The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865. NO. 51

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

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,

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ALMANACK FOR AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 1h. 17m., morning,
Last Quarter, 13th day, 5h. 30m., afternoon,
New Moon, 20th day, 3h. 5m., morning,
First Quarter, 29th day, 7h. 34m., morning,

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

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

Bell's Clothing Store,

Queen Street.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per "UNDINE," a

NEW and SELECT

STOCK OF GOODS,

suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in

Style, Quality and Price,

to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor.

May 24. 1865.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

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Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

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He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, especially from those who have hitherto failed to get a good likeness. Pictures taken from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

Instructions given in the above art.

☞ Remember the place, corner Great George and King Streets.—Entrance on King Street.

C. LEWIS.

Ch. Town, May 31, 1865.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
35, Prince Street,
HALIFAX.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

—VIZ:—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has DOUBLED, the price of paper nearly TREBLED, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
or any two of the Reviews,	7.00
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 the four Reviews,	15.00

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and EIGHT CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the United States Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of ALL the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright IN GOLD—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

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PRINCESS OF WALES & HEATHER BELLE.

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Commencing Monday, May 22.

The Steamer 'Princess of Wales'

LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE, SHEDIAC, RICHIBUCTO, CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, every MONDAY night at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning Train on Tuesday.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for RICHIBUCTO, at nine o'clock on TUESDAY morning, and RICHIBUCTO, for CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, at one o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves NEWCASTLE, for SHEDIAC, at four o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning, calling at CHATHAM and RICHIBUCTO on way down.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN, on WEDNESDAY afternoon at half-past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every THURSDAY morning at half-past nine; returning, leaves PICTOU, for CHARLOTTETOWN, at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every FRIDAY morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN, at half-past two, every SATURDAY afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer 'Heather Belle'

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every MONDAY morning at half-past nine.

Leaves PICTOU same evening—on arrival of Mail, about six o'clock—for Charlottetown.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for BRULE, every THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlotteown same evenings, immediately after arrival of Mail at Brule, at about five o'clock in the evening.

Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" also runs to MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE and ROCKY POINT, on the Hillsborough River, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY—being market days.

FARES:

From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back, Cabin 12s., Steerage 10s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Brule, or back, Cabin 9s., Steerage 7s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Summerside, or back, Cabin 9s., Steerage 7s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Shediac or back, Cabin 18s., Steerage 15s.

Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back,		$5.00
Do.	Miramichi, do.	6.00
Summerside to Richibucto,	do.	3.50
Do.	Miramichi, do.	4.50
Shediac to Richibucto,	do.	2.00
Do. Miramichi,	do.	3.00
Ch'town to St. John, or back,	£1 8s. 1½d., or	4.50
Do. Eastport,	do. 1 17s. 6d., or	6.00
Do. Portland,	do. 2 10s. 0d., or	8.00
Do. Boston,	do. 2 16s. 2d., or	9.00

FARES—FREIGHT.

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

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

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

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

By Order,
F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1865.

Poetry.

THIS BEAUTIFUL LIFE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

How beautiful this earth, where God
His ceaseless bounty shows,
The dropping of autumnal fruits,
The fragrance of the rose,
And all the varied harvest wealth
That he on man bestows.

How beautiful the snowy flocks
That in green pastures feed,
The patient, plastic herds intent
Their masters' call to heed:
And with intelligence endued,
The noble prancing steed.

How beautiful the human face,
Through whose expansive lines
Amid the dawn of infant grace.
Or where bright youth refines,
Or age in holy calmness smile,
Creative glory shines.

How beautiful the unfolding mind,
Where Reason fills its urn,
And Knowledge stores unrusting gold,
And lights of Fancy burn,
And Memory bids the buried past
In picture tints return.

How beautiful the immortal soul,
Its heavenly birth that feels,
And looking upward to its Sire
With faith that meekly kneels,
Gains strength that heightens every joy,
And every sorrow heals.

How beautiful this life we lead,
That brightens year by year,
And bears upon its brow the hope
Of a more perfect sphere;—
To fit us for that world we'll strive
To be a blessing here.

Select Literature.

AMY MOSS;

OR,

THE BANKS OF THE OHIO.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

CHAPTER I.

AN old owl that had been blinking and staring, during its sleepy watch, in the deep hollow of an ancient beech, in company with a rare brood of horned young—little goblins of the woods—was beginning to wake up and prepare for its night's adventures, the more readily that for some time its peace had been disturbed by the noise of certain daring birds of day, which, as evening drew in, came near and began to settle down on some of the topmost boughs, there to roost for the night. A jay, a twittering blue-bird, and several noisy cawing crows, had waked the owl, which peered out with its great goggle eyes, as if to be quite sure that it was night and a goodly time for owls to wander. There are many owls in the world. Every little circle has its night-bird—men who come forth only under the cloak of darkness, who live not in the day, whose existence is a mystery at all times, but who are always jovial and lively when the gas burns and the taper is lit, when, in fact, the broad noontide sun is gone. We might be ungallant, too, and say that ladies have been known to live all day in semi-obscurity, showing themselves only after dark, from some peculiarity in complexion. But to return to our owl.

It was a fine old beech, too,—or rather had been once; for now, though its branches soared still to the highest heaven, though it filled a large space in the wood, its better days had departed, and its trunk was hollow from the ground to the place where the branches forked, and its bark had in some places faded away and fallen, until it stood a wreck of the past, a monument of ghostly hue, awaiting but a brief interval which should blast its growth forever, or the storm which should cast it prematurely to the ground. Every day, in the vast virgin forests of the great American continent, may be seen all stages of bloom and decay, the acorn bursting into life, the tree of ancient days falling and yielding up the ghost (if trees have ghosts), to make way for younger elements.

A few fresh boughs, small and with little leaves, had projected themselves over the opening by which the old owl went in and out, and their inside seemed lined with a golden glow that owed its existence in reality to the last dying tints of the sun sinking on the far horizon, but which appeared to draw their momentary brightness from the fierce eyes of the ancient owl itself.

The beech stood on the very edge of a small open space, almost circular, and about twenty yards in length and breadth, beneath the leafy and magnificent arches of a virgin American forest, not many miles from the Scioto and Ohio rivers—a district then but little peopled, though now filled by the busy thousands that spring up as if by magic on the soil of the great republic. In the days of which we speak, there were tangled thickets, and spreading trees, and Indian tracks, and the lairs of panthers and wolves, where now are cities; there were Indian wigwams where the plough now passes; and there were battles and skirmishes where fair ladies now ramble on foot, or on Narragansett steeds in perfect safety.

And yet it was to a certain extent inhabited, though the log huts, plantations, and block-houses were situated at a considerable distance from each other.

And the great beech-tree stood alone in its glory, all the other trees being of a different character, and comprising almost every variety known in the mighty forests of that favored land, which appears to have been kept undiscovered just long enough to show, at the proper time, what energetic men can do in a new country under the fostering influence of liberty—civil and religious.

There was the bird's-eye maple, so-called because of its spots; the white maple; the moose wood, on which the deer in certain regions were once wont to feed, of which the dower bushes when young, and fades to pure white as time and age set upon it; there was the canoe birch, lofty, with bright brown bark, one of the most useful trees of the forest to Indian and hunter, being used for hut and wigwam, as well as to make the peculiar craft that bears its name; there was the red cherry, too, the black ash, the white cedar, the butter-nut, and hosts of others; the tops of the more lofty ones being still gilded by the last rays of expiring day, which seemed to hang like a vapor of light over the very summits of the waving pines and other forest productions, lingering as if loath to part, and then suddenly disappearing and leaving the whole scene in dull and heavy gloom.

At this moment the owl flew forth with a hoot. The birds of ordinary character ceased their chattering, and naught was heard but the solemn, deep and muffled sigh of the wind among the trees—then all was still, and the forest appeared as if it had never been disturbed since its creation, as if it were not the habitual residence of the panther and the wolf, and the still more deadly, stealthy, and ferocious Indians, who crept through its silent arches without awakening an echo or leaving a mark behind.

The night had hardly set in, the owl had scarcely taken its departure, the wind had but just ceased its lullaby to the wearied universe, when out burst upon the blue heavens the bright effulgence of the moon and of her tiny twinkling handmaids, the stars, shedding over the whole scene a beauty and a radiance, a devotional calm and a loviness, which are beheld nowhere but in those choice bowers where nature sets up her temple amid flowers and green leaves, and where the crumbling bark and pith of ages fall unheeded to decay upon the richly fertile soil, enriched in turn by the falling leaves, the aged tree, the too ripe acorn, and the triangular beech-nut.

The open glade, which some sudden whirl of wind had swept of its leaves, was now by the light of the moon made clearly visible to the eye, and a little bubbling, rippling stream was distinguished bursting up in its midst, which, falling away to the south, was lost beneath the leaves that had been piled up like a mimic snow-drift in the corner.

Low bushes grew very thickly round the old beech-tree, and for about three yards further up the side of the glade. In most other parts, the leafy arches of the forest were opened up to the eye of the sojourner in such wild spots, except in two occasions where a stunted red oak raised its cowering head beside a tall canoe birch that darted straight up seventy feet sheer to the heavens.

Round the mouth of the bubbling spring the soil was composed of a bluish clay, which gave rise to the name found at the head of this our opening and descriptive chapter.

This was the Blue Spring, the source of which, a little further on, was a small stream, flowing beneath a long and matted arch of overhanging trees all the way through the forest, until it fell into the Scioto and was utterly lost, or so commingled with its more huge associate as no longer to be distinguished.

The solemn stillness of that scene had lasted perhaps an hour after the setting of the sun, while as yet not a breath of the night wind had arisen to shake the trees, and not a larch or pine waved its tall head. All was quiet, calm and beautiful as the slumber of an innocent babe before dreams come to disturb and agitate; when life is, to all appearance, quiescent, and the mind free from burning thoughts and wild emotions, which exhaust even sleep, and bid us wake to the toils of the day, unrefreshed and unrested.

The wide gulf that separates the good man from the wretched evil-doer is in nothing more marked than in the effect of sleep. The simple, earnest, honest man, who has gone on his way doing good, loving his kind with a hearty affection, and looking forward unostentatiously to his heavenly reward, lies down to sleep unchequered and undisturbed by aught but pleasing visions of the night. But the guilty soul of the evil-doer chaseth away the kindly spirit of rest, which to him comes only by snatches, in fits and starts, by stealth, and never but by long wooing or artificial helps, caught for a minute, then gone; the man and his dreams playing an eternal game of hide-and-seek that wearies and wears but too heavily the unfortunate wretch, whose crimes stare him ever in the face, and whose conscience scolds and chides, holds up the menacing finger, and points to the desolated horizon, where, like some mist-born phantom of evil, looms over, for aye, and all living time, the thing done.

And what is this that comes with stealthy step and slow, gliding like the ghost of the old dwellers in the wilderness, behind the ancient beech-tree?

It is a human shape, or something that has assumed one of the wilder and more terrible forms of humanity, which, without a sound, without noise of footfall, without step, as it were, comes floating over the surface of the earth, peering cautiously through the trees, harkening for the humming—one would think—of the glow-worm, if human ear could detect such sound, and fearing an enemy behind every tree, a hostile savage under every projecting leafy bough. At last, as if satisfied that there was no danger, the mysterious stranger advanced into the open glade, keeping, however, still within the deep shadows of the trees.

