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Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back numbers of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1866, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1865, to December, 1868, at half the current subscription price.

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

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

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The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. W. E. Parsons, and John T. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in the College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, 67.50 by mail, post-paid, \$8.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
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Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

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

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:
I have read the Prospectus which you have sent me, and a Catholic Magazine, to be entitled "The Catholic World," which it is proposed is publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state that there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which can be considered objectionable. The contents of some periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice to see it fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such want as failure in your vocation.

Hopkins' this laudable enterprise will surely meet with success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes.

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

Archbishop of New York.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

For a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, well furnished and bound in cloth, for 65 dollars, payable quarterly in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KIRKIE,
General Agent.

The Catholic Publication Society,

No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 4,496.
Nov. 1, 1870.

CHEAP PRINTING

AT THE

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Prince Street, (near the Athenaeum.)

1

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February 16, 1871.

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JOHN CAIRNS'

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 21, 1871.

ment accomplishes the task it has set itself, we hope, from its good faith, that it will fulfil the conditions of peace. But if it should not conquer, it is necessary for us to be so strong in France that we may contemplate every contingency with composure. The French Government has not been able to make any payment for the maintenance of German troops, fixed at £36,000,000. We have been promised arrears on the 25th I am anxious that the Government will pay if it can, but if not we shall be obliged to have recourse to our arms in kind. A case might then arise whether we should not put an end to the state of things in France, by intervention. I have not been able to make up my mind to advise the Emperor to take this step, for we must apprehend that, by an unexpected intervention on our part, we should unite all the evils under which France is now laboring to foreign interference."

A despatch from Berlin gives some additional particulars of the treaty of peace just negotiated at Frankfurt. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war or to refund their value in cases where the vessels have been sold. The Navigation Treaty of 1862 is to be maintained.

Correspondence.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications—in all cases in which matters of fact are involved, Correspondents must furnish us with their names and addresses—not for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE HERALD.
Sir.—Complaints having been made at the Police Office, by some sensible persons, about some chancery scraps of paper scattered over the floor of the Post Office, I send you a few lines on matter. In general, I see that your preserving memory on the south side of the Bay half supports your humble servant for the enquiry I honored him with in kind. A case might then arise whether we should not put an end to the state of things in France, by intervention. I have not been able to make up my mind to advise the Emperor to take this step, for we must apprehend that, by an unexpected intervention on our part, we should unite all the evils under which France is now laboring to foreign interference."

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TO THE EDITORS OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—I would call the attention of the Anti-Railway Meeting held at Vernon River Bridge—why he reported the division as stated by the Chairman said meeting? It is a fixed rule and one that should be observed, that the report of a man's report, as given by him, should be considered authentic, and in this case, the Secretary's report is in direct variance with the facts given by the Chairman who positively states that the report of the Anti-Railway Resolution was lost only by a very small majority; but the always veracious Secretary states that it was lost by a two-thirds vote, and indeed it is doubtful if there was any meeting of the Anti-Railway Confederation; and as far as to the weight and confirmation of the *Patriot* asserts with an air of authority that J. S. Carew, Esq., is to be one of the Commissioners. Carew is a man of a high commercial standing and integrity, yet I am fortunate for himself he is looked upon in this Colony with no little distrust, on account of his uncompromising adherence to the Anti-Railway Confederation, and the criticality of the Chair. Edward Grant, Esquire, cannot be called in question by any one at all acquainted with him—the presumption of the truthful Secretary "to the contrary notwithstanding," being a gentleman who is far superior to another.

Yours, &c., &c.

Vernon River, May 25th, 1871.

(For the *Herald*.)

IMPRISONMENT FOR DERT.

MR. EDITOR:—It is an old adage and a true one that "Law is not always justice." But not only is it a just law for the imprisonment of debtors for debt incurred in one, but it is unjust and tyrannical. I can at this moment name four prisoners who are now incarcerated in the City common prison for debt incurred five weeks or longer, and not even existing five dollars' currency. All these debtors were offered to satisfy their creditors, on condition that the latter would allow them to pay the claims against them, by separate installments, to allow them to pay for the remainder of the year. These terms, however, the creditors will not accept, but persist in confining the debtors in the common jail to the pecuniary detriment of both themselves and those whom they have incarcerated. Some of these unfortunate debtors are not even the value of ten shillings in personal property or in any other effects. They have therefore taken the "benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act," and yet the same number of days are required for debtors to pay more, and after having given to the Commissioners that they possess no means of supporting themselves in prison, have been remanded for a period of twelve weeks, and still remain in jail. As the Act now stands, a prisoner does not have the right of wearing apparel for himself in the jail, though he were approaching a state of nudity. I have seen the jail keeper, (who by the way is the right man in the right place,) in the course of his homely prudence, or rather jurisdiction, and the sooner it is annulled, or revised, the better for all concerned. As the Act now stands, a prisoner does not have the right of wearing apparel for himself in the jail, though he were approaching a state of nudity. Any criminal person who will take the trouble of investigating the working of the Act for the imprisonment of debtors, must be convinced of its utter inadequacy to the ends it proposes. It is a mere act of legislation, and deserves to be嗤笑ed. It is only a disorder of rancour and spite between plaintiff and defendant, and injurious to both parties, both morally and pecuniarily. A debtor who is entirely destituted property, and who has no means to satisfy his creditor, but who is nevertheless willing to liquidate all his debt so soon as he is able to possess himself of the necessary means, should not be locked up in a gloomy prison, where he can neither bathe nor even sit down, nor eat of any other living mortal.

