicuous by his absence. General von Roon, General von Moltke, the Russian General de Guern, and many a stout captain and subile councillor were there, as well as the rank and file officers.

The preacher entered—the brother-in law of Von Roon—a man who bore some resemblance to Martin Luther's portraiture, dressed in a plain black cassock, with bands; and turning towards the altar he prayed for a moment before he began the simple service, without any assistants or clerks, the congregation joining in the rare responses and in the hymns, in which the band assisted with voice and instrument. The sermon which followed was very appropriate and eloquent. The preacher said the Lord was there, and His power dwelt among them. Here in the city were they about to consummate the work which realized the aspirations of toiling millions, and in which the voice of the German people was raised to offer to the leader of their armies the Crown which was the emblem of their union, had been concocted those treaties which were meant to disintegrate and ruin the national life of Germany. They were assembled in the city in which were devised the treaties of Utrecht, of Ryswick, and Nimeguen. Let them recognize in these things the workings of the divine will, and let them bow the knee in gratitude and praise. The preacher concluded his fervent address by a homily on holy living and dying, and after a short prayer and hymn, and a benediction the service was ended, and the King, followed by his heir and his generals, went out and repaired to the Prefecture, from the flagstaff of which floated a flag of purple and gold, the Standard of the Royal House of Hohenzollern Before two o'clock the Princes began to arrive at the Prefecture, in full uniform in carriages, shut and open, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Saxe Weimar, Coburg Gotha, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and members of the second Staff, Count Bismarck, by himself, in an open carriage, in his invariable cuirassier undress cap, frock, and overalls. The sentries were in a perpetual state of "present arms"; aides-de-camp of the King, and equerries, in full uniform, appeared at the windows of the Prefecture; generals and staff officers, with clanking swords and spurs, made way through the crowd, and there was much of that heel clashing and saluting which marks the out-door greetings of officers who at table are exceedingly social and unaffected. Before two, the Crown Prince, in his uniform as Field-Marshal, attended by General Von Blumenthal, drove up in an open carriage, and, to judge from his looks, he was exceedingly happy. His Royal Highness was followed by most of the members of his staff. At two o'clock the door closed on the last of the delegation. "And now it is done! Old Barbarossa may go to sleep now," exclaimed one officer. "Thank God!" "Amen!" answered a grave bescarred old Colonel, "it is his work, and I can sing *Nunc dimittis.*" Presently there appeared on the steps witnesses of what had passed within; they were deeply moved—some with tears, not in their eyes alone but on their cheeks. But they were tears of joy. The words of those favored ones were eagerly listened to by the officers outside. They spoke of the King's emotion—of the joy that could only find vent in sobs among the veteran generals who stood around him as he strove to conquer his tongue and give his Royal answer.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Saxon Army dined the other day with the deputation who went to offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to King William. They told me, he writes, with much feeling, how the tears had trickled down King William's cheeks when the grandest proffer of the age was made to him. They expressed with hearty warmth their pleasure that when the time came that William's son should reign in his stead, the Princess Royal of England should be Empress of Germany; and before Herr Director came to say that the train was ready one toast was drunk, and in that all the room joined with acclamation—'Prosperity to Germany and England: may they ever be friendly." Baron Nordeck it was who gave the toast. And then "the house adjourned" into the snug first-class carriages, "honorable members," not a few of them, showing from their pockets what one might have taken to be pistols designed for protection against Franc-tireurs, but which in reality were the necks of wine bottles. I could not help being amused at the gentleman who was charged with the duty of settling the reckoning. It was stiff, unquestionably—16¼ thalers for a simple cold luncheon for thirty-one persons. No doubt the casino keeper would have replied to a complaint to the same effect as a Scotch change-house keeper is reported to have used to James VI. "Ye dinna come this gate ilka day, your Majesty." Certainly it is not often that a Lagny market-tender gets a chance of cutting into the purse of the German Reichstag.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.—The *Morning Advertiser* thus adverts to the position of England:—

We have more than once directed serious attention to the combination of dangers that threatens England. It would be superfluous now to revert to the recent prosecution of the war by Germany in order to be convinced that Prussia's aim is to conquer supermacy in Europe—to become the one Power paramount to which all others must be subservient. Not only have we a proof of the correctness of this conclusion in the language of the Prussian press, and of Prussian political writers, but public men in all the German states give utterance to the same idea, and it is as distinctly reproduced in the published opinions of German *savans*—men who are looked upon as the most intelligent, and whose minds have long been described as the most enlightened in the whole country. From all these quarters we learn this arrogant command of Germany—"England, France, Italy, prepare to obey me!"

To acquire for herself this supreme power, Prussia does not appeal to reason or to moral power, but only to material force. She attests her strength by devastation, by mercilessly crushing a nation which has always marched in the van of civilization, and been the home and focus of liberal and renova ing thought What Prussia is now doing against France she will not shrink from doing against any other nation that crosses her path. Each in its turn will have to endure the horrors of a barbarian invasion, unless it submits beforehand to the despotic behests of Prussian sway. Prussian policy not only contemplates the extension of the German frontier into the very heart of France, but it has a goal beyond even this, and it will not rest satisfied until Prussian ascendancy has asserted itself to the very extremity of Denmark, and until the coasts of the the northern ocean on one side, and on the other have been subjugated by her; while, in conjunction with Russia, she hopes to see her flag floating proudly over the waters of the Mediterranean.

England was foremost in resisting the ambitious ruler of France when he was in the zenith of his power. When Napoleon I. had let loose his victorious armies on Europe, and had brought under his yoke nearly all its peoples, England still stood firm against him; and just as he was on the eve of invading her territory, the struggle began which ended in his overthrow and ruin. Why should she not do the same now, when injustice and violence are represented by a sovereign who seems disposed to inflict upon Europe a repetition of the career of the First Napoleon? The foe of right and humanity has only changed name. Instead of Napoleon I. it is William, Emperor of Germany. Yet this foe is not so formidable. Though taken by surprise and at a disadvantage he has met in the French a more courageous, stubborn resistance than ever Napoleon encountered from the Germans. Do not let us wait, therefore, until he has grown as strong as was his predecessor in his sanguinary career.

The London *Times* writes as follows on the naval resources of England:—

Inverting the order of recent discussions, let us speak first of our Navy. We still enjoy the advantage to an extent rarely experienced since the days of the first Napoleon. At no period within recent times has the British Navy been for certain purposes so powerful as at present. It is scarcely to be imagined that any existing fleet or combination of fleets could cope with us in our waters, for instance, of the Mediterranean. We could even despatch across the Atlantic a squadron far stronger than any which could be sent across the Atlantic against us. In fact, as regards general actionsat sea, after the old fashion, our Navy would find no match. No ships yet afloat could stand against our ironclads in line of battle, for they were built, and successfully built, to beat the French ships, and the French ships were then the strongest in the world. But this, it will be easily seen, represents only one function of a great Navy. The truth is for twenty years together we simply ran a race with France. Our fleet was measured against the French fleet year after year, not only in popular imagination, but in Ministerial statements, and we thought we had done all that was necessary when our force was raised to the standard thus indicated. We resolved at all costs to keep the command of the Channel and the ascendancy in the Mediterranean, and at these two points England is mistress of the seas.

Excepting, however, with some special design, it is improbable that any Power would attempt to complete with us on the conditions implied. The immediate duties of our Navy, in the event of war, would be of a different character. Our first-rate ironclads would answer for the defence of our shores, and we have, or shall shortly have, ships which, as their constructor tells us, would be able to make an eight or ten days run to any menaced point, fight an action, and return to port. These vessels are most formidable—far surpassing both in armor and armament, any others afloat They are designed to combine up to a certain point, the qualifications of floating batteries and sea-going ships. In weight, strength, and power, they will exceed the strongest known specemens of the former class; for a given length of time they will be as movable as the fleetest cruisers. This provides us with special means of offence as well as defence, but even then the provisions of a limited kind. All the ships we have spoken of are large, ponderous, and in some degree unwieldy vessels, calculated to encounter ships of their own class. Again, however, it must be observed that it is doubtful whether the chance of such encounters would ever be offered to us. Our enemies would be well aware of our points of strength, and would decline the attack. Their assaults would be more likely to be directed against our commerce, our colonial possessions, and out lying dependencies, while we, on the other hand, should require ships for offensive operations on foreign coasts and against foreign harbors. We should want vessels capable of forcing an entrance into a hostile port, and destroying ships sheltered under its guns, and, above all, we should need such a fleet of swift and powerful cruisers as would render privateering a desperate adventure.

At these points we are deficient, nor are we quite sure that our deficiencies are properly recognized. Out of a score or more of ships now building, we have only three frigates of the class required, while we have nine heavy turret ships or rams, and twelve gunboats—proportions which show clearly enough the views hitherto prevailing at the Admiralty. But the career of a swift corvette or a nimble, well armed privateer is not to be checked by a steam ram or a turret vessel; and though the gunboats would doubtless prove the greatest service in our own waters, they could not perform the duties of ocean cruisers. In point of fact we have kept one obligation too exclusively before us, exactly as the Americans did. They built ironclads to encounter the Confederate ironclads, and to penetrate the rivers and harbors of the South. When the Civil War ended they found themselves with a fleet of these vessels—well designed for special service, but not available for general purposes. We built fleets to overpower the French fleets, and we, in like manner, now find ourselves with a Navy composed, to a great extent, of a special class of ships, and deficient in others which, under the altered circumstances of the times, are more likely to be wanted. Here, however, we possess a most valuable advantage. Government has only to give the word, and all our defects could be supplied—not, indeed, instantaneously, but with a rapidity which could not be approached in any other country. In our public and private yards we have matchless resources, and the ocean could be covered with our cruisers before any other power could send its ships to sea.

The following is a list of dispossessed sovereigns still living:—Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden (1809), Comte de Chambord (1830), Duke Charles of Brunswick (1830), Comte de Paris (1848), Duke Robert of Parma (1859), Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany (1859), Duke Francis of Modena (1859), Francis II., King of Naples (1861), Duke Adolphus of Nassau (1866), King George of Hanover (1866), Elector of Hesse (1866), Isabella, Queen of Spain (1869), Emperor Napoleon (1870.

A man in Minnesota had got all ready to be married, when he received a letter from his wife in Maine, which reminded him that he was already in the holy estate. He had entirely forgotten the circumstance.

The Herald.

Wednesday, February 15, 1871.

If the unanimity of public meetings be any index of general opinion, few great proposals have ever been received with more popular favor among us than the construction of a Railway. It is worthy of remark that this unanimity is not that of a party, but of the population. Men of every political opinion gave in their adhesion to the scheme, clergymen of all denominations gave it their support. The project carried with it its own recommendation. Its utility was conceded, the advantages it would secure to the country were manifest, and the only point calling for investigation and discussion was its worth as a mercantile speculation—will it pay? Some time ago we published a report prepared by an experienced engineer, Mr. Boyd, setting forth the cost of construction and working. The figures then adduced have not yet been shown to be incorrect. They, on the contrary, clearly showed that the undertaking, so far from being beyond the recources of the Colony, was clearly within them. As a mercantile speculation, it was proved to be sound. The Premier, in a recent speech, is reported to have summarised the income and expenditure thus:—"One hundred miles of railway would cost £500,000. The interest upon this sum would be £30,000 annually. A duty of 2½ per cent. would realize the one-half and the Railway itself would realize the other, over and above working expenses." Mr. Pope further pointed out the means of gradually paying off the capital by the formation of a sinking fund. The surplus revenue and the savings on mail services and other items, would, if funded, redeem the debentures in thirty years. There are in this statement only two points which need proof. The first is the assertion that half the interest on the capital would be realized from the Railway, over and above paying its working expenses. Mr. Boyd, in his report, set down the earnings of the Road in the first year at £30,000. Mr. Howlan shows Mr. Boyd's estimate to be even under the returns to be expected. He argues thus:—"In the past year, the produce exported amounted to 47,517 tons. Allowing, of this, only 16,000 tons to be conveyed along the line, cattle, lumber and lime would make up as much again, giving in all 32,000 tons, and this, at ten shillings per ton, would give an income of £16,000. The passenger traffic might be set down at the low figure of 100,000, and this, at an average of three shillings per head, would yield £15,000. The total estimated returns for goods and passenger traffic would then be £31,000." Mr. Boyd, in his report, says the working expenses would be annually £15,000. This, deducted from the total income, would leave a clear profit of £16,000 to keep in paying the interest on the capital; the 2½ per cent. duty would furnish the balance.