Had there been any eye to see and take in all the wondrous effect of that scene, it would, indeed, have been struck by the place and the man in no common way.

It was a tall Indian in his war-paint; and as the moon fell for an instant on his face, it might have been seen that he was far more handsome than those red and untutored savages usually are. It was a stern face, as far as such a thing can be in one, with certainly not more than twenty summers on his head; but mouth, eyes, nose, chin, all combined to make him as comely and majestic a specimen of God's greatest handiwork as is often found, even amid the luxuriously brought up, those who temper refinement and luxury with hardy exercises and abundant nourishment.

His face, too, appeared under all the painful disadvantages of that Indian painting, which the ingenuity of the savage aborigines of the New Continent had devised, to denote not only a man's peculiar tribe, but his mood of mind, his temporary occupation, and the very object with which he prowled through the shadows of the forest, or lurked in the deep and romantic glens of the woody hills of the newly colonized lands—lands which, from small outposts of Great Britain, were to become the counties of one of the most powerful and civilized nations of the earth—the departments of a unity of men characterised by strange inventive genius, indomitable perseverance, and gigantically progressive conceptions.

The warrior who stood in the open glade of the forest wore moccasins, leggings that reached from ankle to waist, from the knee down all hung with fringe, while over his shoulders was cast a kind of blanket-cloak very richly ornamented. Various trifles hung from a collar over his chest, which was strangely tattooed with a hand clutching a knife, while his head, which was covered with hair contrary to the usual custom, was adorned by several eagle plumes.

By his side hung a glittering axe, the tomahawk in fact, a long knife whose hideous uses are well known, a shot pouch and powder horn; and in his left hand was a rifle on which he leaned, as he slowly and deliberately took in every feature of the scene. His piercing black eyes seemed to dart into every nook and cranny of the place; his ears were erect, and he evidently listened with all the usual keenness of the child of the woodland and plain. At last he seemed satisfied, for he leant his rifle carelessly on his gun and uttered a few faint imitations of the owl's well-known hoot.

Another form then glided through the trees along the trail by which the Indian had come, and in two minutes stood by his side.

The new arrival was much shorter than the Indian, and his garb, step and manner marked him at once for a white man, a member of that famed race of Long-knives who were driving the redskins from their haunts, to replace their wild and fearful barbarism by something real and substantial, founded at all events on some approach to right, truth, and justice.

He wore high boots instead of moccasins, leggings, a handsome hunting shirt, and a cap of bearskin, while his only weapon was a rifle. On his back he carried a large knapsack, a novel thing to see strapped to the shoulders of one who appeared on the war path. He stepped carelessly forward until he stood near the Indian.

"A lovely spot, Custaloga, and one I could sit down and sketch with all my heart," said the white man, gazing with earnest look at the small open clearing and the bright heavens that lay an azure sea above the tree-tops.

"My brother loves much to see the forest tree on his book," replied the Indian, in a softer voice than in general belonged to his race; "and his fingers make the paper look like the oak and the beach. Custaloga is a warrior; but when the hatchet is buried, he looks at his white brother and smiles. But it is night, and the wolf prowls in the woods; my brother has a scalp, and he would not like to walk home to the block house and the white roses with a bare head."

"You've an uncomfortable way of talking, Red-Skin," said the other, passing his hand uneasily over his head, as if to be sure his natural covering was all right—"still if you had not spoken of Amy and Jane, I think I should have squatted down and dashed off that clearing. It's mighty tempting, Eagle-Eye."

"My brother is a great medicine, and he can make a piece of paper look like a leaf, or a bounding deer, or a girl's soft face—but he is very wise, and he will look round in the woods and watch, when Red-Bird and a hundred Shawnee warriors are thirsting for his blood."

The young man, whose sunburnt skin and wild garb did not conceal a pleasant, handsome face, clutched his rifle and looked warily around.

"I'm not a man to be easily skeered, Custa, and that you know. I have hunted, and painted beast, bird and flower, up and down, within reach of these vagabonds more than once; but the mention of Red-Bird and a hundred of his painted Shawnee imps, is enough to make a man creep about in his shoes, as if he were fearful of raising the ghosts of the forest trees. I say, then, to cover, in the name of Heaven. I would not give a chipmunck's tail for both our scalps, if we were circumvented by that noted rascal."

"My brother speaks like a brave. When his enemies come like the falling leaves of the forest, which no man can count, he will hide, that in the morning he may watch for the time when he may fight like a man. Come."

And the Indian left the open glade, turned the oak, after obliterating even the faintest sign of a trail, and entering a thick short bush that seemed to grow out of the trunk of a huge tree that had fallen three years ago, stooped down and concealed himself beneath the dense overhanging foliage, in all these acts being faithfully followed by his white companion. They did not speak, they hardly appeared to breathe; and the whole scene sank into the same calm order which had so long prevailed.

Custaloga was a young Indian, who, having on account of his youth been much taken notice of by a white family under peculiar circumstances, had repaid their kindness by a single-hearted devotion which was the admiration of the educated and thoughtful, but the scorn of those rude beings who had learned under terrible and ghastly teaching to treat the Indian as a wild beast. Custaloga had been taken prisoner when twelve years old, having been found skulking round a house during a hot contest with the red men. His captors had kept him some time a regular prisoner, until mutual confidence being gained, he was allowed to roam about on parole; and had with a readiness which was singular in a Wyandot, acceded to the wishes of his friends to stay a certain time with them. His bargain had been that he was to hunt, shoot, and roam the forest at will, on condition of his returning at stated periods to Cane Brake House, as the residence and block-house of Judge William Moss was called.

Strange to say again, Custaloga, called by the Indians Eagle-Eye, had become as obedient as a child in the hands of Amy and Jane Moss, the lovely daughters of the settler—at all events in many things which were strange and new to his race. He had actually been so far persuaded as to learn to read and write—not well as yet, but still sufficiently so to be considerably advanced beyond his brethern—and though he never owned it, took a liking to it, and sometimes when out on the hunt, following up the trail of a deer to its favourite lick, he would become absorbed in his reading, and almost forget the object of his journey.

The people of the district marvelled much, and told the judge he was nursing a serpent that would bite him sorely; but the judge had nothing to say when his good Mary, who had since died, or his dear Amy and Jane, willed a thing. Still he was often uneasy, and became truly alarmed when Custaloga disappeared for a whole year, and was believed to have entirely departed. He shook his head and hoped no harm would come of it, while Amy and Jane sorely grieved for their lost pet—for one they had begun to look upon with warm friendship, and whom they earnestly believed they had plucked whole from the fire.

One evening they were sitting at their last meal, beneath the shadow of their strong block house—presently to be described—talking of the affairs of the colony, and of the war waging with certain tribes of the Indians—a war the rumors and roar of which seemed coming down upon them—when a canoe floated up to a little wharf on the river, a single man came on shore, and up glided Custaloga after twelve months' absence, and took his seat at the table as if nothing had happened. He had been hunting, he had been on the war path with the remnant of his tribe, and now returned, hoping to be useful to his friends, because there was a talk of a great insurrection of the red-skins of the English party.

Mr. William Moss looked sternly at the Indian, and was about to raise his voice in chiding, when Amy rested her hand on his arm, and whispered a word of caution; then she turned, and in the coldest tones she could assume, she scolded Eagle-Eye for his ungrateful desertion of them. The eye of the Indian flashed fire, but he turned away and ate. From that day nothing more was said of the past. Custaloga took up his accustomed log-hut within the blockade, hunted and fished for the family; and nothing fresh being heard of Indian excursions for some months, things appeared to flow in their habitual channel.

Any still was stern and cold with the Indian, in comparison with her previous conduct, and had even refused his escort, when, at a hurried call from a sick relative, who had not been on very familiar terms with the family, she started for a log hut recently erected by them on a small bottom between Big Muskingum and Duck Creek.

And Custaloga showed not the slightest evidence of anger at her petty spite.

Dick Harvey, the hunter of the Wyandot, his companion on the present occasion, was a young man who, to undaunted courage and an ardent love for the life of the wilds, united a keen relish for art—not for art as studied in the towns of the civilised parts of the world, but art fed by the dew drops in the morning, by the genial sun during the day, and cradled at night beneath the vast leafy canopy of nature's woody plains. The young man had now been three years hunting, fishing and painting on the Ohio and its tributaries. Here he met Custaloga, received a service at his hand, was grateful, and friendship thus kindled had become of a very warm character.

Having now briefly told all that need be known at present of the two men who lay in that dreary asylum, we return to our narrative.

For about half an hour after Custaloga and Harvey had retired beneath the thick and bushy shelter of the mossy shirts of that rare old tree, which enabled them to lie also deep within the general gloom of the forest, not a sound was heard save the whispering of the

wind, the rustling of the tree-tops and the faint rippling of the little stream below.

The silence was, however, broken, at the end of that period in a very marked manner. A man came running through the woods for some distance, stamping, crashing boughs beneath his feet, and in every way exhibiting a complete want of caution quite foreign to the habits of a true frequenter of the American wilderness, where in those days men rarely spoke above their breath, or trod but with the terrible caution of a panther, or the peculiar stealth of a tiger-cat.

In a few minutes the noisy intruder stood on the edge of the open glade.

This is not the time or place for entering into any elaborate remarks on the descendants of those born on Africa's soil. It is quite sufficient for our purpose to remark that a negro is a man like other men, capable of improvement, and under favorable circumstances, of great mental capacity. Like other races, the dark tribe has in its bosom the good, the bad, and the indifferent. To which category the particular black belonged, who thus unceremoniously appeared before us, circumstances will prove.

The institution of slavery is so universally condemned, that any remarks on so abhorrent a subject may be spared. But we do here protest against the mistaken zeal of those who condemn all Americans for the inherited crime of a class. It would never occur to us to hurl the Turk from our bosom because every Turk is a slave-owner. Let us not be more uncharitable with our Christian brethren over the blue waters of the vast Atlantic Sea, those brethren endeared to us by every tie of relationship, religion, manners, language—whose fathers sleep in the land of the oak and the coal mine, while they seek their fortunes in the wild plains of the buffalo-dotted prairie, or amid the gold-yielding rocks of the far, far West.

"Golly!" said the stranger, a powerful and middle-aged negro, "golly! Yah! yah! I declare I'se out of wind. What de meaning dat big red-skin make de pointment yar? Dis child cold... He hear de old jay, pick up sticks for the ole man burn de nigga with. Golly! Dis ugly place, dis dark. Dis child no degree to dis speculiblation. My! What dat? I tink I yar de crack ob de whip! No! Some ole 'possum grin at de moon, ugly an'mal 'possum—steal de ole hen, suck de egg. Well, what dis nigga down yar for, eh? No laugh—no fun—dis nigga mean blood—yah! yah! yah! Dey tink me in hell—dey berry much mistebaken. Why de young massa his me, eh? Golly! golly! golly! Don't hurt dis child! Oh! hah!"

"My brother talk like old woman—tell all his secrets—why not silent wait till chief come?"

