

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

NO. 14.

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, corner of King and Prince Streets.

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Of every description, performed with neatness and dispatch
and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY.
MOON'S PHASES.
New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 17m., evening, N.W.
First Quarter, 13th day, 0h. 21m., evening, E.
Full Moon, 20th day, 5h. 25m., morning, W.S.W.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 35m., morning, W.S.W.

DAY	DAY WEEK	SUN	High Moon	Low Moon
1	Tuesday	7 40m	19 7 26	3 22 8
2	Wednesday	49 19	8 45	4 19
3	Thursday	49 29	9 31	5 10
4	Friday	49 21	9 50	6 2
5	Saturday	49 22	10 36	6 22
6	Sunday	48 28	11 30	6 42
7	Monday	48 26	12 10	7 41
8	Tuesday	48 26	0 10	7 39
9	Wednesday	48 22	10 49	8 43
10	Thursday	47 28	10 30	9 45
11	Friday	47 29	12 10	10 48
12	Saturday	47 30	3 04	11 54
13	Sunday	46 31	3 40	12 58
14	Monday	45 33	4 30	1 59
15	Tuesday	45 34	5 28	2 52
16	Wednesday	45 36	6 30	3 46
17	Thursday	44 37	7 30	4 51
18	Friday	43 39	8 46	5 58
19	Saturday	43 40	9 49	6 58
20	Sunday	43 41	10 48	7 59
21	Monday	40 42	11 40	8 57
22	Tuesday	40 44	12 35	9 52
23	Wednesday	40 45	1 14	10 50
24	Thursday	39 46	2 10	11 44
25	Friday	39 48	3 11	12 34
26	Saturday	39 49	4 18	1 21
27	Sunday	35 51	4 18	2 15
28	Monday	35 51	5 15	3 10
29	Tuesday	35 53	6 16	4 02
30	Wednesday	35 53	7 10	4 58
31	Thursday	31 57	8 10	5 51

PERIODS CURRENT.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, 28, 1866.

Provisions.	Butter.	Eggs.	Meat.	Fish.	Vegetables.	Fealty.
Butt. (small) per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Do by the quarter.	34 to 42	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16
Pork (small)	34 to 42	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16
Do (large)	34 to 42	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16
Butter, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Yolk, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Ham, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Beef, (small)	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Do by the tub.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Chickens, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Tallow, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Flour, per bushel.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Keggs, per dozen.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Grain.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Barley, per bushel.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Oats, per do.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Peas, per quart.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Potatoes, per bushel.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Geese.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Turkeys, each.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Ducks.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Codfish, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Salmon, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Shrimp, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Crabs, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Hay, per ton.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Straw, per ton.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Timothy, per ton.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Clover Seed, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Alfalfa, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Do (Spruce)	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Do (Rye)	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Straw, per lb.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Hay, per ton.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
Straw, per ton.	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
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Do (Spruce)	24 to 27	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10	

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE HERALD. Sir,—The time has arrived when the people of P. E. Island are again called on to elect men to represent them in Parliament. It must, indeed, be a source of ineffable gratification to those who reflect that they can now, by an unswerving resolution, and in unison with the concentration of energy, and a manly exercise of the inevitable privilege they enjoy, deal retributive justice on those from whose corrupt legislation our country has sustained injuries calculated to materially retard its prosperity. No ingenuous and patriotic man—no man whose mind is not callous to every ennobling sentiment, whose natural feelings of just pride in his country's prosperity are not suppressed by an inordinate desire of sordid lucre, can complacently sit down with folded arms, and whilst observing a reprehensible neutrality, behold his country again fall under the dominion of a Government whose acts have imperilled the nation, and whose policy, to wit, to recover, must be adopted, to prevent the impending ruin that menaces us from improvident and extravagant legislation. No half-way declaration of opposition will avail; we must, one and all, raise our voice in vindication of our country's rights, and declare ourselves uncompromisingly hostile to the flagrant injustice inflicted on us by the present Government.