The second point requiring explanation is, how is the repayment of the capital to be accomplished. We again quote Mr. Howlan's figures: "The increase of revenue for the past year in the Colony, has been £5,000. Place this, he says, in a sinking fund, and in thirty years it will have reached the amount of £500,000, the sum originally expended in constructing the Railway." These statements appear most lucid and conclusive. They are not overstretched,—on the contrary, they leave no margin for increased traffic. Railways beget traffic, and with convenience of transport arises the natural desire to make use of it. This is more especially true of the passenger traffic. Men who can come to a town of a morning, transact their business, and be back in their own homes on the same day, are not likely to be content with one or two visits in the year. They will come oftener. Neither will people defer taking a journey until urgent necessity compels them. Comparatively trivial causes will induce men to travel, when it can be done expeditiously and commodiously. This has been found to be the rule in other parts of the world; and we are greatly mistaken if it will not turn out to be the same among us. We say nothing of the resort which the Island, with its beautiful summer and sea-bathing facilities, will become for tourists. This is indeed a consideration which might be expatiated on largely, for a great amount of money is sure to come into the Island from this source alone. Good hotels will spring up at the favorite watering places; and there is little fear but what they will be actively engaged during the season. Nature has done her part faithfully and well to make Prince Edward Island a delightful vacation sojourn for the weary man of business. Let man do his by turning the amenities of the country to the best advantage, and the result will be certain.

There is one objection urged against a Railway, which has not even the merit of a good appearance. The line, it is asserted, can only run in a given direction, and howsoever that direction may lie, it will be nearer to one settlement and township than another, and may benefit them, but will be of no use whatever to the settlements and townships at a distance. Will they who use this objection reason from analogy, and tell us that the inhabitants of Cornwall are nothing benefitted by the traffic of the Mersey and the Thames; or that the people of Caithness derive no good from the Great Northern or Central Line? The fact is, that when Scotland could only boast of one Railway—that between Edinburgh and Glasgow—the fishermen of Wick felt its good results. A Railway, like a river, spreads its benefits far beyond the tract through which it runs; and the man who inform the people that no one living out of hearing of the engine whistle will derive good from the Railway, are preaching false doctrines. They only show their narrow-mindedness and their inexperience of a world beyond the limits of their own birthplace. Men of every political shade are at one on this question of a Railway. Some honestly oppose it, we believe, but others of the opponents are factious obstructionists, disappointed place-men and the like, whose ambition is to be prominent, and whether that be acquired by fame or notoriety, matters little to these individuals, so long as they can place themselves in the public eye.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The County Railway Meeting, called together in the Market Hall, on Wednesday evening last, was well attended—the Hall being filled with a concourse as large as it could comfortably hold. Sheriff McGill presided, and discharged the duties of Chairman impartially and efficiently. The speakers comprised some of our most prominent politicians, business and professional men, and agriculturists. The Hons. Messrs. Haythorne, Pope, Haviland, D. Davies, F. Brecken, and B. Davies; Owen Connolly, L. H. Davies, and William Murphy, Esqrs., and Messrs. Donald Ferguson and R. Stewart, (Lot 48) spoke. The speeches were practical and earnest. The Railroad scheme was supported by all the speakers; but the Hons. Messrs. Haythorne and B. Davies, and L. H. Davies, Esq., considered, without exactly showing how it was going to be done, that the final settlement of the Land Question should precede the building of the Railroad. The first Resolution, which was unanimously carried, was proposed by the Hon. R. P. Haythorne, and seconded by Owen Connolly, Esq. It is as follows:—

Whereas, The agricultural products of Prince Edward Island, her foreign and domestic trade, her fisheries, her population, her public revenue, as well as the general wealth of her people, have, by the blessing of Divine Providence, largely increased of late years; and whereas it has become absolutely necessary that the means of transport between all parts of the Island should be facilitated, and as far as possible rendered certain at all seasons:

Therefore, Resolved, That the prosperity of all classes in this Island, and the value of property, would be greatly advanced by the construction of a Trunk-line of Railway, connecting Alberton, Summerside, Charlottetown and Georgetown, with each other.

The next Resolution was moved by Donald Ferguson, Esq., St. Peter's Road, seconded by William Matheson, Esq., Brackley Point, and agreed to with scarcely a dissentient voice:—

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion that the offer which the Government is understood to have received, comprising the building of a substantial Trunk line of Railway, 3 feet 6 inches guage, the erection of a sufficient number of Stations, and an adequate supply of Rolling Stock of the best modern construction, for a sum not exceeding £5,000 currency, per mile, is based on a sound principle, and not open to the objections which sometimes attend the issue of Railway contracts, by Colonial Governments, and that the said offer is therefore worthy of attentive consideration by the Executive and by the Legislature.

The Hon. B. Davies moved, and Mr. Robert Stewart, of Lot 48, seconded the following Resolution:—

Whereas, the project of building a Railroad through the Island was not mooted at the late general Election; and whereas the construction of such a work will add largely to the debt of the Colony, and materially increase the public taxes: *Therefore, Resolved*, That the Legislature would not be justified in taking any action that would commit the Colony to the building of the road until the whole scheme is first submitted to and approved of by the people at the polls.

This was rejected by a large majority, when the following was moved by Louis H. Davies, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. R. P. Haythorne:—

Resolved, That this meeting considers that the Leasehold-tenure which still prevails over a large area of this Island, and the possession, by individuals, of large tracts of unoccupied lands, through or near which the proposed Railway must pass, will tend to retard that complete development of the resources of the Colony, which the opening of a Railway communication is intended to accomplish, and which might be expected if the tenure of the occupied lands were freehold, and if the wilderness were held by the Government in trust for the people. It is therefore more than ever desirable that the Estate remaining in the hands of proprietors should be purchased by the Government, at their just value, and if possible by voluntary agreement, before the commencement of the proposed Railway.

A division being called for, it was estimated that more than two-thirds of those present voted in the negative,—the Chairman therefore declared the motion lost.

J. B. Cooper, Esq., having been called to the Chair, the Hon. James C. Pope moved, and the Hon. R. P. Haythorne seconded a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for his able conduct in the Chair. This motion was carried unanimously.

We condense this report from the *Islander*, because we can vouch for its accuracy, and because it is sufficiently full and explicit to show what a goodly number of the most intelligent residents of Queen's County think of a Railroad for this Island.

A public central Meeting of the electors of the Second District of King's County was held at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, on Friday afternoon last. The meeting was not as large as it might have been, had a longer notice of its convention been given; but it was, at the same time, highly intelligent and respectable, and embraced many of the leading men of the District. Hilary McIsaac, Esq., the Collector for the Port of St. Peter's, was called to the Chair. Messrs. Hooper and Reilly addressed the meeting, explaining to the electors the composition of the Government, and how it came to be brought about. They also referred to the Railway question. While expressing themselves willing to support the Government and its Railway policy, upon certain conditions, they, at the same time, desired the express sanction of their supporters to do so. this elicited a *carte blanche* from the electors, for their members either to support or oppose the Government, as their own judgment and discretion dictated—support it if it originated good measures, and oppose it if it brought forward pernicious ones. With reference to the Railroad, the opinions of the people of St. Peter's are embodied in the Resolution upon that subject which appears below. Upon local subjects, also, having reference to the improvement of the District, Resolutions were submitted and carried for the consideration of the Government, with the earnest hope that they would be provided for at the approaching Session of the Legislature. P. J. Ryan, Esq., Messrs. Sullivan, McInnis, Bulger, and other gentlemen, having expressed their opinions briefly and to the point, the following Resolution was proposed by P. J. Ryan, Esq., and seconded by Martin McInnis, Esq.:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that, as we are entirely excluded from any steam communication on this Northern part of the Island, and as the proposed line of Railway is to extend from Summerside to Georgetown, we feel it our duty to oppose it, unless it will touch at St. Peter's Bay and extend to Souris West, and that at a cost not exceeding £5000 per mile, and that the Members of this District would be instructed to use their influence to carry out the Railway scheme so passed in this resolution.

This Resolution having been carried unanimously, the following was proposed by Mr. Simon Bulger, and seconded by Mr David Larkin, with a like result:—

Resolved, That it is the wishes of this Meeting that the Government would grant a sum sufficient to enable a Sailing Packet to ply as regularly as possible from St. Peter's Bay to Charlottetown, during the summer season.

The next Resolution was submitted by David Lewis, Esq., and supported by Mr. Neil McKenzie:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that a grant of money, as has been usually appropriated towards the Breakwater at Saint Peter's Harbor, be also provided this year.

This Resolution was also carried unanimously. The Members were then instructed to apply for a sufficient sum of money to put the Cardigan Road between the Bay and Cardigan Bridge in good repair, when the meeting adjourned.

LITERATURE.

Blackwood's Magazine for January.—The first instalment of a new serial, entitled, "Fair to See," is given in this number. If any of our readers have ever made the voyage from Glasgow to Oban, by the far-famed steamer *Jona*, they will find their agreeable impressions most pleasingly revived by the perusal of these opening chapters. The tale promises well; the characters are numerous and diversified, and the author appears no novice in the art of handling his materials. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer's life of Lord Palmerston receives a more kindly notice than we could have ventured to anticipate. The second part of the narrative of the Red River Expedition exhibits the great difficulties which the troops had to encounter on their march. The writer has a wondrous sharp glance for the detection of the shortcomings of Canadian officials. He says:—"During the progress of the Expedition, we had many opportunities of observing from behind the scenes, how Government affairs are managed in Canada, where every day the corrupt practices common in Washington are being more and more adopted. The gentleman who represented the Public Works Department with us, was a most hard-working man, who never spared himself in any way. Alas! for his sake, for the good of the service, and for the progress of the Expedition, those under him, with one or two exceptions, were the most helplessly useless men that it is possible to imagine." Instead of being permitted to choose his own assistants, he had all sorts of hangers-on about the ministers forced upon him. Some were broken-down drunkards, who, it was thought, by their friends, might be reclaimed if they could only be sent on an errand into a country where no whiskey was to be had. All more or less belonged to the class known in America as "loafers"—men who lived no one knew how, spending nearly all their time in bars, "liquoring up" and smoking. One young gentleman had been attached to the Expedition for no better reason than that he had a brother in Manitobah, whom he was desirous of seeing without incurring any personal expense. The "two systems" explains the Prussian Military organization, and the writer expresses a hope that it will not be adopted in its entirety in Britain. The late George Moir receives a kindly notice from the sympathetic pen of an old friend. Some contemporaries have taken it for granted that Moir is the same with the famous poet, known to the readers of Blackwood, as "Delta." This is not the case. "Delta" was a Doctor of medicines. Geo. Moir, the subject of the present memoir, was an advocate at the Scottish Bar.