The negro, when struck familiarly on the shoulder by some one who had glided like a shadow to his side, had almost fallen to the ground—now peered cautiously over his raised arm, his knees shaking, and his face exhibiting signs of the most abject terror, which slowly subsided as he recognised an Indian of the Shawnee tribe, nearly naked, painted with all the fantastic horrors which appertained to a warrior on the war path.

"Golly!" began the negro.

"Hush!" said the savage, walking away and taking up his station within the inside edge of the glade, about four yards from the hiding-place of the Wyandot and the white man. The negro, thus warned, immediately did the same and seated himself along side the redskin, who calmly filled his tomahawk pipe and began to smoke.

Several other red-skins now came gliding in with the same cautious step, until fourteen were collected, all of whom seated themselves in the same way, lit their pipes, and commenced deliberately to smoke. At the same time, and at some distance, two warriors stood erect, each near a tree, having taken up this position to act as scouts as the others deliberated.

A dignified pause ensued, and then up rose a warrior of middle age in all the paint and panoply of war, covered with medals and silver ornaments, and holding in his hand a short gun, which shone brightly in the moon as he moved it to and fro.

He extended an arm, he pointed to the east, speaking in his own dialect, with which the negro was sufficiently familiar to understand the general drift of the matter.

"Aged men, from the far-off country under the sun, came the Long-knives, a people of men without hearts, with fiery bows and arrows, and very fond of land. They had a fire-water which was very hot, and which warmed the poor Indian, but made him ill and killed him by-and-by! But the Indian was a fool; he loved the drink of the Pale-faces better than his ancient hunting-grounds; he drank Iscadaywabo! and the Shemookmen, while he was dead with drink, made him sign away his lands. The red-skins, the children of the Manitou, awoke, and found themselves without land. Well, the forest was large, and they went away and buried themselves within its shadows, leaving a long way between them and the Pale-faces. But one morning the white men came crying, more land, and they took it; and more land, and they took it; and they told the red-skins not to hunt, but to hoe the ground like squaws; and some cunning men among the men from under the sun made friends with the red-men and disarmed them, every day they ask for more, for more land and they take it."

The speaker stopped, leaned his gun against a tree, rested one hand on his chest, and held the other on high, and then continued:

"Where are my people? The leaves of the forest are red with their blood; there are no beasts for them to hunt; they will soon starve; and the Pale-faces will have all. But the red-skin is a man; his heart is the heart of a warrior; his hand is like lightening; his foot like the running steam which leaves no mark; his eye is like the eagle in the clouds—let him dig up the hatchet, let him start on the war path, let him come down like the whirlwind, and the wigwams will be filled with gladness."

He then, amid an unchecked murmur of applause explained that a general feeling existed among the Indians to have a simultaneous rising of all the red-men against the odious whites—that an early day would be fixed for the explosion, and that, as a good omen for success, there was present a negro in the service of one of the whites, who was ready to deliver into their hands a fort well supplied with arms and ammunition, and many rich treasures, on the sole condition, that in addition to a fair share of the plunder, he was to have all his own people spared and the white women—the men he gave up to them, one and all.

"Ebbery word true," said the negro, rising as the other ceased; "dis child do it too—him laugh up dah 'toder side de mont'dere. Yah! yah! yah!"

With this grim attempt at oratory the negro sat down.

All the warriors present subscribed to the terms offered by the negro, and then after some brief arrangements, and after appointing a meeting between Red-Bird and Jonas, the warriors drew their cloaks round them and retired the way they came; and in ten minutes the glade was as silent and abandoned as if it had never been disturbed by the presence of these grim instruments of death in its worst and most fearful form.

Full a quarter of an hour passed before even a rustling was heard in the bushes. Then the Indian cautiously raised his head, peered round into the gloom, listened, peered round again, and then crawled forth like a snake, followed by Dick Harvey.

"Well," said Dick in a low whisper, "if that ain't as bloody a conspiracy as ever was hatched in half an hour. That horrid nigger—ole Spky Jonas too—won't I kick his shins—the skunk, the pole cat, the 'possum—I'm go to him now."

"High!" interrupted the Indian, laying his rifle on the hollow of his arm; "Custalogs is hot—his tongue is parched—the words of Red-Bird were like fire—the song birds of the Cane Brake must be saved. Custalogs will drink, and then he will talk with his white brother."

The young Indian advanced into the open glade, stooped, drank a deep draught out of a gourd he carried at his side, and then seating himself, drew forth food, which he handed to Harvey.

"Eat—we shall leave a long trail behind us before morning."

"You intend going up to the block-house first?" asked the painter, anxiously.

"Most danger there—the White Lily of the Plain is hid in the wood—the block-house is big, everybody sees it, and there is one inside to open the gate."

"Enough, Red-Skin—and as I always do say, I am in your hands; I'll go through fire and water for either Amy or Jane Moss."

The Indian pressed his hand warmly, and then they ate in silence. When they had finished, they drank again, stood up, and then Custalogs led the way into the forest, with the air of a man who had a long and dangerous trail before him, through, to all appearance, a trackless wilderness.

(To be Continued.)

The Herald,

Wednesday, August 23, 1865.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY.

INSTEAD of giving expression to our own views this week with reference to recent events in the history of the Land Question, we shall content ourselves with placing before our readers the opinions of our neighbors, who—unionists always excepted—can take a dispassionate view of the actions of our Government, and particularly in ordering troops here to quell an imaginary insurrection. These views, which we are about to extract from our exchanges, are not, at all events, open to the charge of having emanated from selfishness or unworthy prejudice, and are, therefore, the more entitled to careful consideration on the part of the people of this Island, if not of some of our rulers. The St. John *Globe* of the 16th says:

"The arrival of a detachment of troops in Prince Edward Island, brought there for the purpose of overawing the people, and especially the refractory tenants, has produced a tremendous sensation throughout the Island. Affairs in reference to the land question are rapidly approaching a crisis in the sister Colony, and, we fear, much worse news may be heard from that place than any we have yet received. The immediate cause of the application to the authorities at Halifax for the troops was the circumstance recently detailed in all of our city papers—the attempt to rescue from the local authorities a tenant arrested for non-payment of his rent. A demonstration made on that occasion by the Tenant League has probably frightened the Government, and they, in their fear, have hurriedly sent for troops, thus placing themselves at once in direct antagonism to the great mass of the people. As men are constituted, we would not be surprised to find thousands who have heretofore shunned the Tenant League, now joining its ranks.

We have no sympathy whatever with the Tenant League. It is, unquestionably, an illegal association. Its object is first to induce the people to refuse to pay their rent; and next to obstruct, not, perhaps, by force, but by annoyances, the Sheriff's officers who come to distrain for the arrears. It will be made use of by bad and designing men to advance themselves publicly, and *may* be the cause of great active mischief throughout the Island. At the same time, it is but the natural offspring of the injustice and hardships under which the tenantry of Prince Edward Island have labored for years. The Government of the Island deserves the severest censure. They have been almost passive spectators of the struggles of the people to settle this vexed question of the land tenure; they have witnessed the growth of this agitation which has produced the Tenant League, and they have done scarcely anything to bring about a solution of the difficulties. The most criminal selfishness has actuated them. And now, the people of the Island, sick of their rulers, have blindly taken up the matter for themselves, hoping that by a uniform series of annoyances, they will be able to force the proprietors into a settlement of the difficulties. But the trouble is, and it has been so proved in all associations like the League, that the moving spirits can only control the members up to a certain point. The League, avowedly, was to commit no overt act; it was to annoy and harass the bailiffs; but it was to be done negatively, as it were, it was to blow tin trumpets, sound conch shells, set up effigies where the officers appeared; but it was not to lay hands upon them. For a time it was rigidly observed, but soon the bounds were overstepped; and, although the overt act has not been a very serious one in point of magnitude, yet the state of feeling, generally, is so alarming that the Government have sent for troops, and these will be kept in the Island at the expense of the people.

"In Prince Edward Island, the last general election turned upon the religious question, or, rather, Mr. Pope made it so turn, when, in reality, the land question was of much more importance and was pressing home upon the people with much more vigor. A gentleman holding a political office of great importance told the writer that there was nothing in the religious question but it served a political purpose. On being told that the people would soon see through that, and asked what they (his party) would do next, the reply was, "Oh, something else will turn up!" The something else has turned up, but in a way the Government never dreamed of. Whatever may be the consequences of the present state of feeling in Prince Edward Island, the Government of that Island must be held morally responsible. A powerful body, they have neglected the opportunities that power and position gave them to bring about a settlement. They have blinded their own eyes to the causes at work to produce a revolution. They have not seen that when those who can do not repress an evil, those who suffer will madly and blindly try to do so themselves. They have sown the wind, they must expect to reap the whirlwind from those whose interests they have so long neglected. The worst is, that they will not be the only harvesters."

The Montreal *Evening Telegraph* of the 14th inst.—for which our kind friend, N. M. McK., will please accept our thanks—contains the following remarks:

"We learn from the Halifax papers that a detachment of 120 men and 2 officers of the 16th Regt., together with a Commissariat officer, have been despatched in the steamer Merlin to suppress the Tenant rioting, which, after much agitation and lawlessness, is now apprehended in Prince Edward Island. When the Island came into the hands of the Crown, it was parcelled out in the most whimsical manner among a number of retired officers and Court favorites, who sent out large numbers of settlers, and afterwards refused to sell any portion of the property, or allow for improvements, when the labors of these pioneers had greatly added to the value of their estates. Very few people on the Island, consequently, hold in fee simple; and the tenants being well to do and ambitious, aspire to do so, agitating against the tenure much in the same manner, but not quite so peaceably, as the French Canadians protested against the Seigniorial Tenure. They have since formed themselves into a "Tenant League," and now, if we understand the quarrel rightly, refuse to pay their rents until the proprietors promise to allow for the improvements they have effected and grant them a title. The subject has for years been the principal—and, the Confederation question excepted,—the most momentous one which has ever come under the consideration of the local Government. The successive steps they have taken to settle it are given in the following extract, which we take from the Charlottetown *Patriot*, a journal which sympathises with the tenants, and may be looked upon as expressing their views.

[Here follows an extract from the Patriot.]

"From this it will be seen that the question is purely a social one, both Conservatives and Liberals laboring to settle it. Up to the latest advices, the authorities had taken no determined steps to enforce the laws; and, under the circumstances, their conduct in calling for troops when the civil power had not as yet been defeated, is, to say the least, deserving of censure."

The Halifax *Evening Reporter* of the 17th inst. takes the following view of the matter:—

"The tenantry accuse the present Government of acting in a deceitful manner towards them. They came into power some six years ago pledged to settle the Land Question; but the Government and their supporters in the Legislature, being composed principally of proprietors or their agents, it will be seen how preposterous it was to suppose that they would pass any measure calculated to improve the condition of the tenantry, inasmuch as such measure would be only too likely to deprive them of good fat livings. All the legislation to that end has been but a blind; and hence the present distracted state of the country. The organization known as the Tenant League, was originally formed for the purpose of settling this vexed question by purchasing, as a joint-stock concern, the land from the proprietors. A very radical element has crept into the constitution of that body, wherein they bind themselves by an obligation not to pay any more rent, and to resist any attempt at enforcement, until such time as the landlord consents to sell out the fee-simple of their farms at a figure mutually agreed upon by landlord and tenant. Notwithstanding this defective element, we learn that two estates have been bought up through the instrumentality of this organization. This, therefore, is commendable; but when the tenants propose to resist the law, they commit a grievous error, calculated to injure more than advance their cause. We regret this, as our sympathies are with the great body of them, whom we consider to have been unfairly dealt with by a set of designing politicians. The occasion that has called for the sending of troops from this garrison is a very trivial affair; and the fact of their having been sent there is severely commented upon by a portion of the Island press, who deem it an insult to the inhabitants at large. However, the remedy is in their own hands. Let the Tenant Union ignore the radical principle that has created the present *fracas*, and unite as a man to overthrow a Government that has deceived them so shamefully. In connection with the above, it is a matter of surprise that the people of the Island, who are tenants almost to a man, should reject Confederation, which, in our opinion, is the only true remedy for the evils complained of. Under Confederation, no such system of rent-racking landlordism could exist."