It is, at the present time, assuming to ignorance, and insulting to intelligence, to hear of the futile efforts that are being made by craven law-seeking politicians, to mitigate, by pseudo-blandishments, the injustice done us. They would fain conciliate the Government from the charge of inconsistency and extravagance with which they are justly impeached by a deceived and injured people. Such base deception must, from the nature of things, prove unsuccessful, and, eventually, excite the contempt and indignation of every lover of justice and promoter of his country's prosperity. The inconsistency practised by the Tory Government is too obvious, the impudence too undoubted, and the extravagance too galling, to be concived at or longer tranquilly borne by a free and enlightened people. The knowledge of how our political affairs are conducted is widely diffused, and men seek with avidity to attain it. Possessing this knowledge, all candidates, for themselves, and who are not, as unfortunately many are, constrained by some undue and tyrannical influence to obsequiously yield to the imperious dictation of some unscrupulous party tyrant, and wrongfully obliged to renounce their opinions and principles which every free-born man should cherish and adhere to, weigh the acts of the Government with deliberation, impartiality and discrimination, and applied or condemn them as justice may require. This being the mode of proceeding adopted by the candid, intelligent and independent portion of the community, would it not be an unparliamentary and unbecoming act, to attempt to avert the Tory Government, after having violated their most solemn promises, and so entirely forfeited the confidence reposed in them, can have any claim on public gratitude? The idea that gratitude is due them is simply preposterous to entertain, and wicked to promulgate. They must be judged by their acts, and by their acts they must stand or fall. When we call to recollection their many salutary reforms, and the deep respectability, and to the advocacy and accomplishment of which they stood firmly pledged, we sicken and revolt at the idea of these pledges being basely violated. It is not an inadmissible and publicly-known fact that Government, when solicited to support the Liberal cause, and when they were not, as unfortunately many are, constrained by some undue and tyrannical influence to obsequiously yield to the imperious dictation of some unscrupulous party tyrant, and wrongfully obliged to renounce their opinions and principles which every free-born man should cherish and adhere to, weigh the acts of the Government with deliberation, impartiality and discrimination, and applied or condemn them as justice may require.

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The Herald.

Wednesday, January 9, 1867.

O DEAR! WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?

THE result of the late Elections, appearing in another column, from the Sheriff's returns for the six first vacancies in the Legislative Council under its new constitution, has, doubtless, been a surprise to all parties. To the Liberals, their expectations have been much more than fulfilled. To the Conservative Party, the news nearly paralyses them. Of the four Conservative members who came out in support of the Government, one only, the Hon. James Yeo, has succeeded; the remaining three, Messrs. Ramsay, Goff, and D. W. Palmer, have been soundly defeated. It is well believed that Mr. Yeo would have shared the same fate, had his constituency exercised the broader franchise, which, by law, belongs to the constituencies of the House of Assembly; but property qualifications of a handed description, such as are required by the Legislative Council Act, reduce the voters of that Branch of the Legislature to a particular class of farmers and land owners, who have property on which they can obtain credit by giving mortgages or other securities; and to devolve the mystery of Mr. Yeo's success, one need scarcely go farther than his own ledger, or the record office in our Colonial Building. There would be found numerous names which a stranger to our Colonial politics would suppose had a singular coincidence with Mr. Yeo's Poll Books. It is no rare picture of human nature, that the struggle is over, to see the ruling spirits of the present Government making up their best inventions to account for their defeat. At one hour it is said that the people have had an unnecessary alarmed about Confederation. At another time it is stated that the flames of Tenant Leaguism have been merely smouldering in many localities, though ingeniously kept under cover until the Elections came on. Again, it is asserted that the candidates who were defeated were merely the nominees of the Attorney General, who leads a faction, induced them all to come out, and had no influence enough to return any of them! This, by-the-by, is a favorite excuse for the Government Confederates and their family relatives. They think it a clever scheme to divert the minds of their friends and partisans from the real cause of their bad luck, while it makes the Attorney General, whom they are more disposed to fear than love, a scape-goat for their own sins and misdeeds, and like the Pickpocket, with whom they were well compared in a late number of the Patriot, they run with the pursuers and cry "stop thief!"