The *Patriot* reports that the people of Crapaud and New London are opposed to a railway. If that is the case, Mr. Laird is well qualified to represent them in Parliament. Prince County, however, is almost unanimously in favor of the project. So is Charlottetown and other portions of Queen's County. The people of Georgetown, of St. Peter's Bay and other portions of King's County are unmistakeably in favor of railroad accommodations being extended to them. Indeed, the interest taken in the subject by all classes of the people, is deeper and wider-spread than the *Patriot* imagines, and any Government that wishes to retain the confidence of the people, must, sooner or later, take up the question and deal with it practically.

A very successful Musical and Literary Entertainment was given by the pupils of the Tignish Convent in their splendid Hall, on the night of 8th inst. Unless one were an eye-witness it would be very difficult to realize the rapid intellectual march made by the French children, who, a few years ago, could not speak a word of English. Too much praise cannot be given to the good ladies who conduct the establishment, and lasting must be the gratitude of that portion of Prince County to their venerable Bishop for his untiring efforts in the cause of education, and who on the above evening was a witness of the fruit of his zeal. The evening's entertainment concluded with a few well-timed remarks by their zealous pastor, the Rev. D. M. McDonald, when all parted well satisfied. The proceeds of the evening amounted to about £25.

The *Broad-Axe* is the name of a little local paper which made its first appearance about a fortnight ago. Its anonymous publishers and editors are full of promises, as they can well afford to be. If they fail in reforming the community, they cannot be brought to task; if they succeed, they are equally unknown to praise and fame. We have not much confidence in these anonymous publications. They seldom do good, and often do much harm. We hope the managers of the *Broad-Axe* will never have reason to discover that they have been playing with edged tools.

A committee from the City Council waited upon the Executive, on Wednesday last, at two o'clock, to urge the justice and propriety of giving the Corporation at least £4000 a year from the general revenue for civic improvements. The Government promised to give the proposition due consideration. The claim of the city is not unreasonable, considering the amount it contributes to the general revenue.

OBITUARIES.

We take the following obituary notice from the **New York** *Tablet*:—

Died, in the Convent of the Congregation of Our Lady, in Montreal, on Sunday, the 8th Jan., Sister St. Scholastica, one of the most accomplished, and also most edifying members of that admirable Community. Endowed with talents of a very high order, she excelled particularly in music and painting. Her fine full length portrait of the present Bishop of Montreal will hand her name down in the Community; it is now one of the chief and most valued ornaments of Villa Maria. Had this gifted young Religious lived to prosecute her wondrous talent, she might have left behind her many a noble work of Christian art. She was also one of the best teachers of music in the Congregation of Our Lady. Yet singularly gifted as she was, her humility and childlike simplicity were still more admirable than her fine talents. It was impossible to look upon her fair sweet face, so intellectual and refined, and yet so meek, without feeling that the spirit of God dwelt in that young soul.

The mortal remains of this lovely and accomplished young Religious were laid amongst the departed Sisters of the Congregation, in the vaults beneath their beautiful Church of Our Lady of Pity, adjoining the Community-house in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 10th Jan. *Requiescat in pace.*

Many of our readers will remember the deceased as the Teacher of music and painting in the Convent of Notre Dame, Charlottetown. There are, if we mistake not, some specimens of her art talent adorning the reception room of the Convent—two portraits, one of our present Bishop, and another of the foundress of the Order, besides some charming bits of landscape on the Ottawa. Those who knew her, when she dwelt amongst us here, will bear testimony to the correctness of what the *Tablet* says regarding her, and the paintings still to be seen in the Convent, attest that her talent in fine arts has not been exaggerated by the writer.

Obituary.—Died at Little Harbor, on the 31st ultimo, after a short and painful illness of 28 hours, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, John McMahon, aged 34 years.

On the evening of the 30th ult., the deceased, who was returning in perfect health from the woods with a load of fire wood, in company with his brother—both sitting on the sleigh within a few yards of his own door—when the end of a stick falling off the sleigh getting caught, the other end swung up, striking him a severe blow across the breast, which knocked him off the sleigh—He got up and walked into the house. Medical and surgical aid were obtained as soon as possible, but to no purpose. Life could not be saved. On the 2d inst., the deceased was conveyed to a place of burial by a large funeral. A solemn High Mass was offered for his spiritual welfare by the Rev. D. F. McDonald, P. P., of Souris. He leaves a sorrowful mother, four sisters and one brother to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and a kind brother. He is much lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, for his integrity, sobriety and industry. We trust that God, in his mercy, will comfort the bereaved family, and, in His own good time, dry the mourners' tears. *Requiescat in pace.*—*Com.*

We have to compliment our friend, Mr. Croskill, of the Halifax *Reporter*, on his energy and business-tact in journalism. Recently, he has had erected on Hollis Street, a first class Printing Establishment, with all the modern improvements, and we may fairly conclude that what he has accomplished in the past as a *live* newspaper man and general printer, will, with his greater facilities, be improved upon in the future. We hope he may long live to enjoy his new Printing House.

The Board of Education are making a spasmodic effort to have the City Schools graded. Their statistics, as contained in a report published by our city contemporaries, are somewhat stale, and should be furbished up to be of practical value. It is rather an imposition upon the public to have a report a year old published as an authentic record of the present condition of the City Schools. Wake up, gentlemen, and give us something new.

Accident.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., Edward Hackett, of Tignish, Lot 1, whilst walking through his yard with a heavy log on his shoulder, slipped, and coming heavily to the ground, his head was struck by the log he bore on his shoulder, bruising his skull fearfully. Faint hopes are entertained for his recovery.

We would call the attention of the members of the First District of Prince County to the necessity of establishing a Post Office in Norway, Lot 1. The inhabitants of this flourishing district complain, and justly too, of the distance they have to travel for their letters and papers.

The Hon. George W. Howlan has kindly conseated to act as our agent for the Western portion of Prince County. All parties indebted to us, or those wishing to subscribe to the Herald, will be attended to either by Mr. Howlan, at Cascumpec, or Mr. Richard Carroll, Tignish.

Mr. Martin Phee, of Norway, Lot 1, will receive our thanks for his kindness to our agent. Parties in that distant part of Lot 1, can transact their business in connection with the Herald with Mr. Phee, who is authorized to give receipts and take subscriptions in our name.

Dr. Gaffney and the Members of the Choir of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, treated a number of their friends to a Quadrille Party, on Wednesday night last. Dancing was kept up until three o'clock in the morning, when the party separated, very well pleased with the night's enjoyment.

An account of the Great Railway Meeting held at Tignish, has just reached us as we are going to press. The resolutions in favor of a Railway were carried unanimously. We will publish the report in our next.

☞ The House of Assembly will be opened by Lieut. Governor Robinson, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Board of Education,
Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1871.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board, held this day, it was

Ordered, That the report of the Committee of this Board, on the state of the City Schools, which was read and adopted by the Board on the 28th of February, 1870, and ordered to be transmitted to the Government, be published once, in certain of the city newspapers.

Ordered, further, that the report of the former Board of Education, on the same subject, be inserted in the same papers.

John McNeill,
Sec'y Board Education.

To the Board of Education:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by you a committee to examine and report upon the state and condition of the District Schools in the city of Charlottetown, in order to ascertain the practicability of introducing the grading system, and to recommend improvement consequent thereon, do report as follows:—

That we lately personally inspected the ten District Schools in Charlottetown, the Teachers of which receive Government pay, under the Education Act of 31st Vic., cap. 6, viz: No. 1, Rochfort District School, kept in Scott's Hall, Teacher, Mr. McKenzie; No. 2, Desbrisay's Lane School, kept in Desbrisay's Building, Teacher, Miss McKenna; No. 3, Spring Park School, Teacher, Mr. Carrol; No. 4, Union Hall School, Teacher, Miss Dixon; No. 5, Trowan's Hall School, Teacher, Miss Scantlebury; No. 6, Trowan's Hall, up stairs, Teacher, Miss Lawson; No. 7, Hillsborough School, Teacher, Mr. Higgins; No. 8, Kensington School, Teacher, Mr. McKenna.; No. 9, the Athenæum School, Teachers, Messrs. Douglass and Oxenham; and No. 10, Pownal District School, held in the old Roman Catholic Chapel, in two spacious and well ventilated rooms, where three teachers are employed. In one room, taught by Messrs. Roche and Smythe, there are 92 pupils on the Register, and, in the other room, taught by Miss McDonald, there are 32 pupils on the Register. For this school, no rent is charged or paid. The small fee of eighteen-pence, per quarter, is charged each pupil.

That the total sum of rent paid for the first mentioned nine schools, amounts to one hundred and sixty-nine pounds; and the total number of scholars on the Register of these nine schools, appears 407. The total number present on the day of our visit, was 336, as follows:—

SCHOOLS	ANNUAL RENT £	s.	d.	SCHOLARS ON REGISTER	SCHOLARS PRESENT
No. 1	40	0	0	35	30
2	15	0	0	21	18
3	14	0	0	37	43
4	20	0	0	35	25
5	15	0	0	34	29
6	18	0	0	49	35
7	12	0	0	78	63
8	10	0	0	44	33
9	25	0	0	73	60
Total	£169	0	0	407	336

That the average number of scholars to each school, is thus over 45; and the average rent of each school is about £18 15s. 6d.

That the fees charged the pupils are about three shillings each per quarter, the whole amounting to about £240 annually; but it appears these fees are not always punctually paid or exacted.

It is quite perceptible that none of the rooms in which these schools are held, are by any means suitable. In most of them the ceiling is very low, and the ventilation quite insufficient.

Several of the rooms are up stairs, and access to one of them is by climbing two pairs of stairs; the stairs in all cases being very inferior, and, in some cases, unsafe. That, generally, there are no halls or rooms attached to the school rooms in which the caps and clothing of the pupils can be deposited.

The furniture in most of the rooms is very deficient, and what there is of it is of a very inferior description; and the water-closets, where there are any attached to the schools, are most disgraceful; one of them (the Athenæum school room) having no water-closet at all.

In this school, two teachers endeavor to prosecute their duties in one comparatively small room. In all of these schools, the pupils are of mixed ages; the course of instruction being from the first rudiments up to the higher branches, so that however industrious and efficient the teacher may be, it is manifest that where his time is occupied in teaching the smaller children, he cannot give that attention to the higher branches, which is absolutely necessary, and so vice versa.

As a remedy for some of the evils here brought to the notice of the Board, your committee beg leave to recommend that an application be made by the Board of Education to the Legislature of this Island, through the Government thereof, for the grant of a sufficient sum of money to procure sites for, and to erect, say four suitable buildings, to contain at least two separate apartments suitably furnished; and that in each of these, the system of grading the pupils, which now prevails in the United States and neighboring Colonies, be adopted; and which consists in the formation of higher and lower classes in each building, in separate rooms; the most proficient and deserving pupils of the lower classes being from time to time, on periodical examinations, promoted to the higher classes; this system having been found to work very advantageously wherever it has been adopted.