Our esteemed contemporary evidently is not aware that one of the reasons, and, indeed, the very strongest, why the people of this Colony have refused to accept the proposed scheme of Colonial Confederation, is, that the Report or treaty upon which it is based contains no provisions for the settlement of our Land Question. Some of the Island Delegates at the Quebec Convention sought to obtain a paltry grant wherewith to buy up the Proprietors' claims in this Island; and although one of them had been promised and led to expect such grant, yet, when it came to a vote, it was rejected with contempt, whilst New Brunswick and Newfoundland—whose claims on the consideration and sympathy of the Convention were not so urgent as those of this Island—were largely subsidized. While willing to equalize the tariffs and taxes of this Island—which are the lowest in the Provinces—with those of Canada, which are the highest, and while ready to impose on us all the burdens attendant upon the formation of a Confederacy, without securing any of its special advantages, our evils were to be left unredressed. Is it any wonder, when the people learnt the chronic grievance which has afflicted this Island since its conquest, was at the very outset treated in the most contemptuous and summary manner by the Quebec Convention, that they almost unanimously rejected the scheme? This explanation, we trust, will convince our contemporary, the *Reporter*, that the opposition of the people of this Island to Confederation is not the result of "ignorance," "stupidity," "petulance" or "pig-headedness," as suggested by some of our local defamers, but has proceeded from a sense of injustice, if not of insult; for, if the Convention had proposed to satisfactorily settle our Land Question, we have no doubt a majority of the people of this Island would be ardent Confederationists; and we can assure all concerned that, until some provision besides the employment of troops, bayonets and gun-powder is made, to satisfactorily and effectually adjust our "land difficulty," the adhesion of this Colony to Confederation cannot be looked for. Insult and bullying such as that indulged in by the *Unionist* and journals of that stamp, and disgraceful attemps at trickery, treachery and deception on the part of two local plotters of the most venal and dishonest class, can neither drive nor cajole us into a union with a people whose leaders, so far from sympathising with us or seeking to alleviate our troubles, seek to perpetuate and complicate them.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE *Patriot* of Saturday last says:—

"We understand that the "powers that be" have purchased from Admiral Bayfield as a barrack site, 4¼ acres of land near the Brighton Road, for which they have paid £472, and we believe it is intended to commence building operations there at once."

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the stay of Her Majesty's troops in Prince Edward Island is likely to be somewhat protracted. Many simple-minded people are quite delighted at the prospect of a lengthened stay of the troops amongst us, laboring under the impression that they will be of very trifling expense to the Colony. £472 is certainly not a large sum, and if that were all the soldiers will cost us we should like to see them permanently stationed here; but the "knowing ones" of Halifax who are more outspoken, if not better informed than their Confederation friends in Charlottetown, give us a little more information on this matter of paying than is likely to prove pleasing to the tax-payers of this Island. The Halifax *Unionist*, for example, which recently contained a savage article against the people of this Island, wherein they are denounced as everything vile, gives us to understand that "the troops recently sent to Prince Edward Island will cost that colony $600 a-day. The Tenant Leaguers ought to be made to foot the bill." We presume the *Unionist* must have received this item of information from some good authority, as we see the same statement repeated in another Halifax paper. Now, if this be true, as we believe it is—for the reason that wherever Her Majesty's troops are now-a-days employed in the settlement of a local difficulty, as in the case of New Zealand in the suppression of the Maori revolt, the expense is defrayed by the section or colony wherein the difficulty arises, Prince Edward Island will certainly have a nice little "bill" to "foot." We do not, however, agree with the *Unionist* in the doctrine that the "Tenant Leaguers ought to be made to foot the bill," any more than we do in the correctness of the grammatical construction of his sentence. We rather incline to the opinion that those harsh and hot-headed proprietors who have refused, contrary to the oft-repeated wishes of the Imperial Government, to sell their lands to their tenants except on the most impracticable terms, and at rates far beyond those long since laid down by the "local Government," ought to be made "foot the bill." However, our opinion, as well as that of the *Unionist*, will have but little effect upon the way in which and by whom the bill is to be "footed," but we merely state the facts of the case as they come to our knowledge, in order that the people at large may have an early opportunity to brush up their "mental arithmetic."

WE return our thanks to the gentleman who forwarded us a copy of the Quebec *Mercury* of the 12th inst., containing a lengthy and well-written letter from Francis Jones, Esq., M. P. P., Canada West, on the question of Colonial Confederation. The question is viewed principally in a constitutional aspect, and after a comparison with the constitutions of other countries ancient and modern, the constitution sketched out in the Report of the Quebec Convention, for the proposed Confederacy, is condemned in the following words:—"I shall state in conclusion that it may prove a most fortunate circumstance for Canada, if in consequence of the careful consideration given to the question of Confederation by the people of the Maritime Provinces, we shall be induced to reconsider the whole subject, and if possible avoid the ruinous consequences which have resulted to all nations, ancient and modern, under Confederate forms of Government."

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

A PRESS of business prevented us on Wednesday last from witnessing the competition in Scottish Games, held under the auspices of the above club, until the sports of the day were nearly concluded. The sack races and the dancing alone were we privileged to see; and certainly the "diversion" occasioned by the former was worth a year's medicine, whilst the manner in which the Highland Fling was danced by Mr. Edmonston, of Halifax, and some Scotch Reels by four bare-legged Gaels was good for weak eyes. An immense crowd, including many visitors from the neighboring Provinces and the United States, was on the ground even then, thus testifying that the interest in those games has been on the increase since last year. The members of the Club looked remarkably well in their Highland costumes, which excited the admiration of all beholders—the wearers included; and we have no doubt but that in *their* breasts love for the "land of brown heather," and her national and truly manly sports will not be permitted to die out with the day which closed too soon upon their performance in Mr. Williams' field, but will be cherished through the coming year until those games shall be again renewed with even greater *eclat* than attended them on the 16th inst. We are indebted to a contemporary for the particulars of the day:—

"The second Annual Gathering of the Caledonian Club tookplace Wednesday in a field occupied by Mr. John Williams, in the neighborhood of this City. The day was observed as a public holiday by our citizens, and it being one of the finest of the season, there was a very large gathering of Spectators and Competitors, (including a number of gentlemen from the neighboring Provinces) all of whom appeared highly delighted with the days proceedings. The prizes were distributed as follows:

Heavy Stone.—D. Ross, Douse's road, 24ft. 3 1-2 in.
Light Stone.—Murdock McDonald, 35ft. 6 1-2in.
Running Foot races, 400 yards.—Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 1st prize; Donald McDonald, 2nd do.
Heavy Hammer, (16lbs.) Peter McGinnis, Wheatly River, 67ft. 3in.
Light Hammer (12lb.) Rodk. McLeod, Strathalbyn, 77ft.
Hurdle Race—Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 1st prize, Angus Nicholson, 2nd do.
High Leap—Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 1st prize, 5ft. 2 1-2in.; Peter McGinnis, Wheatly River, 2nd do., 5ft.
Long Leap—D. McPhee, West River, 1st prize, 9ft. 2in.; Thomas Johnston Ch'town, 2nd do., 8ft. 10 1-2in.
Youths' Running Race—Donald McLeod, Strathalbyn, 1st prize; Donald McGinnis, Wheatly River, 2nd do.
Tossing the Caber—Arch. McLean, Canoe Bove, Lot 65, 28ft 4in.
Highland Music—Donald McFadyen, Ch'town, 1st prize; Donald McDonald, 2nd do., A. McDonald 3rd do.
Sack Race—John McLeod.

International.

Heavy Hammer—R. R. McLennan, Canada, 1st prize, 87ft 9in.; Ronald McDonald, Antigonish, 2nd do., 70ft 5in.
Heavy Stone—R. R. McLellan, Canada, 1st prize, 34ft 7in.; Donald Martin, P. E. I., 2nd do., 26ft 4 1-2 in.
Gillie Callum or Sword dance—Mr. Chas. Edmonston, of Halifax.
Highland Fling—Mr. Charles Edmonston.

We learn that Mr. Edmonston, on receiving the prizes awarded to him, was pleased to hand the same to his unsuccessful competitor.

At the close of throwing the heavy hammer for the International prize, Mr. R. R. McLellan, of Canada, the winner of the prize, by consent of the managing Committee, threw the hammer in accordance with his usual custom of throwing it, when, to the amazement of all present, a hammer weighing 16 lbs. went flying in the air, over the heads of crowds of spectators, and fell at a distance of 187 feet. Mr. McLellan is a young man of unassuming appearance, weighs over 200 lbs., and has all the muscle, bone and sinew necessary for the performance of his extraordinary and unrivalled feats.

The proceedings of the day were closed as the sun was setting in the western horizon, by a short and appropriate address from the worthy Chief of the Club—the Hon. Col Gray—and the thousands who had assembled to witness the games and enjoy the pleasures of the day, dispersed amidst the stirring strains of the Highland pipes.

At 9 o'clock in the evening, the members of the Caledonian Club entertained at their rooms several gentlemen and guests, among whom were representatives of New York, Portland, Halifax and Antigonish Clubs, and the officers of the Benevolent Irish Society, of Charlottetown.

After the refreshments, toasts and speeches followed, which were kept up with great spirit and harmony amidst the hearty responses of all present.—*Isl.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

WE have further news of the Cable, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic despatches, and it appears that all hopes of success are not yet abandoned. On the 15th inst., the *Terrible* and *Galatea*, consorts of the Great Eastern, arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, bringing intelligence that on the 2d inst., the cable parted in 1950 fathoms water, when 1063 miles had been accomplished from Valentia and 1312 miles of cable had been paid out. The break was caused by the cable catching and chafing at the mouth of the hawse pipe, and after three partially unsuccessful attempts to raise the cable by means of imperfect grappling gear, the "Great Eastern" returned to England on the 11th inst., for more effective grappling materials. Meanwhile, buoys indicate where the cable has parted—distant only 600 miles from Heart's Content, so that the hope is yet entertained by Mr. Varley and others, who are competent to form an opinion on the subject, that the cable will be successfully laid ere the lapse of many days.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL!

Arrival of the "China."

HALIFAX, Aug. 15.

The R. M. Steamer China arrived in this port yesterday afternoon at twenty minutes past three o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The sentence of death passed on Constance Kent has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The execution of Pritchard has taken place at Glasgow. He died admitting the justice of his sentence.