The Hon. Mr. Ramsay, while in the Council, was a constant Conservative and supporter of the Government. He gave no indications of any change in his principles, and during his canvass of the District met little or no opposition, until the Leader of the Government, by an underhand influence, and from personal dislike to Mr. Ramsay, as it is said, brought out in opposition to him, the Leader's pliable friend, Mr. James Campbell, a half, if not a whole Confederate. Mr. Ramsay, the Liberal candidate, and his supporters immediately then became energetic; went to work with confidence; large numbers of Conservatives and former Government supporters declined to vote at all, and Mr. Ramsay became successful.

Mr. D. W. Palmer was brought out by the Crapaud Tories and Government officials, and was the first candidate who ever polled a Conservative majority on the Crapaud Township. He appeared at first as if he were to have gone in without any opposition; but, suddenly, and to the bewilderment of the leading Conservatives, their old supporters in great numbers stopped at home. Their sleighs were not mounted, and their winter caps were not in order, or something was the matter. Certain it is, they remained at their fire-places, and out-voted their opponents by chalks.

Mr. Goff came out for the Second District of Queen's County a red-hot Tory. Liberals and all other opponents of the Government were with him, odious things, and not to be tolerated, and he was to have come in with a sweeping majority over the moderate and unassuming Mr. Haythorne; but alas! in this District, as well as in the First, something was the matter with numbers of the old Conservatives; something was wrong. Scores of them remained at home, and the naughty Liberals had their own way. "What can the matter be?"

There is evidently "something rotten in the State of Denmark." The disease is certainly not local, it is epidemic. It prevails in all the districts. Even the good Conservative, Mr. John Hamilton, of King's County, was left out in the cold, and many of the old Conservatives infected with the stop-at-home disease, and the Hon. A. McDonald, will a Liberal, was triumphantly re-elected. What, say the matter is? For our part we feel assured that the people have found it out by this time. Like Mr. Donald Palmer, whose opinion we believe is candidly and honestly expressed to the editor of the Patriot, and which we think well worth republishing, all those who before were doubtful about the disease, are by this time fully convinced of its nature. All that we deem necessary to add, by way of opinion, is something like the information which, according to the Eastern fable, the wise man gave to Sultan Mahmood when called on to interpret the conversation of the two owls, viz.:—"Long live Sultan Mahmood, for so long as he reigns we will never be in want of abundance of ruined villages." So we hope the present Government of Unionists, as now constituted and managed by the ruling spirit of Mr. ex-Secretary Pope, may continue and be in full power until the General Election comes on; and, if it does so, we feel in every way assured that the Liberals will meet but little obstruction in placing their men in power.

THE TRUTH AT LAST. The Herald of the 4th inst. at last makes the announcement that there will be no election in this Island until after the fate of Confederation in England is known. The reason which that paper gives for this delay is the House Elections in England, and the event of Confederation passing in England, and the delegation and the Colonial Minister recommending this Island to secede to the scheme upon being guaranteed a sum of money sufficient to settle the Land Question, the matter would have to be referred to the polls, and it is therefore unnecessary to put the country to the expense and trouble of two elections. We have no hesitation in saying that the reasoning of the Herald is pure nonsense, simply intended to hoodwink the country, and we regret to know that the Hon. John Longworth, who has some character to lose, should permit himself