In connection with the jail, manual labor, factories, and workshops for all kinds of mechanics and tradesmen were established, to enable all prisoners to earn squandering

NEW NAME FOR A SETTLEMENT.

A meeting was convened at Bull Creek, on Monday, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of ascertaining a new name for said place, and to ascertain our State Board. It is only a cluster of rancour and spite between plaintiff and defendant, and injurious to both parties, both morally and pecuniarily. A debtor who is entirely destituted property, and who has no means to satisfy his creditor, but who is nevertheless willing to liquidate all his debt so soon as he is able to possess himself of the necessary means, should not be locked up in a gloomy prison, where he can neither bathe nor even sit down, nor eat of any other living mortal.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

JAMES MAULAY, Secy.

May 22, 1871.

Moved by John McAlley and seconded by Ned McPhee.

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion and desire it necessary that said place, viz., from Glencoredale Road, East Cowichan, Mayday, be known in future as "Sugden's."

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THE HERALD, CHARLOTTETOWN,

COLONIAL.

WAKING UP.—The Secretary and Treasurer of the Woolen Factory Company, accompanied by the first instalment of the machinery for the Woolen Factory Company arrived from Montreal. He is at the Halifax Hotel.

A man named Alexander Keville, residing at 41 Grafton Street, Halifax, died suddenly on Friday evening, of heart disease. He had been out walking, and on entering his house, was down and expired.

The Bridgetown, N. S., "Free Press" says: Capt. Aaron Chafe and Mr. William McLean, of the Chamber of Commerce, were accidentally drowned on Wednesday morning, while they were racing their boats.

MADAME ST. BERNARD, assistant Superior of the Congregation of Notre Dame, received a call upon her at St. George's, arrived here by the Georgia. Their purpose during their stay, to visit the different Convents of their Order throughout the Islands. We venture to anticipate that they will find their establishments among us in a most flourishing condition.

It is generally expected that the Hon. George W. Howland will be Chairman of the Railway Board. Certainly no one has a better right to it, and his business qualifications eminently fit him for it. His appointment may be looked for in the next Council.

News Items.

LOCAL.

BH. Subscribers who do not regularly receive their papers, will oblige by acquainting us of the fact, with a little delay as possible.

APPRENTICES TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. An apprentice to the Printing business is wanted at this office. A boy from the country is preferred.

In calculating the duties on American invoices, the dollar is reckoned at 8d. currency.

MONDAY morning's "Chronicle" has been duly received. Thanks.

We missed the "Express" last mail. We can't do without it.

The Canadian steamer *Georgia*, from Quebec, with flour, arrived at this port, on Wednesday last.

We had the first thunderstorm of the season on Monday night last. It was not very severe.

Our telegraph news is worth reading. It is very full and reliable.

The City Fathers should see that the yards and back premises are cleaned up before the hot weather comes.

The former *Albatross*, from Boston and Halifax, with goods and passengers arrived at this port this morning. She leaves tomorrow noon.

The first Wednesday in each month has been appointed as the day for the sitting of the Small Debt Court recently established at Wood Islands.

Georgetown possesses a Mutual Improvement Association, the Members of which gave a public entertainment a few nights ago.

Our friend, Hilary M. Sasse, Esq. of St. Peters Bay, with the characteristic meanness and dishonesty of the Patriot, has written to the *Advertiser* to vent his spleen.

The Rev. Mr. F. McElroy, St. M's., delivered an eloquent discourse Festival of the day.