The general election is over. Even the distant constituency of Orkney and Shetland has returned its representative, and the balance of parties in the new Parliament is now placed beyond all doubt. Nearly 30 seats have been won by the Liberals, and the total ministerial majority will be about 80.

The plague amongst cattle which is now proving so terribly destructive in Middlesex and the neighboring counties may be compared, not inaptly, to the cholera amongst men, which hurries to the grave so many of our fellow-beings. It has been raging a month, and, until within the last day or two, no steps have been taken to arrest its progress. The origin of this murrain is ascribed to foreign beasts which come to Islington market from Dutch, Belgian, or German ports.

Atrocities on a gigantic and fearful scale have just been brought to light by a criminal trial during the present Summer Assizes at Exeter. A vile woman who has been sentenced to be hanged, has been in the habit, for a small pecuniary consideration, of strangling illegitimate children confided to her by their mothers. In this work of destroying infant life she professed to believe that she was doing good, but took care to receive wages for her iniquity. In the instance which secured her conviction, the female parent was proved to be a partner in the crime of the murderess.

Prince Napoleon is availing himself of the fine summer weather to make yachting excursions, and has recently presented himself at Liverpool, Dublin and other places, where he and his suite make a point of exhausting all the attractions of each place.

FRANCE.

The French municipal elections have concluded, and so far as the returns have been made known they are regarded as favorable to the Government.

It is said to be generally understood in Paris that Prince Napoleon will gradually retire from public life, not desiring to accept any office, attending Court ceremonies, or in any way discharge the duties of an Imperial prince.

The official journals of France speak in high terms of the reception given to the officers of the French men-of-war on the occasion of their recent visit to Plymouth. The hospitality so liberally shown is declared "to be an indication of good feeling between the two nations which surpasses the ordinary observance of etiquette."

It is now arranged that at the coming interview between the French Emperor and Queen Isabella, Marshal O'Donnell is to be present, as assuming on himself the whole responsibility of a step violently blamed by a large faction.

Prince Metternich's departure from Paris is delayed in consequence of fresh orders from Vienna. The "Constitutionnel" says:—"Private information reaching us from Vienna describes the state of affairs with respect to the Duchies in less sombre colours than has been represented." It is asserted that negociations will be recommenced between Austria and Prussia, and that all hope of an arrangement is not relinquished.

ITALY.

With regard to the negotiations between Rome and Italy, so abruptly broken off. The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" thinks there is no probability of such negotiations being renewed, at least not before the Italian elections and the opening of the new Italian Parliament. He also draws attention to the fact that the Court of Rome continues to preserve the same silence with regard to the cause of the rupture.

A Rome correspondent of the "Morning Herald" asserts that before M. de Sartiges left that city on three month's leave of absence he had an interview with the Pope, and urged his holiness to effect a reconciliation with Italy on any terms, as at the end of the convention the French Garrison would assuredly be withdrawn. It is alleged that his holiness replied that he had gone to the utmost verge of his powers to effect a friendly arrangement, but that his efforts had failed, and he neither could nor would give up his rights, his trust, or his honor, but rely on God and bide the worst.

PRUSSIA.

A proposed banquet at Cologne to the Liberal deputies of the Prussian Chamber was suppressed by military force on Saturday evening. Arrangements are being made for a similar festival at Bremen. The Provincial Court of Justice at Cologne has concelled the decision of the police authorities, who declared the committee for organizing the above banquet a political association, and therefore cancelled it. Great excitement prevails, and a collision between the authorities and the people seems inevitable.

The conduct of the Prussian Government in suppressing the Liberal banquet at Cologne has occasioned a strong feeling of opposition to the unconstitutional decrees of the King and M. Bismark.

In consequence of the interpretation given by the Prussian Government to the law on the right of public meeting, the numerous working men's socities in Prussia are banding together to resist an attack thus made on the liberty of assembly and association. In Cologne the rivalry and differences of opinion which have separated the three political parties in that city are disappearing before the common danger, and a general rally is being made to defend the public rights. The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—

"There is every reason to believe, according to despatches which reach Paris from Berlin, that the Count de Bismark has persuaded King William to perform the *coup d'etat* which he has long contemplated. Prussia will probably be governed ere long without a Parliament. Such is at least the impression on the continent. Great political agitation prevails in Prussia, especially all along the Rhine towns.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

[From the London Times, August 4th.]

That the disaster occurred after the cable left the vessel is evident from the fact that it was unknown to those on board, who were sending their messages as usual when their signals became unintelligible at Valentia, and at last the test ceased entirely. Yesterday it was stated that the test applied to the line from Valentia gave "dead earth," or in other words a total loss of continuity and insulation—a severed cable, in fact. We give this statement, however, merely as a rumor, though we fear it must be regarded as having a great deal of truth in it, from the fact of its being nearly corroborated, on the very best authority, by the announcement during part of yesterday that "earth currents" were coming through the cable to the instruments at Valentia. The presence of these earth currents in the wire means either that the cable has parted, or that there is a considerable piece of its copper conductor exposed, and in communication with the earth or water. In each case, of course, this is a fatal fault. It was sought to allay alarm yesterday by advancing the theory that the cable was influenced by the curious electrical storms known as "deflection," which passes from east to west, and which sometimes affects both land and submarine lines most extensively. One of these "deflection" storms was certainly present yesterday, as a telegram from Valentia stated that the working condition of the land line in the South of Ireland was "much impeded by strong deflections." This supposition, however, in the face of the known loss of communication with the great ship, was counted as of little worth, and the best test of the feeling of despondency which existed may be found in the fact that though hitherto it has been always easy to insure cable shares at 25 per cent. premium, as much as 60 per cent. premium offered yesterday found no takers at Lloyd's.

News by Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, p. m.

Advices from Chichuahua, Mexio, June 22nd, states that everything is well with the government of Juares. The termination of our war had inspired universal confidence in the early triumph of the patriots over their invaders. President Juares is expected to soon consummate important arrangements with the United States.

A New Orleans correspondent, with Merritt's cavalry expedition through Texas, writes that Texas is a wilderness. Very little cotton has been planted in the section traversed by Merritt's cavalry. Corn is so plentiful as to be a drug. Society is demoralized. Senor Amigo, a Mexican general, residing at San Antoine, was robbed in that city on the 20th July of $30,000 in gold coin and dust by 20 disguised men.

Gold 142.

NEW YORK, 15, p. m.

The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondence says that the Imperial feasts have been of the most gorgeous description, and the display of dimonds, of fabulous prices was redundant.

Marshal Bazaine's organ the *Estafeta*, declares that 100,000 more men are needed to put down the Republicans, and the *Eve Rosvelle* says that number would be insufficient, as the opinion of nearly the whole population is against the Empire.

The victories claimed by the French are unfounded in fact. The Liberals show the utmost disregard for death.

Gold 141.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

A frightful collision occurred yesterday on the Houstinse railroad near Bridgeport, Coun., by which six ladies, one man and two boys were killed, and fifteen severely wounded.

A reliable Washington despatch states that President Johnston is persistent in his determination to have Jeff. Davis tried before a civil tribunal on the charge of high treason. The despatch further says President Johnston has determined, as soon as practicable, to withdraw the order suspending the privileges of writs of Habeas Corpus, and dispense with Military Courts.

The town of Stevenson, Tennessee, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning by an incendiary.

Steamship *China*, in coming up the harbor this morning, got aground, where she remains. Will be got off at high water.

The Times' Washington despatch says that statistics show that during the rebellion our armies captured over 300,000 prisoners, besides parolling 160,000 more at the final surrender.

The Mexican "Ranchero" of July 28, which the New Orleans Times says is rather doubtful authority, reports the sacking of Corpus Christi and the desecration of a family vault by United States troops.

Gen. Lopez has left Matamoras for the city of Mexico.

Gold 142.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

It is ascertained that young Ketchum of the firm of Ketchum, Son, and Co., forged checks to the amount of nearly two millions, and the total alleged swindling by himself and other parties implicated is estimated at five millions. Peter R. Mumford also, another heavy gold broker, has been arrested. The excitement in Wall Street yesterday was intense.

The trial of Wirtz, of Andersonville notoriety, has been further postponed.

A magazine in Richmond, containing 2000 rounds of shell and other amunition exploded on Tuesday, destroying property valued at $1,000,000, only two lives reported lost.

The Times' Washington despatch says that the Confederates here have entered a protest against establishing schools for colored children in the aristocratic locality of Fourth Street, assigning among other reasons that it will depreciate the value of property.

The postponement of Wirtz's trial is caused by new evidence coming in, which necessitates change in charges and specifications.

A despatch from New Orleans says that the city is universally lively, and never before so prosperous in summer. Indications point to universal successful fall and winter business

Gold 142.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 15.

The *Terrible* and *Galatea* arrived at St. John's at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The *Great Eastern* returned to Sheerness on the 11th. Captain Napier reports summary as follows:

Cable parted on Wednesday, 2nd inst., at noon, in 1950 fathoms. They grappled it three different times, and raised it 1200, 900 and 600 fathoms, respectively. Each time the grappling broke; but on no occasion broke the cable in grappling. On the 11th, having lost nearly all the grappling rope, the *Great Eastern* started for England to prepare more and better gear.

Mr. Varley writes encouragingly. He says they found no difficult in grappling the cable whatever, then in greatest depth, and that propably as soon as proper tackle is prepared, will grapple cable 100 miles east of break, where water is only 1500 fathoms.

The buoys rode the gale well, being fastened by peices of condemned cable.

The distance from Valentia to where cable parted, is 2062 miles; 1312 miles of cable had been payed out. Distance from Heart's Content, 600 miles. Break was caused by cable catching and chafing on mouth of hawse.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Advices from Mexico state that ex-Rebel Gen. Slaughter publishes a card, in which he defends Gen Mejia, and the Imperial authorities from the charge of assisting the Confederates. He says that no arms entered Texas through the Mexican lines.

The children of Jeff. Davis, accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, and two servants, passed through Albany New York, yesterday en route for Canada.

The department of Agriculture has issued a table, showing the condition of the crops to the first of August, a decrease in the wheat crops of this year from the yield of last year, of over twenty-six million bushels, as shown by the tables of last year.

Gold 142½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

A San Francisco despatch of July 21 gives additional news of the movements of the pirate Shenandoah. She was last seen near Cape Thaddens on the 23rd of June steering in a direction towards a fleet of sixty whaling ships. The ship Milo, on board of which the crews of several of the destroyed whalers had been placed by the pirate, spoke a French whaler which at once sailed towards the menaced fleet with the object of warning the whalers of danger. Several additional piracies are related of the Shenandoah.

Our Government has received additional information from Port Mahon to the effect that the cholera had appeared on the coast of Spain.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says the opinion is confidently expressed that the Government will not undertake the trial of Wertz but cause him to give States evidence in the approaching trial of Jeff. Davis whereby it will be proved that Davis was the direct and prime instigator of the cruelties to Union prisoners. Major Castleman and Lieut. Mainford, Rebel Spies, arrested last night, have been paroled to leave the country and never return. The property of Hager and Lundering of Richmond has been libelled for Confiscation—they are immensely rich and did the entire Banks notes engraving for the Rebels. There are no new developements in the Ketchum forgery. The forger has not been traced; there is a strong belief that he is yet in the city. The importers and traders national Bank offer a reward of $50,000 for his arrest.