to become the dupes of the paper, in consenting to have the elections postponed. How is it, we ask, that the very "substantial reasons" of the Herald "for delaying, as long as possible, the dissolution of the present Assembly" were not discovered until after the Council Elections? Why did not the same "substantial reasons" exist for delaying, as long as possible, the Council Elections? Bah! The "substantial reasons" of the Herald could not impose upon a simpleton. We know very well, and so did the country, that Mr. W. H. Pope and his friends in the Executive had played a high game—a game in fact which if lost involved their destruction. They have lost, and, as a consequence, they have now become desperate, and ready to grasp at any straw that will prolong their political existence for a short time, and give them a still further chance to sell the country. We will give the reasons for the delay, and we think they have more truth on their side than those given by the Herald. "It is reasonable to expect" that both before and since the Council Elections, the Confederates—official and non-official—of this Island, have been communicating with the delegates in England, and urging them to use their influence to have Prince Edward Island included in the Bill for confederating the Province, which is being prepared for the Imperial Parliament. These local plotters never abandoned the hope that such a high-handed course might be adopted, or otherwise we never would have beheld the spectacle of Mr. W. H. Pope making a virtue of his Confederate views and resigning his office, and even now, at the twelfth hour, "when all is dark and drear" they may still cherish the hope that Imperial pressure will be brought to bear upon the Colony to force it to join the confederacy. Under Canadian dictation Mr. Cardwell tried that game, and didn't succeed very well. His successor in office must have had his eyes open, by Mr. Howe and others, and the folly of attempting anything of the kind, and we think no sane man believes that the British Parliament will stultify itself before the world by using force to deprive a colony of its constitution. If the Leader of the Government thinks so, and makes that belief a reason for violating a plain law, and refusing to dissolve the House of Assembly, he must be very simple and very credulous indeed. Of course he and his brother know that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by an immediate dissolution. If either of them went to the country to-morrow, it is extremely doubtful if he could find a constituency in the Island to place confidence in him. This is especially true of Mr. W. H. Pope, and when we take into consideration the fact, that if Confederation were carried, the first Confederate Parliament would be selected from the existing Legislature, we can easily understand why he and others in the same position with himself, are opposed to an immediate election, and why they are desirous of putting it off until it is impractical, beyond all doubt, whether or not the Imperial Government and Parliament are determined to force Prince Edward Island into Confederation. This is the reason for delaying the elections until March; but the day of reckoning must come sooner or later, and it will be all the more disastrous to our scheme and abandoned rulers. With such evidences of treachery before them, should not the constituents of Georgetown, West River, Bedou, &c., call upon their representatives to resign at once, and to petition the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the House immediately? If this be not done, who knows but that the influence of one Confederate member of the Government who is now in England—we allude to the Hon. D. Davies—combined with that of his colleagues in Charlottetown, may not be the means of inducing Her Majesty's Government to believe that Prince Edward Island is quite willing to be "legislated" into Union? We do not say that such will be the case, but we deem it our duty to place the exact position of affairs before the people in its true light, in order that a coup d'état be attempted. There is no good reason why the elections should not come off immediately; but if they are delayed, as the Herald says, until March next, the delay will serve neither Confederation nor the Government. Admitting for the sake of argument, the wild supposition of the Herald to be correct, that the Quebec Scheme will be embodied in a Bill and passed through the Imperial Parliament this present winter, and that the Delegates and the Colonial Minister will suggest to this Island the propriety of entering into the scheme upon being guaranteed a sufficient money consideration, we do not believe that this colony will comply until the experiment has been first tried for one or two years in the case of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. When the experiment has been fully tried and found to work harmoniously and well in these Provinces first, it will be quite time enough for Prince Edward Island to discuss the propriety of looking for good terms and joining the Confederacy. The editor of the Herald, deceives himself by imagining that this Colony will be in any haste to accept a sum of money and join the Confederacy whenever the offer or the "Rump" Government is determined to keep off the elections until the country makes up its mind to accept Confederation upon any terms, we shall have a transcript of the illustration of the "Long Parliament."