Your committee are led to believe that these four buildings, including sites, would not cost much, if anything, over £400 each, and that they would readily yield a rent of forty pounds yearly, each, making a gross rental of £160, equal to 10 per cent. on the capital sum of £1600—a sum sufficient to cover interest, premium of Insurance, repairs, &c., so that if the Government were authorized to issue debentures for the principal sum required, bearing interest at six per cent, and in return receiving the above annual rent, this suggestion being carried out, a marked improvement would, in the opinion of your committee, be made in the educational system in Charlottetown, and without any loss to the general revenue, while better opportunities would thus be afforded the teachers of training the pupils to habits of cleanliness, obedience, order and discipline,—qualities very necessary in the education of youth—but which your committee regret to observe (so far as they had an opportunity of observing) most of the pupils of the schools that they examined were lamentably deficient in. It will be remembered that the attention of the Board of Education was directed to the bad state of the city schools, by the School Visitor for Queen's County, in his last report.

Your committee would also recommend that the four schools above referred to, if established, and also all schools receiving Government pay in the city of Charlottetown, be placed under the sole control of the Board of Education, and not under Trustees.

Your committee would also suggest that the teacher of the school at Southport Ferry, near Charlottetown, where there are seventy pupils on the Register, and the whole school in a very efficient state, be allowed the same salary as the teachers of schools in Charlottetown and Royalty are allowed, under the Education Act.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Charles Palmer,
Edward Roche,
(Signed) Isaac Murray, per prox. C.P.
George Beer.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1870.

Ch'town, April 9, 1862.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, held this day, the report of the Visitor of Schools for the past year was submitted, which, having been read, the following suggestions offered in the report, were entertained by the Board, and ordered to be submitted for the consideration of the Legislature:—

1st. The necessity of having the city schools graded.

2d. The propriety of raising the Normal School to the condition of a High School, in addition to its own peculiar functions.

With reference to the first head, the Board approve of the principle; and as the change proposed would increase the efficiency without adding to the number of schools, it was accordingly recommended that three of the city schools taught by females, be classed as *Primary*, in which both sexes, up to a certain age or standard of attainment, shall be taught; and that three other schools taught by males, be classed as *Intermediate*, in which both sexes of an age, beyond that limited to the Primary schools, shall receive instruction; the teachers of the Intermediate schools should be able to teach the rudiments of Latin and Greek, Mathematics, Book-keeping and History.

To secure suitable premises for the carrying out of this arrangement, the Board depute three of their number—the Rev. D. FitzGerald, H. Daniel and G. Sutherland, to wait upon the Government and City Council, to obtain their approval and solicit their co-operation.

The Board further approve of the Normal School having associated with it a high department, rendering it a training establishment for the Prince of Wales College, and recommend that a suitable apartment for this purpose be provided, and a qualified teacher procured. It is submitted that the same principle be extended to the country, and by the union of several Districts, High or Grammar Schools, in which the Classics would be taught, would spring up in different sections of each County.

* * *

Certified John McNeill,
Sec'y Board Education.

News Items.

LOCAL.

Pro-railway feeling runs high in Summerside just now.

The Soiree at the Convent was a grand success. The Catholic ladies of Charlottetown know how to cater to the public taste.

St. Valentine's Day imposed a large amount of additional labor upon postmasters this year. The age of sentimentality is not past.

Any of our subscribers who desire their papers changed from any of the old Post Offices to the new ones recently established in the country, would do well to inform us without delay.

Through an oversight, which we very much regret, the name of Miss Newberry was omitted from the list of ladies who presided over the tables on the night of the Convent Tea Party.

Summerside is promised two Musical Entertainments. One for the benefit of the poor comes off to-morrow evening, and the other, by the Convent pupils, on the 20th instant.

The Altar and the Throne is the name of an octavo paper published in Montreal in the interests of Orangeism. We could wish the time the talent devoted to its management were employed in a better cause.

The fourth of a series of public meetings by the "Sons," in this city, will be held in the Division Room, Lower Athenæum, (east end,) on Thursday, the 23rd day of February. Chair taken at 8 sharp. Free to all.

On Sunday, the 22d ult., the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal held meetings in their respective churches, viz:—St. Patrick's St. Ann's and St. Bridget's, and adopted addresses expressive of sympathy with the Holy Father in his present trials.

An English Mail was received at the General Post Office, on Monday. Colonial and United States Mails were also received at the same time. We have endeavored to summarize the news contained in the large number of exchanges received since our last issue.

More Pork.—Mr. Neil Reilly, of Malpeque, brought to market one day last week, a dressed hog, weighing 470 lbs. Mr. Simon Delany, of the same place, one weighing 459. These pigs, when killed, were only fifteen months old.—*Progress.*

Shipbuilding is still being prosecuted at the Western Capital. The Hon. J. C. Pope has commenced the building of a large vessel, at the yard formerly occupied by Charles Green, Esq. And several other merchants are engaged in similar operations.

Bank Meeting.—At the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Summerside Bank, which was held last week, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—James L. Holman, Angus McMillan, R. T. Holman, Stephen McNeill, Thomas Kelly, W. G. Strong, and D. H. McDonald, Esquires.—This institution, we are glad to learn, is now in a prosperous condition, and the value of its stock has greatly increased during the year.

COLONIAL.

The present population of the United States, as ascertained by late census, is 38,312,633.

A young man named James C. Johnson, has been arrested in Halifax for endeavoring to pass American counterfeit money. He was committed to stand his trial at the Supreme Court.

The Halifax *Citizen*, after an unaccountably long absence from our list, has again put in an appearance. Welcome, Mr. *Citizen*.

There are 34 publications issued in New Brunswick. Of these 3 are daily, 2 bi-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 24 weekly, 2 monthly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 quarterly.

The Messrs. Compton have secured for their paper, the *Express*, the publication of the debates of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia—a compliment paid to its extensive circulation and high tone.

A little girl named Kate Cunningham, aged 10 years, whose parents reside in St. John, died in the City Hospital, Boston, one day last week, from the effects of burns which she received a few days previously.

At St. Mary's Bay, Digby, N. S., in January last, an Indian was shot in the head and seriously wounded by a white man named John Vanamber, who has been arrested and placed in confinement.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday, Mr. James Burns, Scotch Ridge Road, went out to cut some fire wood a short distance from his house, and an hour or two afterwards his remains were found under a tree, which had evidently fallen upon him and killed him. Mr. Burns was over seventy years of age.—*St. Croix Courier.*

The St. John, N. B. *Telegraph* states that on Friday last Capt. Cole of the bark *Wild Hunter*, and one of her owners, Gasper Drillio, Esq., of Windsor, were arrested on the complaint of some merchants in St. John, who charged them with having sold iron and other articles in St. John's, Nfld., from the cargo of the *Wild Hunter*, while the same was in the transit between Liverpool, G. B., and St. John.

The following sketch of the life of Gen. Prim is taken from the *Freeman's* Journal:—

He was born in the year 1811, at Reus, in Catalonia. He received his "baptism of fire" as an officer, in the memorable and lamentable civil war which followed the accession of the second Isabella to the throne in 1833. Being devoted to the interests of the Queen-mother, Christina, then Regent, he was promoted to the Rank of colonel in 1837. After her flight, he associated himself with the party of the Progresistas, in their opposition to the Dictatorship of Espartero. Being accused of complicity in the insurrection of Saragossa in 1842, he took refuge in France, where he attached himself to the person of the Queen Christina in her efforts to bring about a restoration. In 1843, he was returned as a deputy to Cortes for the city of Barcelona, and was enabled to return to Spain, where he joined the coalition, formed between the Christinos and the Progresistas against Espartero. In the month of May, in the same year, he headed an insurrection in his native city of Reus, from which, however, speedily driven by Zurbano, one of Espartero's lieutenants, he took refuge in Barcelona. The subsequent fall of Espartero, and the return of the Queen-mother to power made him a general with the title of Count de Reus, and the post of Governor of Madrid. But this state of affairs was of short duration. A fresh insurrection broke out in Barcelona, which it was hoped Gen. Prim would put down; but it is alleged he so employed the force at his disposal as to keep Catalonia in revolt for an entire year. For this he was disgraced by the Queen, and tried for high treason, as well as for complicity in the attempt to assassinate Narvaez, but was acquitted on the last charge, while his sentence on the first was reduced to a few months' imprisonment. From this time until the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war, in 1853, he kept aloof from public life. He then joined the Ottoman army of the Danube, and distinguished himself in the affairs of Oltenitza and Silistria. On his return from the East, in 1854, Gen. Prim published an account of his military experience in the East, together with an historical essay on the Turkish empire. In 1855, he represented Barcelona for the second time in the lower Chamber of the Cortes, and was raised to the dignity of senator three years later. He held the rank of Lieutenant-General (of Granada) in the military administration of the Country. In command of a division, he distinguished himself in the war against Morocco in 1860, and was appointed to the chief command of the Spanish expedition against Mexico, in the autumn of 1861, which was intended to co-operate under the terms of the Treaty of London with the French forces, and a battalion of British marines, for the purpose of enforcing redress from the Mexican Government for outrages committed on the subjects of the coalesced powers. A want of agreement soon showed itself, through the ulterior designs of the French becoming evident, and Gen. Prim eventually withdrew the Spanish troops to the island of Cuba. This course, not undertaken without a show of reason, gave considerable offence to the Emperor of the French, and Prim did not escape censure in his own country. With the more recent events of his life the public are familiar.

The Vienna *Press* comments on the assassination of Prim, thus:—

The shots which were fired on Gen. Prim are the greetings which Spain offers to the foreign king forced upon her by the culpable ambition of the men in power. The crime can hardly be attributed to private motives; it is the fruit of political passion. It is, however, as yet impossible to say with certainty who was the originator of the bloody deed. A report, which has found its way to Vienna with wonderful rapidity, points out Serrano as the instigator of the crime. It has been thought that a man who has been all his life long a false and faithless character, who helped to dethrone her whom he once loved, and by whom he had been overwhelmed with benefits, who repeatedly betrayed his political associates—it is thought that such a man is capable of putting his rival out of the way. And Prim was Serrano's rival. Beside King Amadeus, who will be a shadow on the throne, only one man can be all-powerful, and hold the fate of Spain in his hands. Two cannot share this position. Prim was far superior to Serrano in talent, in determination, and in fame, while with the army he was all-powerful. Against these qualities, Serrano could set off only his title of Regent and his skill in court intrigues. Therefore Prim was a dangerous rival. The report, which ascribes the crime to Serrano, can hardly be correct; but it is easy to understand how it arose. It is far more probable that the perpetrators of the crime belonged to, or at least were instigated by, the Republican party. Prim had done everything to inflame the hatred and vindictiveness of the Republicans. At Cadiz and Malaga, at Barcelona and Valencia, he caused them to be shot down and executed; at his orders, and from devotion to him, the army fought against its fellow-countrymen and brothers. It was he who, like an importunate suitor, without allowing himself to be discouraged by numberless refusals, sued at all the Courts of Europe for a King, and did not rest till he had found one at last. It was by his orders that the troops of Madrid surrounded the Palace of the Cortes during the election of the King. And, finally, it was he who, a few hours before the crime was perpetrated, cried out to the opposition that he would overstep the Constitution in order to save his country. The Republicans rightly consider him to be the real prop of the monarchy; they knew that they could find no adherents in the army so long as Prim lived. We cannot then be surprised that the hot blood of the South boiled over at such thoughts, and that the fanatics of the party had recourse to assassination to remove the obstacle which stood in the way of the realization of their ideas.