Gold 144.

NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st JULY, 1865.—The members of the Agricultural Society of Alberton met at the Temperance Hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the despatch of business in general connected with this Society, Jas. Forsyth, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair. The business proceeded satisfactorily, and in due course the following Report was read by the Vice-President:—

Your Committee in thus presenting their Annual Report have much pleasure in congratulating you on the favorable position of your Society. As audited by your Committee, the balance sheet which we present to you shows, after all debts and expenses are paid, a balance of one hundred and sixty-three pounds, eighteen shillings and eight pence in favor of your Society. This is a position of which you may be well proud, as we believe you are the only branch of the Royal Society that has attained anything like importance and been of real usefulness to the community. We have still to acknowledge the continued kindness and liberality of our landlord and his agent for their very handsome donation towards the funds of the Society. We would now press on your attention the propriety of using more direct efforts to advance the interests of the farming community than simply the keeping of a store for the sale of seeds, &c. As we think the state of your funds will now warrant you to offer premiums for such objects as will tend to promote a spirit of emulation, and thus be a direct means of advancing the interest, improving the welfare of the people, and thus taking a step forward in accordance with the spirit of the age in which we live.

The Report being read and approved, the officers were then chosen for the ensuing year; after which the meeting was addressed at some length by George W. Howlan, Esq., on the expediency of obtaining improved stock. He was followed by Herbert Bell, Esq., Thos. McNeill, Esq., and others, who all concurred in the necessity of having improved stock. The following Resolutions were then agreed to:

On motion of G. W. Howlan, Esq.,

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen pounds be placed at the disposal of the Committee to purchase improved stock.

On motion of Herbert Bell, Esq.,

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen pounds be given as a bonus to any person who will travel a stud horse of improved breed in this locality.

On motion it was

Resolved, That six ram lambs, two ewe lambs, two boar pigs, two sow pigs, two bull calves and one heifer be bought by the Committe and sold by public auction.

On motion it was

Resolved, That thirty bushels of best oats, and twenty bushels of best two-rowed barley be bought by the committee and sold by public auction.

Resolved, That the second Monday in July be the day of the annual meeting in future, and that a dinner be prepared at the expense of the Society for all concerned.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published.

On behalf of the Committe,
THOMAS KEEFE, Sec'y.

READING FOR THE LONG EVENINGS.

WE commence publishing to-day one of the most interesting romances we have read for some time. It is full of thrilling incidents of border life in the early days of the American Republic, and sustains its absorbing interest to the last chapter. Nothing like it has ever been published in the Island papers. We have a few extra copies of the HERALD on hand, so that now is the time to subscribe, as our list is increasing so rapidly that we will soon be compelled to cease receiving new subscribers.

☞ The Cricket Match on Monday last between 11 Natives and 11 All-comers, was handsomely won by the former.

☞ Mr. Blake had at his stall on Friday last a carcase of veal (from a calf 7 weeks old) which weighed 150 lbs. That was something like "veal!"

☞ By referring to our advertising columns, it will be found that the classes at St. Dunstan's College and the Convent de Notre Dame will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 6th September.

TENANT USTON.—Mr. Geo. Adams has, we learn, effected a purchase of Lord Melville's estate. Good!

Harvesting operations have commenced in several parts of the Island during the present week. It is gratifying to learn that the ravages of the weevil in the wheat have not been so great in some localities as was supposed. Oats, it is said, will not be over an average crop.—*Patriot.*

The Tea at Clyde River on Monday last was a pleasant affair. The day was lovely, the spot chosen beautiful, the arrangements excellent, and the tea and cake exceedingly palatable. We have not heard the amount realized.—*Ib.*

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. G. W. Stewart, Minister of the Church of Scotland, has arrived amongst us for the purpose of taking charge of the Congregations of the St. Peter's Road and Brackley Point Road. We wish him success in his labors.—*Ib.*

HON. Mr. Howe's exceedingly able speech at the Detroit Convention has attracted considerable attention in Great Britain. Some of the papers publish it in *extenso*.—*Ib.*

Joseph Doucette, the man that headed the party that rescued the horse and waggon, and who committed a violent assault upon the Deputy Sheriff at Curtisdale, a few weeks since, was captured in his own house at Wheately River early on Tuesday morning last. This, it is said, was the first occasion since the rescue that Doucette had slept in his own house. There were several parties on the watch, but these, thinking the danger past, on the approach of daylight, had gone to sleep. Doucette was not captured, however, without a severe struggle, during which, although some heavy blows were struck, it is fortunate that no lives were lost. Doucette will be brought before Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., the committing magistrate, this day (Thursday) for examination.—*Mon.*

[We understand that the examination above alluded to resulted in Doucette's being held to bail to stand his trial at the January term of the Supreme Court.—*Ed. Patriot.*]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion.—How much thought has been bestowed and what ponderous volumes written upon this plague of every household, which is certainly and safely dispersed by a course of this purifying, soothing tonic medicine, without fear of relapse! It acts directly on the stomach, liver, and bowels; more indirectly, though not less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels and glands, and so commands order throughout the entire system, that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dispepsia can now no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's excellent Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength and cheerfulness. 36.

Hopes Realized. Young women lamenting in secret the first gray hairs, those ugly harbingers of decay. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, never fail to restore hair to its youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, invigorating them, rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. Every Druggist sells them.

Died.

On Tuesday evening last, in sure and certain hope of a blissful immortality, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of J. Barrett Cooper, Esq., in the 23rd year of her age. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 o'clock.

On the 11th inst., at Auburn Cottage, Brackley Point, after two days' illness, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends, Catherine Shaw, the beloved wife of Charles McMillan, and youngest daughter of Mr. James Shaw, in the 31st year of her age.

On Saturday, 13th inst, of Dysentery, Bessie Jane Jones, youngest daughter of Archibald and Jane McCallum, of Clyde River, aged 17 months. On the following Saturday, of the same disease, George Wallace, only son of the same, aged 6 years 9 months.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies ALL PERSONS having any claims against JOHN EDEN, of Richmond Street, Charlottetown, lately deceased, to present the same duly attested to her immediately, and all persons indebted to the said John Eden, deceased, are requested to pay the same to her without delay, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

SARAH EDEN, Administratrix.

Ch'town, Aug. 23, 1865. 3in

Convent de Notre Dame,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

THE classes of this Institution will be re-opened on Wednesday next, the 6th September.

Aug. 23, 1865. 2in

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, AUGUST 22, 1865.

Butter (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d	Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s
Do. by the tub	11d to 1s 1d	Geese,	
Lamb per lb.,	5d to 6d	Carrots per bush.	
Pork	4½d to 6d	Fowls	1s 6d to 2s
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridges	
Mutton, per lb.,	3½d to 6d	Chickens pair,	2s to 2s 6d
Beef (small) per lb	4d to 7d	Codfish, per qtl.,	15s to 18s
Do. by qr.,	3½d to 7d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, p. doz.	2s to 3s
Tallow	9d to 10d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s6d to 4s
Lard	9d to 10d	Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Hams, per lb.	6d to 8d	Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	40s to 45s	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Do. per lb.	2d to 2½d	Hay, per ton,	50s to 60s
Oatmeal	1½d to 2d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s to 1s 6d
Eggs, per doz.	8d a 9d	Homespun, per yd.	3s 6d to 6s
Potatoes, p bus.	2s 6d to 3s	Peas p. qt,	9d to 1s
Barley	3s6d to 4s	Calfskins, perlb.	7d to 8d
Oats	2s 6d	Hides, do	4½d
Timothy seed bush.		Sheepskins,	2s 9d to 3s
Clover seed,		Rabbits each,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

The New York *Tribune* says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced," &c.

The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.

Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN, *Rochester*, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishidg effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass, Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevail.d upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wi.e-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weariness, prostration and distress experienced by them, would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and boh are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters, in bulk or by the gallon, is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NEW YORK.

March 22, 1865.

St. Dunstan's College.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

THIS INSTITUTION is situated on the Princetown road, a mile and a quarter North of Charlottetown. The site is peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and far removed from the distractions and moral dangers of the city.

The halls and rooms of the building are spacious, airy and comfortable.

The College grounds are large, affording ample room for games and athletic exercises.

The course of Studies embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men for the study of the learned professions or fit them for mercantile pursuits, such as History, Geography, the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Music—vocal and instrumental—is also taught.

The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophical Apparatus.

The Professors and Teachers reside in the Institution, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision favorable to discipline, decorum and good morals.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are required to practice. The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all; and whilst within the College enclosure, they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Prefects. Perfect discipline is strictly but kindly enforced.

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician.

TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 Weeks:

Board and Tuition,	£6 0 0
Use of Library,	0 1 6
Physician's Fee,	0 1 6

Payment to be made half-yearly in advance.

The College furnishes beadsteads and mattrasses; the students must provide their own beds and bedding, brushes, basins, towels, &c.

The Scholastic year commences on the first Wednesday in September and ends about the middle of July. Students are requested to enter the College on the first day of the opening of the classes.

For further particulars apply to

A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 16, 1865.

☞ The classes will be opened this year on the 6th of September.

For Liverpool.

THE first class ship "David Cannon," Michael Walsh, Master, will sail for the above Port, on or about the 26th inst., and if all be well, will sail for this Port, on or about the first of October. For further particulars please apply to W. W. Lord & Co. Charlottetown or to Messrs. David Cannon, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

W. W. LORD, & CO.

Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1865. 3in

Dawson's Building,
Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

NEW GOODS.

W. H. WILSON

HAS completed his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, per L. C. OWEN & EDWIN AND LIZZIE from LIVERPOOL, and URANIA from LONDON, consisting of:

Grey, White and Striped COTTONS, Grey and White Sheeting, Fancy Shirting, Prints, Striped Skirtings, Jean, Osnaburg, Tickings, Hollands, Grass Cloth, Linen, Fancy Flannels, &c., &c.

Ladies' Dress Material,

in Plain and Fancy Poplinetts, Baratheas, Mohairs, Checked Lustres, French Merinos, Black Silks, and Printed Muslins.

Shawls, in Paisley, Black Indiana, Silk Baraze, Faucy Cashmere, &c., &c.

Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Fancy Willow, Straw and Crinoline Bonnets, White and Colored Hats, Dress Ornaments, etc., etc. Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Edgings, Veils, Muslins, Corsets, Laces, and a large selection of Worked Embroidery.

A choice selection of Scotch Tweeds, White Shirts, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Revolving Ties, &c., &c.; Ready-made Clothes, Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Groceries,

TEA, warranted good; Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Blue, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, etc., etc.

Hardware,

Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Ploughmounting, Glass, Weavers' Reeds, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, etc.

The above Goods have been well selected in some of the best English and Scotch houses, and will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* FOR CASH.

Ch. Town, May 31, 1865.

New Tobacco Factory
AT SUMMERSIDE.

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

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, August 9, 1865.

For Sale,

A SALADIN MARE, (black) warranted sound; a good traveller, and gentle in harness; about four years old. Apply at this Office.

August 9, 1865.

REMOVAL!

MR. G. W. KIMBALL begs to inform his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the NEW STORE, next door to Laird & Harvie's Bookstore, South Side Queen Square, where he is now opening a large and extensive STOCK of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

Direct from NASSAU.