A HOAX.—Some person named "James McDonald" has been teasing the Examiner in reference to a Public Meeting said to have been held at Grand River. In the first place, it is said that he called the meeting. This is a positive falsehood. We never attended nor called a meeting of any kind at Grand River, nor do we believe that a Public Meeting has recently been held there, much less that resolutions of the nature given by the Examiner were passed, either unanimously or otherwise, by any considerable number of the people. The whole affair is, in our opinion, a pure fabrication. Whatever St. Peter's may do with reference to Mr. Whalsh, we don't think the District will disgrace itself by electing such a very poor representative of personal or legislative independence, and official purity, as Mr. Clarke's past political career has proved him to be. Strange things, however, sometimes do happen, and the resolutions in the Examiner may be among the number; but we think we are safe in saying that the intelligence and worth of the Second District will, at the proper time, show that Mr. Clarke's political career was "played out" by his parliamentary vote and conduct of 1857.

The Cork Herald of a late date reports the drowning at sea of Capt. William McLeod, of the cutter, Orion, from Charlottetown to Queenstown, Ireland, with a cargo of oats.

Blackwood's Magazine for December is on hand. It contains the following: Nina Balaka, continued; Social Hypocrites; Foreign Interference with the Tariff; Our Assessments; Carolina O'Dowd on a Glance at the Political Scene; A Long Range Shot; The Official Connection; The Pope; John Rigot; Victor Hugo; What is and what may be. From the Toronto Guardian. L. Scott & Co., of New York, have laid English readers on the side of the Atlantic under great obligations, by their reprint of Blackwood's Magazine and the four British Reviews, at prices that bring them within reach of most persons who desire to take them, notwithstanding that these publishers liberally pay a copyright to the British publishers, which, of course, adds largely to their cost. There are now few educated persons, or even persons who have in any way become interested in the numerous wonderful questions of this wonderful age, or in literature in general, who do not find it necessary to take one or more of the great Reviews. To professional men and intelligent men of business who have not sufficient leisure to read even the best books continually issuing from the press, the Reviews are indispensable, and at the same time sufficient to impart a comprehensive view of the merits of books, the nature and merits of the questions and enterprises of the day, and of the intellectual state and progress of the times. Nearly every number of each Review contains among its variety of articles, one or more articles of very superior merit, such as is more than an equivalent for a whole year's subscription.

A writ for the election of a member to represent the 1st District of Prince County, to fill the seat of the Hon. James Warburton, who recently resigned the same, has just been issued. Nomination day, Thursday, the 4th day of February; Election on the 21st. The 76th Section of Act 10th Victoria, cap. 51, makes it obligatory upon the Lieut. Governor to issue the writ within seven days after receiving notice of a vacancy.—H.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RETURNS. PRINCE COUNTY. 1st District, Yeo, 596 Warburton, 304 Majority for Yeo, 292 2d District, Muirhead, 493 Ramsay, 252 Majority for Muirhead, 241 QUEEN'S COUNTY. 1st District, Haythorne, 723 Goff, 504 Majority for Haythorne, 219 2d District, Balderson, 695 Palmer, 413 Majority for Balderson, 282 KING'S COUNTY. 1st District, Dingwell, 522 Campion, 195 Majority for Dingwell, 327 2d District, McDonald, 513 Hamilton, 405 Majority for McDonald, 108 —H.

How is it that no special election has been called for the Second District of King's County? It is well known that one of the representatives for that District has been dead for two months, and still there is no election to supply the vacancy. What does this mean? The electors of St. Peter's ought to enquire.

We have received from Summerside the first No. of a neat little monthly periodical of 60 pages, called the Progress Magazine. It is published by Thos. Kirwan, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Summerside Progress, and is filled with excellent reading matter, original and selected, in prose and verse. It is published for the small sum of 6s. per annum, and is well worthy of being patronized. We are glad to find such evident signs of prosperity in our progressive Western contemporary as the publication of this Magazine indicates, and we hope his best expectations will be realized.

We have received from the publisher, D. Laird, Esq., a copy of the "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR" for the year 1867. It is creditably got out, and contains more than the usual amount of useful information. Every man in the Colony ought to have a copy of it. The Herald reports that the troops at present in Victoria Barracks, Charlottetown, will be withdrawn in the Spring, in consequence of it costing more to keep them here than in the neighboring Provinces. What then will become of the barracks after all the money that has been spent upon them?