The Boston *Spectator* says New York journalism has just won another of its peculiar triumphs. A leading newspaper of the metropolis, feeling that the Pope is not already surely enough tried, sent one of its most servile lackeys to interview his Holiness, and spread his views before one hundred and seventy-five million Catholic believers. The fellow entered on his work with zeal, and is so well satisfied with his achievement that he signs his name in full to the production, which fills an entire page in the paper. The first column is devoted to the usual puff of the paper's enterprise, and the reporter's peculiar fitness for the mission, the second to the journey to Rome, the third to Dr. O'Callagan, the fourth and fifth to Monsignore Nardi, and the sixth to the Pope himself. The fellow, who had been crawling on his knees before every ecclesiastic that he had met, "genuflected on one knee" before the Pontiff and kissed his hand. This osculatory salute failed to unseal the Pope's lips, for he entrusted the reporter with nothing but the most stale and ordinary facts. The Holy father shows in the conversation an active sense that he was being bored, but when he declined to say anything about the *modus vivendi* between himself and the King, and the prospects of his own departure from Rome, the impression left on the reporter was not that he had been snubbed as an impudent intruder, but something much more satisfactory to himself.

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Late Telegrams.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Accounts from Paris state that the condition of the city is terrible in the extreme. Famine prevails throughout the whole of the city. A despatch to the "Times" this morning, says Paris is on the verge of starvation.

The Prussians are carefully strengthening all the positions in and around the city, to guard against any insurrectionary movements on the part of the Parisian mob-lots.

Garibaldi has preferred a request to the German authorities to be included in the armistice It is deemed probable, however, that his application will be in vain.

Fears are entertained for Trochu's death It is said that his mental condition is such as to suggest total aberration of mind as the result of his present attack.

The 15th inst., has been fixed for the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity stipulated to be paid by Paris. The amount to be paid over is one hundred millions of francs.

The "World's" special, dated Brussels, Feb 2, says that the public manifestation there in favor of the temporal power of the Pope were magnificent.

The elections will take place on the 5th instant, in Paris, and on the 8th inst. in the Departments. The votes will be taken by *scrutin de liste* in each Department. All the details and conditions laid down are grossly in favor of the Republicans now in power. Seven hundred and fifty three delegates will be elected for all parts of France.

London, Feb. 6.—The Governments of Austria, Italy and Spain have made a joint offer of mediation between France and Germany, the interests of peace.

It is stated as a positive fact that the Rothschilds have offered to advance to France the full amount of the indemnity required by the terms arranged between Bismarck and Favre.

Captain Edward Harding, at present in command of H. M. S. "Valorous," has, we learn, been no minated by the Admiralty to the command of H. M. S. "Northumberland," vice Captain H. May, whose period of three years in command has expired.

Gambetta and his supporters say that he represents the only free Government there is in France, and that the Paris branch of the old Provisional Government having been made prisoners of war, are disqualified from acting or from inaugurating any movement towards the settlement of the questions between France and Germany.

In Bordeaux itself the excitement is frightful Last night immense crowds of infuriated people paraded the streets, filled the squares and public buildings, and were harangued by speakers who worked up the people to the utmost pitch of frenzy. On all sides were heard denunciations of Paris for treason to the Republic in too holding out longer. The frenzy was even greater than when Bazaine surrendered Metz.

Several newspapers, printed in Bordeaux have been seized by Gambetta, and their establishments put under military guard, because they published Jules Simons' decree of revocation, issued in opposition to the decree of Gambetta; and conferring the power of Gambetta to be at an end—the authority having been rescinded by the Paris Government, by whom it was delegated to the members of the Provisional Government, who exercised authority from Bordeaux.

If the worst comes, and there is no prospect of bringing about a good understanding between the Paris and Bordeaux branches, the plan will be to place Napoleon on the throne and "put" him against all the rest, leaving him with the troops he will have at his command, to wage a civil war, and bring Government out of the present anarchic confusion.

London, Feb. 7.—It is generally believed among prominent German officers at Versailles that the French National assembly will not meet at Bordeaux as at first arranged. The reason assigned is that the state of public feeling is so excited that the National Assembly would not be safe, in its deliberations, from interference and would more than probably be subject to the riotous proceedings of the Bordeaux mobs.

Among the leaders in Paris the impression prevails that the party of moderation will carry the election throughout France. M. Arago has arrived at Boudeaux to head the branch between the double-headed Provisional Government.

The German forces occupied the town of Saulnier, in the Jura chain of mountains, on Monday evening.

It is probable that the armistice will be prolonged. It is understood that the French National Government intends with drawing provisionally the treaty of commerce between England and France.

It is said that Emmanuel Arago will replace Gambetta.

Versailles, Feb. 8.—An official order has been published instructing the German officials in the different departments of France to abstain from exercising the privilege of censorship on French press during the elections.

Bordeaux, Feb. 8.—Arago, by virtue of authority conferred by Government delegation, has instructed the Prefects of the departments and municipal authorities that individuals related by birth, marriage, or otherwise to families of the French Emperor, are ineligible for election, by the laws of 1832 and 1848, the provisions of which extend to the Bonaparte family.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 31.—A terrible tragedy was discovered last evening in a tenement house on Third avenue, near Eighty-fifth. The rear room on the second floor was occupied by John Loughlin, his wife and a child, and by his wife's sister, Susan Sands. All these people were found lying on one bed, dead, evidently from suffocation by gas while asleep, as the room was filled to such a degree that entrance could not be effected till the room was ventilated. The first floor was occupied by Charles Muller, a baker who rented the room to the Loughlins. He testified that though the whole house was piped for gas, none had been used in the upper part till Saturday night, when the front room, having been rented to a club, was supplied with a chandelier and lighted. A pipe entering the back room had not been capped, and from this flowed the gas which suffocated the unfortunate family; who had evidently thrown themselves on the bed in a drunken stupor, as they were known to be intemperate as well as miserably poor. Muller, the plumber who turned on the gas and several others, were arrested and held as witnesses.

The report that the Cunard steamer *Abyssinia* arrived in Liverpool on Saturday last, is incorrect. It is at Queenstown she arrived that day. The passage is considered as nothing remarkable, as it is reported the weather was favorable all the way The time occupied in crossing the Atlantic was two hours longer than the time of the City of Paris from Queenstown to Halifax, when Prince Arthur came out.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is pretty well understood in this city that a marked change has taken place in Official Circles in reference to the Canadian Fisheries; and the American generally are beginning to admit the justice of the action of the Dominion Government. There appears to be an anxiety to settle the question amicably; and it so it is thought some important changes may be made in the tariff, particularly in reference to coal and fish.

New York, Feb. 3.—The "World's" Washington correspondent telegraphs that it is understood at Washington that a thorough reorganization of the President's Cabinet will be made on March 4th. Senator Cherton, to be Secretary of State, and Governor Morgan will probably have a seat in the Cabinet. All the present members, except Debano, will retire.

Boston, Feb. 3.—A movement has been started here by several wealthy citizens, to raise fifteen thousand dollars to purchase provisions and load a vessel to be sent to the relief of the French.

New York, Feb. 7.—An oil train caught fire near the bridge of New Hamburg on the Hudson Railway. When the flames were at their highest, the Pacific express train, coming from the West, collided. The bridge, too weak to bear the shock, and partially burned, broke, and precipitated the two trains into the river, the oil continuing upon the sleeping trains. The flames were terrible to behold. Sixty persons were either killed or missing.

New York, Feb. 7.—Last night an oil train, on Hudson River Railroad, broke down and took fire, and was run into by an express train, several cars were burned, and twenty lives lost. Gold 112½.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—In the Ontario Assembly, last night, the Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer, made his Financial Statement.

The figures as shewn are eminently satisfactory. Last year the Receipts had been $2,495,830, and the Expenditure $1,175,787. There had been a decrease in the Revenue of the Crown Lands, and there would, he expected, be a decrease in the Crown Lands this year; but the normal source of revenue, indicated last session, had been fully borne out, and more had been placed to the credit of the surplus revenue than had been anticipated, for it had not been anticipated that more than half a million would be placed to its credit, whereas, more than a million had been so placed.

Upper Canada Finances have never before been so flourishing.

The Hon. John Ross died in this city, yesterday.

Storey has been sentenced, at the Toronto Assizes, to one year's imprisonment, for the manslaughter of Morrow.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—Blake has moved a resolution in the Legislature, condemnatory of the murder of Scott, at Fort Garry.

LENNOXVILLE (Quebec) Feb. 1.—A Mrs. McCulloch committed suicide, by hanging, at this place, yesterday. Twenty-five years ago, the first wife of her husband (a tailor) destroyed hers li in precisely the same manner.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—A fire, on Sunday, destroyed several stores in Notre Dame Streets. Three persons perished in the flames.

MONTREAL, Feb 1.—This morning's *Gazette* calls attention to the breach of health of officers, committed by Mr. McDougall, in publishing Reports of the proceedings in the Privy Council, and the dissensions and debates between himself and his former colleagues. The *Gazette* says, the offence that the Hon. Mr. McDougall has committed is one that affects his position on the roll of Privy Councillors, and as one decorated by Her Majesty.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—A destructive fire occured here last night. The St Lawrence engine works, the property of W. P. Bartley & Co., were totally destroyed. Loss one hundred thousand dollars.

Two bodies were stolen from a vault at Lachine, and offered for sale at the Medical College, here, without success. They were then left at a house in the suburbs, where they were recovered.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Speaker Cockburn arrived last night.

The report of an abortion case, with the death of the victim, and removal of the body to the country, to avoid exposure, causes much excitement here. The guilty party is said to be a Clergyman to whom deceased was a servant.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—An extra "Gazette" published the contents of the Census Schedule: Number one, numerical return of living persons; number two, deaths within twelve months; number three, real estate, public institutions, vehicles and implements; number four, cultivated land, field products and fruits; number five, live stock, animal produce, homes made fabrics and furs; number six, industrial establishments; number seven, products of forests; number eight, shipping and fisheries, number nine, mineral products. The enumeration will begin on the 3rd of April.

Hon. W. E. Perry and Frank Smith have been appointed to the Senate, to fill up the vacancies made by the death of Crawford and the resignation of McKay. Mr. Smith represents Irish Catholic element, hitherto unrepresented in Ontario.

The Manitoba Legislature opens to-day.

Public meetings in Winnipeg and St. Johns have adopted resolutions memorializing Governor Archibald against the return of D. A. Smith. They say Schultz had a majority of legitimate votes. Both Smith and Schultz are candidates for the House of Commons.

Governor Archibald attended, on the 11th inst., an entertainment given by St. Boniface College, which presented him with an address.

Discharge will be given to the Volunteers of the Red River Expedition, wishing to settle. Those wishing employment are now granted working permits.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—There was a heavy storm last night. Several houses in course of erection were blown down, and totally wrecked. All the unfinished houses in town have suffered more or less severely.

Messrs. O'Neill, Pinsonneault and King, Directors Penitentiaries, left here last evening for Kingston. They will afterwards visit Halifax and St John.

The vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Mr. Ross, will, probably, be filled by Mr. Reid M. P. for Hastings.

Cards of invitation have been issued for an "At Home" at Rideau Hall, on the date of the opening of Parliament, the 15th.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—John Lowe, formerly of the Montreal "Gazette," is appointed Secretary to Department of Agriculture. The office has been vacant since 1855.

Hon. Thos. Howard, just appointed Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, is the son of Dr. Howard, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, St. John.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" states that Halifax will be, in future, the military headquarters for British America, for both staff and departmental officers.