Read some of the Prices and Wonder

24 sheets Note Paper	only	4d
3 skeins good Sewing Silk	"	4d
2 papers pins	"	4d
2 cakes good Toilet Soap	"	4d
12 doz. Shirt Buttons	"	4d
1 pkg Cream Laid Envelopes	"	6d
Splendid Combs	"	4d
Gents' steel Watch Chains	"	4d
Gents' Paper Collars	"	4d
24 sheets heavy Letter Paper	"	1d
24 do do Note do	"	6d
Ladies' Cotten Hose per pair	"	9d
do do do superior	"	1s
First-rate Print (wrat'd to wash) per yard	"	9d
Bleached Cotton, a yard wide, per yd	"	9½d
500 pairs Gents' Kid Gloves, Wonder! Wonder!! per pair	"	1s 6d
100 pairs do do very superior worth 3s 9d, sold at per pair	"	2s 6d
A small lot Ladies' Gloves per pair	"	2s 3d
100 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, a first-rate article, warranted, per pair from		2s 3d to 3s
200 pairs ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, per pair	"	9d
1,000 yds. Imperial Skirting, linen finish —much talked of—per yd	"	1s 4d
A large lot of double Albums worth £1	"	9s
A small lot do	"	4s
100 pairs Ladies' heeled large boots per pair		7s 6d
200 do do extra	"	6s 6d
100 do Men's Brogans	"	5s
Splendid Cotton Warp, per bundle	"	12s 6d
500 pairs Boys' Suspenders, per pair	"	9d
100 Boys' Cloth Caps	"	9d
6 doz do do do Extra	"	1s 6d
500 Ladies' and Gents' Portmonies, all styles, at half price		
100 Ladies' Parasols, very cheap		
A Lot do do extra, per pair,	"	4s 6d
1,000 doz. Ladies' Dress Buttons, per doz	"	2d
A lot steel Buttons, very cheap		
A job lot Gauze Ribbon, per yard	"	1d

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!
Only Think!!

500 yds. Black Silk, per yd	"	4s 6d
Ladies' Skirting, prime article, "	"	2s
A small lot Fancy Dry Goods, "	"	9s
20 pieces Coburg, selling very cheap		
500 yds. muslin, a yard wide, from 11d to 1s per yard		
Gents' Fancy Cotton Shirts,	"	5s
do white	"	6s
4½ doz. do., Fancy Flannel	"	6s 6d
Ladies' Back Combs, superior	"	9d
Do. extra	"	1s

Large lot Ladies' SHAWLS, very cheap. Dress Goods, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Delaines, Black Silks, Boots and Shoes of every description. Glassware, Looking Glasses.

1,000 Hoop Skirts!
(Very cheap)

Red Tucking, Striped Shirting, Grey Cotton, Unbleached Cotton.

☞ 60 cwt. Dry Havannah Sugar!
Very Cheap.

Splendid article TEA	"	2s 8s
A few chests do to clear out	"	2s 6d
50 boxes SOAP,	"	41d

COUNTRY TRADERS can buy all kinds of GOODS from G. W. KIMBALL at 10 per cent. less than they can be imported. TERMS CASH or approved Notes.

MOTTO:

Full Weight, Good Measure, Goods warranted as represented, or money refunded.

New Store, Mrs. Cameron's Buildings, South Side Queen Square.

Charlottetown, 7th June, 1865.

AXLES.

A SUPPLY OF

CARRIAGE AXLES.

Half Patent, just received at

LAIRD & HARVIE'S.

NEW SPRING
GOODS.

RENFREW HOUSE,
Great George Street,
(THOMAS' OLD STAND,)

DELANY & BYRNE

HAVING completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, beg to call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Comprising:

Cotton Warp, Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Bed-Tick, Osnaburg, Denims, Flannels, Towelling, Table-Cloths, &c., &c.,

Ladies' Dress Goods,
NEWEST STYLES.

Shawls, Mantles, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc.

SKELETON SKIRTS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Ready-Made Clothing, Under Clothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs,

RUBBER COATS & CAPS

Mens' and Boys' Straw, Felt and Tweed Hats, (in great variety) Mens' and Boys' Cloth Caps.

HARDWARE.

Plough Mountings, Rope, Glass, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Paint, Putty, Window Glass, Weavers' Reeds, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Wool Cards, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks.

BST AMERICAN CUT NAILS,
(all sizes.)

GROCERIES.

TEA (a superior article) Brown and Crushed Sugar, Rice, Starch, Soap, Tobacco, Indigo, Blacking, &c., &c

All of which we offer at the Lowest Prices for CASH.

Charlottetown, May 31, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per Steamers "Greyhound" and "Commerce" his annual supply of

Manny's celebrated Patent Mowing and Reaping Machines,

which have given such general satisfaction throughout the Island. He has also received those admirable HORSE RAKES, which no farmer should be without.

The capabilities of those celebrated machines being now so well tested and known, that it is useless to descant on their merits.

They will be sold low for cash, or on approved Joint notes of one to two years.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Machines:

Hon. Andrew A. McDonald, Georgetown.
Hon. F. Kelly, Fort Augustus.
John Knight, Esq., Souris.
Wm. W. Irving, Esq., Ch'town.
Mr. Thos. Annear, Montague River, or
to the subscriber at Orwell Cheap Store,

R. J. CLARKE.

July 12, 1865.

JUST Received a supply of SUPERIOR—

T

☞ Warranted of the best quality. Please try a sample.

May 17, 1865. 1m G. D. WRIGHT.

Farmers, take Notice!

THE Subscribers have received a large Stock of the following articles, which they offer at the very lowest prices for Cash:

GRIFFIN'S SCYTHES. NASH'S SCYTHES!

All Warranted Genuine!

SCYTHE SNATHS!
(Various Sizes.)

HAY FORKS,
HAY RAKES, etc.,

For Sale Cheap by

LAIRD & HARVIE.

Preserving Pans!
Preserving Kettles!

A GOOD ARTICLE!

For Sale Cheap by

LAIRD & HARVIE.

July 12, 1865.

OUR SPRING
IMPORTATIONS
per L. C. OWEN and UNDINE are now ready for
Inspection & Sale.

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, May 17, 1865.

ITALIAN WINE.

PURE unbrandied RED WINE, imported direct from SIENA, Tuscany, through the agency of John F. Newberry, Esq., for sale at the Store of WM. H. WILSON, Dawson's Building.

July 19, 1865.

SELECTIONS.

A MODERN JACK SHEPPARD.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH CONVICT BY SEA AND LAND.

(From the Paris Moniteur, June 21.)

Cartouche and Mandrin would be only pigmies compared with the young man whose adventures we are about to relate, if justice had not come to interrupt and cut short the high celebrity he was preparing for himself. He is at present only twenty-four years of age, and already his exploits are well worthy of his most celebrated predecessors on the road of crime. Pernet is his real name, and Bostard his feigned name, and the one under which he has just been condemned by the Tribunal at Lille to six months imprisonment for vagrancy. This individual was born in Paris. At the early age of fourteen he committed a murder; at eighteen he was condemned to five years' imprisonment for an extreme robbery at Bar-le-Duc; and he had been only eight days in captivity in that town when he escaped. He was, however, re-captured and condemned over again. But scarcely had he been incarcerated when he again contrived to escape. After having five different escapes from the prisons of France, he was condemned to twenty years' penal servitude at Cayenne, in the commencement of the year 1864. Last year five convicts escaped from Cayenne, and Pernet was the chief of the band. He also took the command of the skiff to which they confided their fortunes. They had scarcely put to sea, when the military post on guard of the prison perceived them and fired upon them several times, but none of the balls took effect, and Pernet and his companions were enabled to get to sea, where they remained for fourteen days and as many nights, having no other provisions than a morsel of bread and the salt water of the ocean. They landed on an island belonging to the English. The inhabitants believing them to be shipwrecked, lavished the greatest kindness upon them; and indeed it was high time, for all five were in such a state of prostration that they were obliged to be removed from the skiff like so much baggage. They remained for some months on this island, but soon became tired of their monotonous life, and Pernet with his companions set out for Spain, where they committed a most extensive robbery both of money and of dry goods. Having been tracked by the police, they fled to Corsica, where they passed themselves off as big merchants, having important houses in Spain. They were beautifully dressed, thanks to the clothes they purloined in Spain, and their pockets well filled with money, for some time at least, so that it was pretty easy for them to procure friends. They lived a jolly life for a time, but were soon out of resources. Pernet did not mind trifles of that kind, so he at first told all his friends and acquaintances that he had lost his portfolio, which contained 100,000f. in notes, and several other valuable articles. He then published by the criers of Ajaccio his loss, offering 10,000f. reward to whoever would bring back the portfolio, which it is needless to say was none. The stratagem succeeded admirably. All the friends, touched with the misfortune of the two Spaniards, put their purses at their disposal, which kind privilege was not abused by the gentlemen for fear of exciting suspicion. Soon, however, they were accused of the robbery of some plate in the hotel in which they were stopping, and having been allowed at liberty for a while awaiting the evidence of the theft, they took good care to skedaddle. Pernet and one of his friends then went to Italy where he passed himself as an engineer of the government, delegated for the carrying on of railway tracks, and his companion was his secretary. The mayors received them with great respect, hospitably entertained them and frequently advanced them money. This scheme having been discovered, the engineer, and his secretary contrived as usual to escape detection at the hands of the authorities, and in the month of March last, Pernet was to be found in London. The climate of Great Britain probably not agreeing with him he embarked for France and arrived at Boulogne on the 15th. He was without resources, and in travelling by the coach from Boulogne to Calais, he made the acquaintance of a charitable person of the former town, to whom he related not only his adventures but the disagreeable position in which he was placed in consequence of the loss of his papers. This person took him under his patronage and even procured employment for him at Boulogne, but Pernet did not remain long there, and on the 20th of June he presented himself at the police office of Lille asking for a ticket for his lodging, being utterly destitute. At first the police had some suspicions as to the identity of this individual, although his certificate was in perfect order under the name of Bostard. They commenced by locking him up, and afterwards he was placed in the hands of the public prosecutor and at the bar of the court of justice, he waited until his condemnation before declaring his real name. Pernet is now about to suffer his punishment at the expiration of which he will be again sent to Cayenne, for the purpose of finishing his term of penal servitude. It is probable that this time his escape will be more difficult.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

[From the New York Times, August 5.]

In the steamship Bellona, Captain Dixon, just arrived at this port, were two steerage passengers concerning whom a thrilling incident is related. Franz Meyer, aged 23, and his wife Anna, aged 19, from Canton Soleure, Switzerland, were passengers in the ill-fated ship William Nelson, recently destroyed by fire at sea. In the confusion incident to the effort to save life, the husband and wife were separated. The husband was picked up by the ship's boats, which were soon full in with by the the brig Mercury. The wife, young and enciente, was not discouraged at the uncertainty her husband faced, but prepared for her own safety. Self-preservation could not suppress her womanly instincts so far as to ignore the feeble cries for help from an infant only 14 days old, left to perish by his distressed parents, but regardless of her own state, she plunged, with her self-imposed charge, into the sea. For two whole days did this brave young woman support herself and the infant on the remnant of the ship, but with no food or water, sustaining the infant's life by the moisture from her own mouth.