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County met yesterday. We understand that there is a considerable amount of business both of a civil and criminal nature before the Court, a report of which we hope to be able to give in our next. Our enterprising anti-Confederate contemporary, the Patriot, has come out, with the New Year, as a weekly. We heartily wish him success in his experiment, in increased patronage and influence. The New Glasgow, (N. S.) Eastern Chronicle (anti-Confederate) is also announced to be published semi-weekly from the commencement of the year. Hanford's Price Current for Jan. 2, 1867, has been received. The R. M. S. Chama arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. Part of the Mail for this Island was received at Charlottetown on Friday evening last, the Couriers having crossed with it from Cape Tormentine during the day. Charlottetown harbor was frozen over on Saturday night last, and parties have been crossing over the ice ever since Monday. Some few miles up the river, we understand, horses have been taken over; but the frost has been so slight, that the bridge built by Old Brown, though generally more secure in his work than government contractors, cannot be very safe.—H.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—A committee of the ladies of Queen Square Presbyterian Congregation, waited upon their Pastor, the Rev. Alexander Falconer, on New Year's Eve, and presented him with a purse, containing a handsome donation, as a token of respect.—H.

We have just heard of a very distressing accident which occurred last Thursday in Tryon. Mr. James Hodgson was almost fatally injured by a kick from a vicious horse. His lower jaw was completely fractured, and both it and the roof of the mouth so badly mutilated, as to deprive him of speech, and in all probability, makes him invalid for the remainder of his life.—S. Jour.

The town of Coburg, Canada West, was a few weeks since lighted up with a new gas made from pine wood, bones, and refuse vegetable and animal matter. Paris is constantly favored with a number of adventurers, both male and female, and some of them as clever as to take in the wide-awake Parisians. An instance occurred lately of a young and beautiful Englishwoman entering one of the fashionable Parisian restaurants, accompanied by a fashionable Parisian youth. They walked into one of the commodious cabinets and ordered dejeuner. After sitting on the delicacies of the menu of the day, coffee was ordered, according to custom, and the waiter retired. About an hour after the lady descended, and requested the waiter not to disturb her husband, who was in the habit of indulging in a nap after breakfast. These orders were given in good French, but with the inevitable Britanic accent. The lady said she should return after a little shopping, and requested the bill to be prepared on her return. A couple of hours passed away, but no lady made her appearance, whereupon the waiters discussed the room where they had breakfasted, and found the young gentleman not only asleep, but so thoroughly in a state of coma that they had great difficulty in awaking him. When restoratives had been administered he came to his senses, and informed the maître d'hôtel, who was present, that he had lost his watch and 1,700fr. It was evident that the fair damsel had administered a narcotic in order to rob him. Such is life in Paris.

One of the Fenian prisoners, Thos. Madden—whose trial has been going on at Saxeburg, for some time,—has been found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 16th of February next. CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 3, 9 p. m.—A large exhibition of the Crystal Palace, used for the exhibition of tropical productions, was destroyed by fire on the 31st December—damage one million and a half dollars. Queen of Spain dissolved the Cortes on the same day. The British American Convention has removed all difficulties and agreed upon the basis of a bill to Parliament.—The London Times has a complimentary editorial on the toleration of Fenians by the United States Government.—Gold 132. Jan. 4, p. m.—Nothing worth reporting.—Gold 134. (By Telegraph from St. John to "Herald.") CHARLOTTETOWN, January 7, 1867.—Cable despatch says Napoleon failed to form quadruple alliance. England favors alliance with Prussia despite the independence of Belgium is guaranteed. NEW YORK, 7th.—At Fenian Convention last night the astounding disclosure was made that James Stephens has retired from the Fenian Brotherhood, and is still in New York. Geogral Gleason appointed his successor.—Gold 135.