Mr. Brydges has addressed a letter to the President of the Dominion Board of Trade, defending the G. T. R. management.

An order has been issued for the exhumation of the body of a young woman who died here a short time since, under alleged mysterious circumstances

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Hon. Mr. Langevin returned to the city on Saturday last.

Sir John Rose is daily expected. He will be the guest of the Postmaster General, while here.

Speaker Cockburn left on Saturday, to return on the 14th.

The census days are the same in England and in Canada.

PETROLIA, Jan 30.—A large oil well, just struck, yields two hundred and fifty barrels daily.

FORT GARRY, Jan. 21.—M. Royal is the Government candidate for the Speakership of the Province.

The statements about the small pox ravages on the Saskatchewan River, are confirmed. Two thousand persons have died, including two daughters of the Methodist Missionary, Rev Mr. McDougall, who was himself also attacked.

Buffalo is scarce, and there has been great suffering from want of this food.

The Hudson's Bay Company are feeding many people.

LATE TELEGRAMS
TO THE
Charlottetown Associated Press.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 8.—Jules Favre has resigned Ministry of Interior, but remains Minister of Foreign affairs.—Hundreds are dying daily of starvation in Paris: the food received being wholly inadequate. The price of provisions has not been lowered. Of 100 000 horses originally in Paris, 66,000 have been killed for food. 3,000 horses are required by Government to be given back to Omnibus Company. Cabs have entirely disappeared. The scheme for the restoration of the Empire develops great strength in unexpected high quarters. Advices from all parts of France indicate that the Assembly will contain a majority of Imperialists and Monarchists.

The Government being informed that there was danger of the Queen being insulted, in going from Buckingham Palace to Parliament, on Thursday, are making extraordinary arrangements to keep the public back from the line of Procession. The Queen's unpopularity never reached such an alarming point as at present.

SACKVILLE, Feb 9.—National Mobile Guards of Paris disbanded.—Bank of France advances 200,000,000 francs to pay city's war contribution.—Great fears expressed that Paris may, after to-morrow, experience horrors of actual starvation.—Turkish army of observation has been sent to Strumia to watch disturbance in Roumania.—Fifty railroad wagons, loaded with provisions, entered Paris on the 3d inst., bearing inscription, "London gifts to Paris."—Queen's speech at opening of Parliament congratulates the nation on peaceful relations existing, with all countries. Prospects of satisfactory settlement with America. Believes conference will result satisfactorily to signing powers. Lamen's continuance of war. Trusts armistice will result in peace. Announces contemplated marriage of Princess Louisa. Recommends reorganization of army, on basis of large increase in reserves, and improved organization of the regulars, especially, artillery and engineers, strong militia, and improved volunteer army.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 10.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet, yesterday, Cardinal Cullen said Catholics claimed and expected to obtain their own university and schools this present session of Parliament.—Ewen's extensive thread mills, Manchester, was destroyed by fire, and 900 operatives thrown out of employment.—The German army will enter Paris on the 19th inst. The French Provincial press generally, urge peace.—The Minister of Finance introduced into the Prussian Diet a bill authorizing a credit of fifty thousand thalers.—Favre has written to the Lord Mayor of London, expressing the gratitude of the Government and people of Paris, for the munificent gift of food received from London.—A letter says the distress in Paris is very great, and still continues; but the city is tranquil.—John Locke, Member of Parliament for Southwark, in an address to his constituents, expressed himself in favor of granting a dowry to Princess Louise. The announcement created great uproar and disturbance. The Queen's name was hissed. Workmen are resolved to hold public meetings in the metropolis and provinces, to protest against the dowry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Gold quiet; exchange 110 3-8.

Sackville, Monday, 7, p. m.

Immediately on receipt of Gambetta's Proclamation of the 31st January, Bismarck sent a message to Favre and received a satisfactory reply, announcing that measures would be taken to arrest Gambetta if necessary.

North Germany is to receive three-fourths, and South Germany one-fourth of the war contribution, of 200,000,000 francs, exacted from Paris.

The Italian Chambers of Deputies passed a Bill, authorising a financial Convention with Austria for the purpose of establishing a fund for the support of the Pope.

The Spanish Dynasty will soon ask official recognition from the people.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cochran reviewed the foreign relations of the country, and demanded Ministerial statement relative to affairs as regards Russia, Prussia, and France.

There was a violent gale all along the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships were driven ashore near south Shields. Numerous wrecks apprehended.

Plague appeared among numerous droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris.

VERY LATEST.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 14.—Emperor Napoleon issued a proclamation to the French, which says that until people are regularly assembled and express their will, all their acts will be illegitimate.

Result of elections in fifty departments, 370 Bonapartists and Orleanists, and 80 Republicans. Returns from departments of Nord shows Monarchical candidates polled 195,000, Republican 47,000 votes.

English force of regular army to be brought to 131,200 men—increase of 19 980; provision made for survey of defensive position around London, between city and sea coast.

New fortifications proposed to be built at Dover, Harwich, and on the Island of Malta.

Prussians imposed contribution of six millions on Rouen.

At Nice, military were attacked by mob—troops charged on people, and order restored.

French transport wrecked on coast of France—1250 troops aboard, all lost.

Later results from French elections indicate a probability that Count De Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe or King, will be the successful candidate.—German army to march through Paris next Sunday.—Steamship "Cuba" which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New York, took out among passengers Earl De Grey, Lord Lauderdor, Montague Bernard and Viscount Goderic, of joint high commission for the settlement of the Fishery, Alabama, and other claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, Gold 111¼.

A Coroner's Inquest was held yesteraly evening, in the Police Court, on the body of Ralph Byers, (better known as Black Ralph) who died the night before from supposed injuries, which it was reported he had received some ten days previously from one Michael Noonan. From all the witnesses examined before Coroner Dr. Jenkins and Jurors, including the testimony of Dr. Hobkirk, who held a *post mortem* examination, attended by the Coroner and Dr. Gaffney, on the body, no evidence was produced which could go to convict Noonan of violence to the deceased. After the examination of the witnesses, the Coroner reviewed the evidence, particularly the medical testimony, which he clearly explained to the Jury, and then left them to decide upon a verdict, which they returned as follows:—"That the deceased died from inflammation caused by exposure and neglect, acting on a system predisposed by long continued habits of intemperance."

Married.

At Souris, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. D. F. McDonald, P. P., Mr. James Kennedy, of Fairfield, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Daniel Mooney, Green Vale.

Died.

At his residence, West River, on the 13th inst., Peter McMahon, aged 56 years. The deceased leaves a disconsolate widow and one child to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and indulgent father. Kind and upright, he deservedly won the esteem of a large circle of friends and neighbours.—Funeral to day, (Wednesday) the 15th inst., at one o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Monday evening, after a tedious and painful illness, George, youngest son of J. Barrett Cooper, Esq., of this city aged 22 years. Funeral on to-morrow, (Thursday) at half-past three o'clock, p. m.

NEW STORE.
New Brick Building.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken a Store in Messrs. OWEN & WELSH'S New Brick Building, where they offer the following

GOODS

at a moderate advance on cost:—

Hhds. MOLASSES,	Chests of TEA,
8bls. Sugar,	½ do. do.
Boxes Raisins,	Boxes Blacking,
Boxes Glass,	Boxes Blacklead,
Boxes Pipes,	Casks Pickles,
Boxes Starch,	Boxes Soap,
Boxes Castor Oil,	Bbls. Confectionery.
Kegs Baking Soda,	Coils Manilla,
Casks Washing Soda,	Sides Sole Leather,
Kegs Nails,	Bladders Putty,
Crates Earthenware,	Casks Boiled Oil,
Barrels Bottled Ale and Porter,	
Casks Vinegar,	Casks Raw Oil,
Qr. casks Brandy,	Kegs Black Paint,
Qr. casks Whiskey,	Kegs White do.
Qr. casks Sherry,	Tins Pepper.
Cases Whiskey,	Tins Castor Oil,
Cases Champagne,	Casks Kerosene Oil,

Kegs TOBACCO.

MACDONALD & OWEN.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.—1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber will please pay in the amount of their Accounts at the office of MACDONALD & OWEN, in the New Brick Building, Corner of Queen and Water Streets.

A. W. OWEN.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.

New Advertisements.

CHARLOTTETOWN Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR:

Hon. H. J. Calbeck, President.

W. E. Dawson, Esq.,	D. R. M. Hooper, Esq.
Wm. Brown, "	G. R. Beer, "
John Scott, "	John Stumbles, "

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

Office hours:—From 10. a.m., to 4, p.m.

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treas.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, February 15, 1871.

NOTICE.

IT having been brought to the knowledge of the Committee that persons having access to the Library have, for years past, improperly taken books therefrom, *without recording* the same, and still retain them. Such parties are hereby ordered to return them without delay.

The Committee also request that books issued in *conformity* with the rules, be returned as soon as possible after the time limited, as the detention bears hardly upon others who have an equal claim to their perusal.

L. C. JENKENS, Librarian.

Feb. 15, 1871.

Situation Wanted.

BY a Young Man, as Book-keeper, who has thoroughly studied Bryant, Stratton, and Packard's System of Book-keeping, and who has had considerable experience in a store.

☞ Satisfactory testimonials can be given.

Address, A. B., "Herald" Office, Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.—tf

No more Buyers' Coppers.

WE will give "the Buyer's Copper," and pay the highest Market Price to farmers coming direct to our Warehouse, with their oats.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.—cl'y pa 3w

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.
First Coalition Government.

TRADE SALE!

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Liquors and Dry Goods.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' SALE ROOM.

NO RESERVE.

50 chests TEA,
20 half chests do.,
10 puns. Molasses,
6 hhds Sugar,
5 puns. Demerara Rum,
5 casks DuKuyper Gin,
5 " Pale and Dark Brandy,
6 " Scotch Whiskey,
50 sides Sole Leather,
5 boxes Tobacco,
5 crates Earthenware,
5 boxes Starch,
20 " Soap,
5 bbls. Barcelona Nuts,
20 boxes Raisins,
10 " Tobacco Pipes,
6 tins Ground Ginger,
6 " Ground Pepper,
6 " Cream of Tartar,
4 " Castor Oil,
30 boxes Shoe Blacking,
100 bags Nails,
50 kegs do.,
6 casks Kerosene Oil,
20 rolls Tarred Paper.

DRY GOODS.

A Large Assortment to be closed out.

Plain and Checked Wincys, Red, Grey and White Cottons, Fancy Prints, Bik Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Dress Material, Clothing, &c., &c., &c.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1871.—pa is ex ar

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Charlottetown Debating Club will give their Annual Entertainment on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.,

IN THE

Market Hall.

The Programme will consist of Addresses, Readings, Recitations, &c., with Music interspersed.

Proceedings to commence at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 7-30.

Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Unreserved 9d.

Proceeds to be given in aid of the Charlottetown Reading Room.

R. HARRIS, Secretary.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1871.

WANTED.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of

DAVIES & WEEKS,

are hereby notified that

Immediate Payment

of their Accounts must be made to the under signed Accounts remaining unpaid on

FIRST OF MARCH NEXT

will be passed into an Attorney's hands for collection.

W. A. WEEKS & Co.,
Successors to Davies & Weeks.

Queen Street, Feb. 1, 1871.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Woollen Factory Company.

Seventh Call on Shares.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company have ordered a call of Twenty-five per cent. on each and every share held in the said Company, to be payable at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, on or before Wednesday, the 15th of March, prox.