Late on the second day the same vessel in which her husband was saved, having ceased cruising, without hope of rescuing more life, fell in with this heroine, and saved her and her little charge. Eventually the mother and child were landed at Havre, France.

The American Consul at that port took charge of the infant, as its parents were supposed to have been lost with the wreck.

Many ladies at Havre interested themselves to enable this brave young creature, with her husband again to venture across the Atlantic in search of a Western home. Destitute of everything necessary as an outfit, having lost all, the kindness of the ladies at Havre was doubtless most acceptable, and on the Bellona, although poverty was apparent, a remarkable cleanliness in the family was quite perceable.

This heroine of real life, during her recent voyage in the Bellona, gave birth to a a child. She is a real object of interest to the benevolent ladies of New York, and is worthy to receive at their hands that aid for the promptness of which they have a world wide reputation.

Dr. Blewitt, the surgeon of the Bellona, has kindly offered to give authentic information regarding this woman, as he possesses documents establishing the truth of the facts stated.

ANECDOTES OF GEMS.—Pliny tells of the misfortune of Nonius, who was proscribed by Maria Anthony for the sake of his famous opal, but who sooner than surrender his precious treasure, valued at £20,000 of our money, went into voluntary exile.

The story told, by the same writer, of Cleopatra's wager with the triumvir, that she would spend upon a single dinner a sum equivalent to £1 0,000, is better known. The queen was accustomed to wear in her ears two pearls, and when her lover rediculed the banquet that had been prepared as too expensive, she threw one of these into a vessel of the strongest vinegar, dissolved it, and drank it off. The other was to have followed, but the umpire, by declaring that Anthony had already lost the wager, preserved it, and afterwards on the conquest of Egypt, it was sawn in two to make pendents for the ears of Venus in the Pantheon. Mr. King, who reproduces this story to discredit it, assures us no acid the human stomach can endure is capable of entirely dissolving a pearl, even after long maceration. The wily queen, he surmises, swallowed the pearl in some more agreeable potation than vinegar and, in order to gain her wager, invented the fiction of its dissolution, secure of its ultimate recovery. But there was another pearl of unrivalled magnitude, to which a more romantic story attaches. This was the gem obtained by a diver at the price of his own life for the Sassanian king Perozes. So prized was it by the monarch that it occupied his thoughts even to death. In the supreme moment of his fate, when about to perish in the pitfall into which he had been entrapped by the feigned retreat of the enemy, he plucked from his right ear this glory of his reign and hurled it before him into the abyss, deriving comfort from having cheated the foe of what would have been considered the most glorious trophy of their victory.—In later times, when the diamond had supplanted the pearl in public estimation, we have the story of that known of the Sancy, the history of which, generally confounded with that of Charles the Bold; is here correctly given. This famous stone was once sent by its owner, Signeur de Saucy, to Henri IV, who wanted to raise a loan on it. The servant to whom its transmission was intrusted was beset by robbers and murdered. His master however, discovered the corpse, and, counting upon the expedient of his faithful envoy, opened it, and had the satisfaction of discovering his lost treasure. Bonapart may be said to have founded his fortunes upon a diamond; for after the 18th Brumaire, it was by pledging the celebrated "regent" he procured the funds indispensable for the consolidation of his power. The finder of this stone, a slave, is said to have placed it in a gash made for its reception in the calf of his leg, and then to have escaped to Madras. Here he fell in with an English skipper, who, by the promise of finding a purchaser in consideration of receiving a moiety of what was to be realized, lured him on board the ship, and there disposed of his claims by pitching him into the sea. It afterwards came into the possession of Gov. Pitt, to whom, however, it must have been a scource of fearful anxiety, since we read he never made known beforehand the day of his coming to town, nor slept twice consecutively in the same house until 1717, when he disposed of his harassing possession to the regent Orleans. —*London Atheneum.*

A SERIES OF SUICIDES—EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

[*From the Cincinnati Inquirer 6th.*]

As Mr. Caldwell, the well-known banker, was decending the Newport wharf, his attention, with others, was attracted to the screams of a small child, whom the mother had in the river, and making strenous efforts to put an end to its innocent existence by drowing. The child was rescued from the inhuman woman, who declared her intention and determination was to end both their lives in a watery grave. The mother to execute her purpose, plunged into the river, but was pursued and caught, and taken on shore, and with the child conveyed to their home.

Mr C. came over the river, and upon his return from this city he discovered a female walking down Ludlow-st to the ferry-boat, her wild looks exhibiting that she was bent on some illegitimate errand. Mr. C. closely watched her. When she arrived at the ferry-boat, she cooly seated herself on the edge of the platform, with her feet hanging over the water.

She then quietly untied her bonnet and placing a letter in it, she made a plunge for the water, but her fall was checked. Mr. Caldwell suspecting her intention, had placed his feet on her dress, and when she made the effort to spring, caught and with the aid of another gentleman, dragged her out. She asserted that there was no use in preventing her from committing the deed; that she was tired of her life and wanted to die, and if prevented now she would carry out her purpose the first opportunity.

This young woman was very prepossessing in appearance, and withal, very handsome; but her looks and actions denoted plainly that some secret trouble was urging her to the fearful ending of her unhappy life. She declined to give her name, and was placed in charge of an officer, who conveyed her to the Hammond st. station house. Manifesting an inclination to relent her desperate act, she was released, but instead of returning to her home, she hastily made her way to the Vine-st ferry-boat, and sprang into the river and was drowned.

As if the chapter was not sufficiently terrible, Mr. Caldwell was witness to still another. A middle-aged man was seen floating in the river about the ferry landing, and was observed to sink and rise one, two, three, four times, when a youth about about 12 years of age swam out, and catching him by the hair of the head, brought him to the shore.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Patten, who resided on the bank of the Escuminac River, Restigouche County, left home on Thursday, 3rd inst., to visit a friend on the other side of the river. The stay being longer than usual, her husband proceeded to inquire after her, and found her body floating near the fording point. She is supposed to have lost her footing in passing over the stream, and to have been carried off by the current. Deceased was little past the meridian of life, and leaves no family.

"How's dat, Sambo?" You say you was at the battle of Bull's Run, when I sees you at New York on the same night!" "Yes Julius," you did for certain. Yer see, our colonel says he, 'boys, strike for your country and your home!' Well some struck for der country, but dis chile he struck for home. Dat splains the matter yer see.",

DEATH OF COL. TACHE, THE CANADIAN PREMIER.—We have already announced the death of Sir E. P. Tache, the Premier of the Canadian Ministry, which occurred on July 30. Decended from an ancient French family, Sir E. P. Tache was born at St. Thomas, on the Lower St. Lawrence, in 1795, and was therefore about 70 years of age at the time of his death. He came first into notice during the war of 1812-14, in which he offered his services, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1837 he took an active part in the exciting movements in French Canada, and, in particular, in the monster meetings of the counties of L'plet and Bellechasse at which, among other resolutions, the following was passed:

"That the people of the Province, having nothing to expect from the other side of the Atlantic but oppression and injustice, the petition, which was wisely adopted by the Reformers of Upper Canada, tending to extend our relations of commerce and reciprocal friendship with our happy neighbors of the United States of America, be proposed for the acceptance of the inhabitants of this Province, to be presented to Congress at its earliest sitting.'

Subsequently Dr. Tache, like most of his countrymen, changed his views, and he is reported to have asserted "that the last gun that would be fired in favor of British Supremacy in Canada would be fired by a French Canadian." Dr. Tache was, in 1841, elected to the first Parliament of United Canada. He vacated his seat in 1846, by accepting the position of Deputy Ajutant of Militia for Lower Canada. In 1848 he accepted a seat in the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry, being made Commissioner of Public Works, and was also appointed a life member of the Upper House, in which he ever since continued to be one of the most prominent men. In 1849 he became Receiver General, which office he held, under different Ministries, until 1856, when he succeeded Sir Allan McNab as Premier. He retired from this position in 1857, but continued to take an active part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. In 1864 he was again induced to assume the position of Premier, and he retained it until his death. At the Quebec Conference of delegates from all the British North American provinces for the purpose of devising a scheme of union, Tache was chosen President. He was in 1858 knighted by her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a couple of years afterwards was appointed to the honorary rank of Colonel in the British army, and also to the post of aid-de-camp to the Queen. For a number of years Sir E. P. Tache was a director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a member of the Provincial Board of Railway Commissioners. He was besides President of the Lower Canada Board of Public Instruction. He, was, by appointment from the Pope, a Knight of the Roman Order of St. Greggory.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GEN. GRANT IN CANADA.—The lieutenant General seems to have excited almost a sensation, and to have been received as kindly, in Canada as in the Northern States of the union. There were those who apprehended a different reception on the other side of the line, and even fears have been expressed in private for General Grant's safety. But the apprehensions were unreasonable. Bravery, ability, worth and modesty are appreciated in every civilized land, and especially will he who unites them all be welcomed and admired wherever the Anglo-Saxin race exists. But aside from this consideration, it is probable that the real friends of the Union are more numerous in Canada than we may have been led to suppose from the noise of a few secession orators and organs. At any rate, the hearty ovation that has been accorded to Gen. Grant by the people of Canada is very gratifying to the people of this country, and will materially lead to the increase of good will and amity which ought always to exist between the two.—*Boston Journal.*

The duchess of Alcadia, young and lovely, was accidentally burned to death at the baths of Lucca

A broker has disappeared from Philadelphia with $26,000 and a woman. Both another man's property.

Two jealous wives in Torrington, Conn., one evening on a hunt for their husbands, chanced to come in collision, and had a pitched battle; pulled out each other's tresses, scratched each other's faces, and came off with their beauty spoiled.

A clergyman of Meridien, Conn., it is said preached recently from the text: "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his discourse into three parts —first, all men are somewhere; second, some are where they ought not to be; and third, unless they mend their ways they will find themselves where they'd rather not be.

A Barrister having wearied the Court by a long and dull argument, the judge suggested the expediency of his bringing it to a close. "I shall speak as long as I please," he replied, angrily. "You have spoken longer than you please already," retorted the judge.

STELLA COLAS.

Himmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear,

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninon, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Moustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 29, 1864.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The Best of Liquors always on hand. Good Stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 28, 1864.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLE YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in Belfast and otherparts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given.

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

rwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. R. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being gray to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

DR LOUIS DE CHEVRY

Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)

Queen Street, - - - Charlottetown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All work warranted as represented. Prices moderate.

Advice given daily free of charge.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,

For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable, and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,

Infallible remedy for the Toothache.

☞ DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.

January 18, 1865. 3m

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the Estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber, Prince Street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1864. tf

BROWN'

Bronchial Troches

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISEASES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

IT RELIEVES COLIC.

uly 27, 1864. 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disorders of Children.

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

Disorders of the Stomach

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsy.

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

Derangement of the Kidneys.

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

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

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

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

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

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. dec. 5—1y

UNION BANK, P. E. I.

THE Days of Discount at this Bank will be MONDAY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in each week. Notes to be left with the Cashier on these days before one o'clock.

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1864. 2m

AUGUSTUS HERMANS,

Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,

COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE WORKER,

QUEEN STREET, - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

☞ Tin and Zinc Water Spouts, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

*** All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 17, 1863.