MEMORANDA. QUICK PARADES TO EUROPE.—We learn from a correspondent at Georgetown, that the Brig. Atalanta, owned by the Hon. A. A. McDonald and Brothers, arrived at Queenstown, Cork, on the 4th inst. making the shortest passage of twenty-two days, beating the Charlottetown clippers by some days.—Edinburgh. We note the arrival of the Barque Lillie, Capt. Samuel Nicholson, at Liverpool, on the 8th inst., making the passage in 13 days from St. John's, New Brunswick. Capt. Nicholson is a young man, belonging to Peterboro, who has made some of the best passages to and from this Port, and earned the reputation of a skilful and attentive shipmaster. The Lillie is owned by Messrs. James Dunsmuir & Co. of this City. All the best vessels from the West make usually quick passages—the average time being twenty-two days. The shipping list of the 25th ult. contains the arrival of no less than twenty-five vessels in Europe from P. E. Island. The schr. "Wallachia," Capt. McLeod, arrived on Saturday from Prince Edward Island, in a truly fine condition. Her hull, and far up her spars and masts, completely enveloped in ice. She left the Island on Thursday week, and was off Jeddore on the night of the 6th inst., during the cold snap, a quantity of ice, which she experienced on shore. The owner of the cargo, who was on board, informs us that in all the "perils by land and perils by sea" that he has encountered—and they are not a few—his situation on that voyage was never so passed anything in his experience. The sea was running high, and was washing right over the vessel, increasing the weight of ice on her with every wave. In a few minutes her hull could be compared to a mountain of an iceberg. To move about the deck was impossible, and to attempt to put into a harbor with the vessel in that condition was certain destruction, as all the tackle, anchors, etc., were a mass of ice, and the vessel was as her upper gear was concerned, was unmanageable.—The only safety was to keep well clear of the shore. When the schr. arrived here on Saturday, a large number of persons crowded to the wharf to see her. On the deck, forward of the galley, a pile of porkers were effectually preserved in a coat of ice several inches thick. The captain says that one of the heads, who were 16 hours without relief as the ice got thicker, was slightly frost-bitten. We believe the owner had a photograph taken of the "Wallachia" as she appeared, see her covering.—[H. paper, Dec. 25.

Medical Notice. Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles,—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple directions given in the wrapper round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and willing obedience to the directions, will ensure to conduct any case to a happy issue, without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools over-heated skin, alleviates the itching and smarting pains, and gives great ease. The same directions clearly point out how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, their purifying and regulating powers may assist by strengthening the constitution. For Coughs and Throat Disorders, see Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from first to last, excepting to thank God for that which I began thinking well of." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's ROOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and unvarying success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and stays all colic. Mothers, do not fail to procure it. CHILDREN often look pale and sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's VERMIFUGE COUGH SYRUP will destroy worms without injury to the child. Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes protracted diseases. FEBRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. After a thorough trial, by languishing living witnesses has proved itself the Medicine of the age. Although there have been many medical preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the colic in the stomach, and the pain which upon the patient, when taken internally in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, &c., has been used with perfect and unvarying success, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be found useful to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the Nineteenth century. THEO. DOBRIEY, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Jan. 9—Im

Jan. 9—Im

At South West, after Mr. Patrick Murphy, who was a native of County Wick, Ireland, and who had spent the last 10 years of his life in this Island, died on the 27th inst. He was 78 years of age, and was a member of the Division VIII. He was a man of a liberal and generous mind, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was buried on the 29th inst. in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

At Indian River, on the 27th inst., died a young man named John Smith, who was 20 years of age. He was a native of the County of Wick, Ireland, and was a member of the Division VIII. He was a man of a liberal and generous mind, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was buried on the 29th inst. in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

At Seven Mile Bay, on the 27th inst., died a young man named John Smith, who was 20 years of age. He was a native of the County of Wick, Ireland, and was a member of the Division VIII. He was a man of a liberal and generous mind, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was buried on the 29th inst. in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

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