By Order,
DAVID LAIRD, Sec. & Treas.

South Side Queen Square, }
Ch'town, Feb. 4, 1871. } 4i

Washing Machines.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of the above, manufactured and sold by

SMALLWOOD & BOYER,
next door to Hon. G. Coles'.

Ch'town, Feb'y 2, 1871. tf

REMOVAL!

GENTLEMEN'S

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO

Reddin's Corner,

QUEEN STREET.

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

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

TOGETHER WITH

FURNISHING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

J. W. FALCONER.

Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1870.

FURS! FURS!

SELLING OFF!!!

VICTORINES, BOAS, COLLARS, MUFFS, &c., &c,

—AND—

FUR CAPS.

The Balance of our Fur Stock Selling off at Cost Prices!!

Buffalo Robes,

VERY CHEAP,

AT THE

FUR STORE,

South Side Queen Square.

A. B. SMITH.

Charlottetown, Jan. 25, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

"BROADWAY,"

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

"The New York Emporium,"

Broadway, - - Charlottetown.

—BY—

D. H. MACKINNON.

November 16, 1870.

Lottery!

A FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE, in excellent working order, will be lottered on

Thursday, the 6th April next,

at Mr. Angus McCormack's, Souris Line Road.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each. Can be obtained at the "HERALD" Office, Prince Street, Charlottetown, and at the store of Mr. Patrick Foley, Queen Street; at Messrs. P. J. Ryan's and Simon Bulger's, Head St. Peter's Bay; MacDougall Bros., Rollo Bay; John Carey's, St. Andrew's; and at Souris.

All names of buyers of tickets to be sent in to Angus McCormack, Souris East Post Office, on or before Friday, the 31st March.

Feb. 8, 1871.

Lottery,

In aid of the New Church at Vernon River.

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

St. Patrick's Day, next.

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

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

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

Vernon River, Nov. 2, 1870.

GOODS! 1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD

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

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

IN

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscows, Pilots, Whitneys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' cloth and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Sontags, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

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

Tea,

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

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

McKINNON & McDONALD.

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

CHEAP PRINTING

AT THE

HERALD OFFICE

Prince Street, (near the Athenæum)

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street,

BEG TO REMIND THEIR

Town and Country Customers

THAT THEY STILL CONTINUE TO GIVE

EXTRA VALUE

IN ALL

GOODS!

Sold at their Establishment!

THEY HAVE NOW ON SALE, A

SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fresh and Seasonable Goods

AND THE

LOW PRICES

AT WHICH THEY SELL

All the Year Round,

Gives their Customers the advantage of making their Purchases, at all times,

AT

SELLING-OFF PRICES!!!

February 8, 1871.

REMOVED!

THE Subscriber has removed his Office and Salesroom to

Martin Hogan's New Brick Store.

W. D. STEWART.

Jan. 11, 1871.

Flour. Flour.

400 Bbls. Choice Family FLOUR

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Molasses & Sugar.

20 puns. MOLASSES, }
Hhds. SUGAR, } Very Choice.
Bbls. do. }

Kerosene. Kerosene.

20 Casks—120° test fine KEROSENE.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Buckets & Brooms.

40 Doz. BUCKETS,
20 " BROOMS.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

APPLES.

125 Bbls. Choice Eating and Cooking Apples, in Baldwins, Russet, Spitzs.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Washerwomen, Attention!

209 Boxes CLOTHES PINS,

CHEAP! CHEAP!

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

TEA,

Whiskey, Cordials, &c.

10 Half Chests TEA,
20 Casks Scotch WHISKEY,
10 " Old Tom GIN,
10 " RASPBERRY,
10 " Ginger WINE,
12 " Pickstone Washing CRYSTAL

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Buffalo Robes!

CHEAP! at Wholesale.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Nails. Axes.

30 Kegs Assorted Nails, in Horse, Cut and Clinch.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

FUR. FUR.

War Prices paid for

Mink,
Fox,
Otter,
Rat, &c, &c.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Ch'town, } 1m
January 11, 1871. }

Teacher Wanted,

A FEMALE TEACHER is wanted for the Souris East School. Application to be made immediately to

RONALD McDONALD, }
MICHAEL McCORMACK, } Trustees.
C. C. CARLTON, }

Souris East, Feb. 9, 1871. 3i

General News.

A Doubt of German Acuteness.—Azamat Batuk relates a comical story which he thinks throws some discredit upon the high opinion of German sharpness generally entertained. Serving as a correspondent with the French army, he was left behind in Orleans during the night, and was unable to get away before the Germans took possession of the place. This was a serious misfortune. Azamat Batuk is well known to be no friend of the Germans, and he had written some letters in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which had given great displeasure, so much so, that the fate reserved for him, if ever he fell into German hands, was trial by court-martial, followed by speedy execution. Azamat Batuk wished to avoid this fate, and resolved to escape if possible. He met with a French lady and a Scotch correspondent, who were equally anxious to get away. The lady first went and asked for a pass, which the German Commandant readily granted, delighted to oblige so charming a person. The Scotch correspondent went next, and being careful not to say anything about newspapers, he too obtained a pass. The story is thus continued by Azamat Batuk himself:—

"It is now your turn, said he to me, showing his pass, with the blue stamp of the Koniglich Preyssiche Commandature on it. Should you not come back from the Commandant, you may at all events be sure that we start this afternoon, and that I shall call at any friend of yours you will name, and relate to him the circumstances which have befallen you. Come, I will show you the office, and in a few minutes I was in the presence of a very clean looking superior officer, with several crosses on his breast, with a considerable quantity of grey hair on his head, but with a young face, which had a severe expression only so long as I did not begin to explain to him the reason of my appearance before him, and did not tell him the story I had prepared for his conversion into a most sentimental friend—a story for which I hope to be forgiven, as such ruses are tolerable, I believe, when a man's life is threatened. "I am a Russian noblemen," said I to him in German, with all the harshness I could find in my voice to show that I was a Russian, badly speaking German. "I have considerable property locked up in Paris, and came to Orleans on receiving the news that Ducrot had broken your lines, and in the hope that I could get to Paris within a few days, but now I see that all this was a shameful lie, and that I shall not be able to get into Paris for months aod months unless you begin to bombard the town and destroy my property, in which case I shall have no eed of going there. Therefore, I wish o go home to Russia, to spend my hristmas with my family, and I do not know how to get out of Orleans. Will you kindly help me in this critical position? The Commandant was at once thrown off the idea that I could be an English correspondent, and became quite radiant. He said he perfectly understood the grounds of my desire, and was willing to do every possible thing for a countryman of the great empire which is the most friendly and powerful ally of Prussia. He had not yet finished his assurances of the love which every German must have for Russia, when the Pass, with the words "Kann, Nach, Russland Pessiren" was already in my pocket. The commandat went so far that he began to give me all sorts of advice as to the means of getting most comfortably out of Orleans, and proposed to me to wait 24 hours more in the town with the view to take advantage of the first train which started the next day for Versailles. These 24 hours the commandant promised me that I should spend in the society of many Prussian officers who were attached to the staff, the telegraph, and other branches of the Prussian service, and to all of whom he promised he would introduce me as soon as his office hours were over. But I need scarcely say that before that time I was out of Orleans, driving on the desolate road of Pithivers with my two friends, with lots of all sorts of boxes, chiefly belonging to the lady, and with the firm resolution of rather killing our wretched white horse and breaking our waggonette to pieces than go less quickly than the joint efforts of the passengers, the vehicle, and the horse could accomplish.

The following picture of the Naval Academy of the United States, which we find in the New York *World*, exhibits a sad decline from the high excellence which that branch of the service reached in former years. Money is lavished without stint; and the Americans certainly are entitled to better returns for their expenditure. 106 instructors for 175 scholars ought to produce marvels of intelligence, whereas incompetence and ignorance are in the ascendant.

The rule among the graduates has been stupidity, ignorance, arragance, and a subordination of the civil to the military arm. They are the allies, admirers, and weak imitators of absolutism wherever they are sent to fly the flag and misrepresent the country. American men-of-war are no longer the neat, trim models of naval excellence which were the admiration of the great naval powers from the close of that war in which they performed such glorious achievements down to the period of twelve years ago. The old "first-luff," who was every inch a sailor, has been supplanted by the modern so-called "executive officer," who is more often ashore than on board, and whose principal function is creating dissension where he should be healing differences. A few years ago an American man-of-war would get under way, come to anchor, and perform her evolutions without a sound being heard save the order of the officer of the deck and the boatswain's whistle. Now Bedlam itself is not more uproarious. Oaths and yells from on deck, and louder outcries from aloft attend every manœuvre, and after it has been gone through with after a fashion in the incomplete way now the rule, a few old warrant and petty officers quietly go around and rectify the mistakes that have been made, and do the many things that have been left undone.

The annual cost of maintaining this great nursery of immature snobbings is [illegible] "Admiral Porter," no greater than that of keeping a small gunboat in commission for the same length of time." The estimates for the Academy for the current fiscal year were $268,375.47; but in addition to these there are nearly ninety naval officers on duty at an average salary of $5,500 per year each, who are paid from the general appropriation "pay of the navy," which puts another small item of $225,000 upon the cost of maintaining this institution, making a sum total of nearly $500,000. Besides the naval officers doing duty at the Academy, there are twenty-five civilian assistant professors, &c., making a total of 106 instructors, assistants, &c, for a school comprising only 175 scholars, who each receive a salary of $500 per year for being taught.

Secrets from a Political Prison House.—General Barlow, late United States' Marshal of the Southern District of New York, has made an interesting and important contribution to the stock of useful knowledge. He has in the colums of the *Nation*, bared one of the ugliest secrets of the political prison house, from which he but recently escaped. His revelations consist of letters that passed between him and certain fingerers of the Republican election funds of '69, which, as testimony, are clear and unimpeachable. It seems that in October of that year Marshal Barlow received from Hon. Hamilton Harris, chairman of the Republican money-raising committee, a note requesting a contribution of $1 000 from him and his official subordinates for election expenses. The Marshall had learnt that two per cent. was the amount that these beggers or brigands were levying on salaries or incomes of office holders. The income from his place being, at the outside, not over $6,000 a year, he ciphered out 120 as the sum due from him, and sent a cheque for it to Mr. James B. Taylor, Treasurer of the committee. As it was evident, from the tone of the Harris circular, that the Marshall was expected to squeeze the rest of the money up to $1,000 from his employees, and as that small business did not suit the tastes of a gallant soldier and kind-hearted man he explained to Mr. Taylor: "As to my deputies, they must each contribute such amounts as they feel able to do. I cannot impose it upon them as a duty, and I cannot undertake to collect anything from them." Here was impudence and insubordination with a vengeance It took two days for the Republican Committee to recover from the astonishment and indignation into which they were thrown, and then another of the committee (gang was the word at the point of our pen), Mr. James W. Husted, secretary, takes up the cudgel. He writes a sharp note to the Marshall and returns him his cheque, "expressing the hope that you will reconsider the views expressed in your communication." Woman-like, he puts the nut of what he has to say in a P. S., as follows: "The assessments made upon the Government officials in the State are not made upon a basis of two per cent. upon their salaries, but upon the ascertained income of their respective offices." General Barlow's reply to this was in the manliest vein, and would have made anyone's ear tingle but the tough ones that ornament the heads of your professional politicians. He declared: "I do not consider that the holding of a public office creates any obligation on my part to contribute anything, and whatever I do give is not given on any such ground." Again he declined to force money out of his subordinates, and said: "They fully earn every penny they receive, and I cannot recognize the right of the government or the party to call on them for any sum whatever." Speaking of the "ascertained value" of his office as distinguished from its proper, legitimate earnings, he caught Mr. Husted on the hip. He said: "I do not know from whom you ascertained its income, but I do know that whoever has received more from it than $6,000 per annum has not received it honestly. I should be sorry to believe that dishonest gains of public office were so recognized and accepted as matters of course that they are made the basis of expected contributions." This clincher ended the correspondence, except that the secretary, in a fit of speechless wrath and amazement, returned the letter to General Barlow, and his modest cheque, which he still held at the disposal of the committee, was never called for. The sequel of all this was the resignation of Marshal Barlow. It was understood at the time that he threw up the office because he could do better in his profession. But disgust at the political associations into which he had fallen, and the expectation that he would be turned out if he did not voluntarily leave, doubtless expedited his retirement into the more respectable and honest ways of his old professional life. These authentic disclosures of the disreputble course pursued by political committees in election campaigns have been withheld too long. But they are not out of season now. The country is rife with yearnings for a thorough reform of all such abuses, and the banishment from power of all who perpetrate or aid in them—whether the guilty ones are Republicans or democrats, wielding authority in nation, state, or city. To persuade honest incorruptible men to take office is impossible if such flagrant violations of justice and decency, and such direct encouragements of stealing and cheating are allowed to go unexposed and unpunished. It is not every Republican or Democratic office-holder who dares to speak out independently as Barlow did, or, after quitting office, to brave the hatred and vengeance of his old party friends, by publishing such evidence of the political rottenness of the day. By giving this correspondence to the world General Barlow has taken his farewell of the party to which he has nominally been attached since the war. But there is room for, and there is honor awaiting men like him, in the new combination now spontaneously forming of those who would rescue the country from the fangs of politicians who thus abuse their power.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Work at the United States armory, in Springfield, is likely to be very lively for some weeks to come. Orders were received, Monday, to make, immediately, 12,000 Remington guns for the Navy, and work on this lot is to be pushed to the utmost.

Mercantile Advertisements.

2778 yds. Carpet!

Mason & Henderson,

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

Will sell the remaining part of their

Winter Stock,

At a great reduction from their present very low prices, for

Four Weeks Only!

CONSISTING IN PART OF:

2778 Yards CARPET,

IN

Brussels, 2 and 3 ply Kidderminster and Hemp, for 7d. per yard, and upwards.

Eight Dozen Gents' Fur Caps,

AT COST.

184 pairs Ladies' Kid and Leather

BOOTS.

Overcoats & Mantle Cloths.

TROWSERINGS.

3412 Yards Print Cottons, and other Cotton Goods.

BLANKETS,

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

Ready-made Clothing.

We would call the attention of Wholesale Buyers and others, to the following:

35 chests and half chests Tea, at 2s. 4d. & 2s. 7d.

32 boxes Soap, Rice, Starch, Washing and Baking Soda, Mustard, Blue, Pepper, &c.

All of which we offer at very low prices for

PROMPT PAY.

Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1871.—1m

Mink, Fox, Otter, Muskrat.

HIGHEST Price, in Cash, paid for all kinds of

FUR SKINS,

AT THE

Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1871.

LONDON HOUSE.

SELLING OFF!

G. & S. Davies,

WILL clear out, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the following Goods, viz:

2150 yards CARPET, in Brussels, Tapestry, (2 & 3 ply) Kidder, Felt, and Hemp, and all other Furnishing Goods.

The balance of their superior Stock of

London-made Clothing,

In Men's and Youth's Overcoats, Reefing and Walking Jackets, &c.

The balance of their Ladies' Winter Mantles and Jackets.

The balance of their unrivalled Stock of

WINTER CLOTHS,

In Whitney, Pilot, Beaver, Lambskin, Polarian, Astrican, Heavy West of England Doeskins, &c.

The balance of their superior Stock of

Furs,

In Ladies' and Gent's, and Buffalo Robes, &c.

The balance of their Blankets, Horse Rugs, Railway Wrappers, &c.

The balance of their Fancy Flannel Shirtings, Wool Skirts, Comforters, Woollen Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

The balance of their Winter Shawls, (square, long and circular).

The balance of their splendid assortment of

Winter Dress Goods,

in great variety.

Several Job Lots, made up specially for Country Traders.

The above Goods are well worth the attention of City and Country buyers, and will be sold for Cash only.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1870.—1m

NEW DRUG STORE.

WILLIAM B. MORRISON

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country, that he has just received a supply of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

Per S S. *City of Baltimore* and *City of Cork*, from England, *via* Halifax, and commenced business as a

Chemist & Druggist,

On the South Side of Queen Square, (next the Book Store of D. Laird, Esq.,)

And hopes, by strict attention to all the duties connected therewith, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Mr. Morrison trusts that seven years' experience in the art of

Compounding & Dispensing,

Combined with unremitting care, will not fail to inspire confidence, and give every satisfaction.

Special personal attention will be given to the

Dispensing Department.

And all Prescriptions made up in the most careful manner, by day or night, and at the lowest possible prices.

Watson's Celebrated Condition Powders and Scholedion, or Worm Candy, and all the Patent Medicines in repute.

Agent for John Wyeth & Brother's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Compound Syrup of Phosphates, or Chemical Food, and a lot more of their valuable preparations always on hand.

WM. B. MORRISON

Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1871.—3m

Business Notices.

FROM

LONDON & LIVERPOOL,

TO

Ch'town, P. E. Island.

DIRECT.

The new fast sailing Barque "Moselle," coppered and classed 10 years A 1 in English Lloyd's, 400 tons Register, Roderick McRae, Commander, will sail from London positively the first week in April, 1871.

Also, the fast sailing Barque "Lelia Alice," coppered and classed 7 years A 1 in English Lloyd's, 308 tons Register, Samuel Hobbs, Commander, will sail from Liverpool positively the first week in April, 1871.

The above named vessels will carry through freight to Pictou, N. S., and have good accommodations for passengers.

Parties wishing to have their Goods delivered here early in the season, will do well to forward their orders in time.

For freight or passage apply in London to Messrs. John Pitcairn & Sons, 69 Cornhill, and in Liverpool to Sir James Malcolm, Bart., 57 South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1871.—2m

Steamboat Engines

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of Steamboat Engines connected, direct acting, inverted cylinders of 23 inch diameter by 16 inch stroke, together with screw, propeller and shaft; also, spare propeller and shaft, diameter of propeller, 7 feet 2 inches, and 8½ feet pitch; and donkey steam pump 8 inches diameter; cylinder & boiler 11½ feet high, 9 feet wide and 10 feet long, containing two furnaces 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, and 144 tubes, 6 feet long by 3 inches diameter made from heavy material. Also, one spare set of engine connections, piston and brasses. The whole is guaranteed to be in the best of order, and complete in all parts.

For particulars apply to EDWARD MORRISEY, Charlottetown Foundry, or to

ADAM McKAY,
Halifax, N. S.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. 1 & p 3m

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber has opened, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Bell, opposite the Market House, Queen Square, every description of

Leather and Shoe Findings,

WITH

Balmoral and Gaiter Uppers,

which he will dispose of,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN RENDLE.

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

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

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

EDWARD REILLY.

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

The Subscribers

TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous customers, for the general support given to them during the past twelve years, and having taken into Partnership Mr. Artemas Lord, ask for the New Firm a continuance of their patronage.

The business which has been conducted by the Subscribers, under the style and firm of McKinnon & Fraser, was closed December 31st, 1870. All debts due by and to the late firm will be settled by

McKINNON & FRASER.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1871.—3m

Wood Wanted.

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

"Hillsborough Mills,"

Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.

ALSO:

Ash Hoops and Hoop Poles.

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

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870.

WANTED!

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

SIMON BULGER,
DONALD McINNIS,
ROBERT LEWIS,
RICHARD DUNN,
Trustees.

Hd. St. Peter's Bay, Dec. 28, 1870.

House to Let.

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

PEAKE BROS. & Co.

Ch'town. Jan. 4, 1871.—tf

Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in Store, and for sale, low—

500 Bbls. Canada FLOUR,
20 Puns. MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 Bbls. do.
40 Chests TEA, (warranted;)
14 Bags RICE,
30 Boxes TOBACCO, (Choice Brands, for Smoking and Chewing;)
20 Boxes STARCH,
30 " SOAP,
100 Reams Wrapping PAPER, (different sizes;)
20 Kegs Baking SODA,
100 Boxes RAISINS,
15 cwt. CONFECTIONERY, (mixtures;)
20 Dozen PAILS,
20 " BROOMS.

HARDWARE:

60 Kegs NAILS, (assorted sizes;)
20 Boxes Horse NAILS, } warranted;
14 " AXES,
10 " Clinch NAILS, (cut.)

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1871.—6w

Notice.

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

P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

ROSEINE and other Analine DYES, to be had at P. G. Fraser's

CASH DRUG STORE,
Queen Street.

Observe!

SUPERIOR SWEET OIL to be had, very cheap, at the Cash Drug Store.

P. G. FRASER,

Worm Annihilator!

P. G. FRASER'S Worm Annihilator is the best, safest, and most effective worm remedy yet discovered.

CASH DRUG STORE.

Soaps! Soaps!

SOAPS of all descriptions to be had cheap, at the Cash Drug Store.

P. G. FRASER.

Prescriptions!

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately prepared with the purest of drugs, and at moderate prices, at the Cash Drug Store.

P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1870.

A. BERRANS,

BELL-HANGER,

GAS FITTER,

GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(Next to Old Reading Room Building.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1869. ex

Boot & Shoe Factory.

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

DORCHESTER STREET,

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

WILLIAM DOUGAN.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

In Store!

250 bbls. Canada FLOUR, (warranted,)
20 crates EARTHENWARE,
20 boxes Mott's SOAP,
10 pun. Choice Retailing MOLASSES,
Bright Porto Rico & Barbadoes SUGAR, in hhds. or bbls.
Chests and half chests Congou TEA,
Hourly expected from Halifax—
50 bbls. choice N. S. Winter APPLES,
For Sale by

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1870. city pa

Insurance.

London and Lancashire

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!

Head Office:

London, - - Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C

Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street,

Chairman of Board of Directors:

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

Special Features.

Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits.

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

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

Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions.

Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant.

General Agent for the Lower Provinces,

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

Medical Adviser at Charlottetown,

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

Agent for P. E. Island,

ROBERT SHAW,
Office of FitzGerald & Shaw.

Nov. 23, 1870. p tf

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors for the current year:

Hon. George Dean, President.

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

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

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

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, May 7th, 1870.

STANDRAD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

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

1. *The Edinburgh Review.*

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

2. *The London Quarterly Review,*

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

3. *The Westminster Review*

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

4. *The North British Review,*

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

5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,*

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

Terms for 1870.

For any one of the Reviews - -	$4 00 per an.
For any two of the Reviews - -	6.00 "
For any three of the Reviews - -	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews - -	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine - -	4.00 "
For Blackwood and one Review -	7.00 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews - - - - - -	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews - - - - - -	13.00 "
For Blackwood and four of the Reviews - - - - - - -	15.00 "

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

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

Clubs.

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

Postage.

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

Premiums to New Subscribers.

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

Back Numbers.

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

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

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

140 Felton St., New York.

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

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIECNE.

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

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

Rev. I. T. Hecker:

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

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

Dear Father Hecker:

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

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

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

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

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