MONDAY, the 24th, was duly observed throughout, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. The Right Rev. F. McElroy, of Charlottetown, administered the oath of Confirmation, in St. Dunstan's cathedral, to 362 postulants. The delegee of the ceremony afforded was and imposing. To the eye of the world, unexampled. The church was filled with a large number of the clergy, Irish, French, Aborigines, all were there mingling around upon altar, and soliciting the graces of their strong and reverent Christians. The Rev. Father Fenton, St. M's., delivered an eloquent discourse Festival of the day.

MONDAY, the 24th, was duly observed throughout, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. There was more than the usual of hunting from public and private eyes. A royal salute was fired at 12 from the Government House, and at 12, from the Lion, Government, Levee at Government House, which well attended. The merchants and their shopkeepers the afternoon, and citizens generally, had a holiday. All the streets were all closed during the day. In the evening, many invited ladies and gentlemen—partook of picnics of Government House, and number of citizens and their families to the Market Hall, to participate in the Tea and Musical and Literary assembly provided by the Sons of man.

NOTICE.—The location of the rail-line, will, in a great measure, be left to the discretion of the Legislature, who have the power to make such a line located by its own Members.

Government Engineer will afterwards a new line directed as far as possible for him to go. This will, in all probability, be to the south of the old line.

NOTICE.—*Advertiser*, New Brunswick, has given general satisfaction to many, more so, at all events, than if any of the line were altogether left to the discretion of the Government and their agents.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—As the *HERALD* has to go to press early on Wednesday morning, our advertising patron would oblige us if they would send in their notices not later than 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

NOTICE.—Several typographical errors appeared in last week's paper. "J. L. Norman, Esq." was given as Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, instead of James L. Norman, Esq. "F. M. S., Member of the Executive Council of that Colony. Mr. Neenan is a native of Nova Scotia."

We have received from Montreal, an "Abstract of the Annual Catalogue of McGill College and University, Montreal," for which will open on the 1st of June. See advertisement.

UNKNOWN PERSON OR PERSONS HONORED AND PUNISHED.—The *Argus*, of Friday, by depositing outside of his door, by mail, child, about twelve or fourteen old, very carefully wrapped up. As temporary has enough of this, he sought the assistance of his father for the stronger. It appears that the son had an inheritance of £1000, which he had been reduced to a pile of ashes, poor Cullen a destitute man.

MONDAY, the 23rd ult., the preface of Mr. Thomas Cullen, Baldwin's was destroyed by fire—supposed to originated from the chimney. Every care possible, rendered by his kind sons, who willingly hastened to the scene, was used to check the progress of the flames. The house was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The loss was insured.

MONDAY, the 23rd ult., a large fire at T. Wharf, Boston, destroying to the value of over \$20,000. The Commerce, lying at the wharf, took fire, and was soon entirely consumed.

MONDAY, the 23rd ult., a quantity of cargo and luggage, from Halifax and Prince Edward Island, which had been discharged by steamship, had some damage.

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THE HERALD, CHARLOTTETOWN,

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

THE FISHERIES.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is agreed by the High Contracting parties, that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 2d of August, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies, therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall, in common with subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article 33, of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the seacoast and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands thereto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and Islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the British fishermen in the peaceful use of any part of the coast, nor do they carry away for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishing, and that the salmon and shad fisheries and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is agreed by the High Contracting parties that British subjects shall have in common with citizens of the United States, the liberty for the term of years mentioned in Article 33, of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the Eastern coasts and shores of the United States, north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several Islands thereto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea coasts and shores of the United States, and of the said Islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon said coasts of the United States, and of the Islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceful use of any part of said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishing, and that the salmon and shad fisheries and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first Article of the Treaty between the United States and the British, and concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and of the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that Treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing, under the preceding Articles, in case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty, as to the common right of fishing, and it is not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a Commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner and have the same power, duties and authorities as the Commission appointed under the first Article of the Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It is agreed that of the years mentioned in Article 33, of this Treaty, the fish-oil and fish of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil, being the product of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty.

ARTICLE XXV.

Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States, under Article 13, of this Treaty, are of greater value than those accorded by Articles 19 and 21, of this Treaty, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that the Commissions shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges given by the Government of the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles 19 and 21 of this Treaty, the amount that ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States, under Article 18, of this Treaty. Any sum of money which the said Commissions shall determine shall be paid by the United States Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The Commissioners referred to in the preceding Article shall be appointed in the following manner, and it is agreed: one Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President and Her Britannic Majesty, conjointly; and, in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this Article shall take effect, then the Commissioners shall be named by the representative at London of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and King of Hanover. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any Commissioner, and in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment. The period of three months, in case of such substitution, being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The Commissioners named shall meet

in the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and faithfully decide all the matters referred to them, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered upon the record of their proceedings. Each of the High Contracting Powers shall also name one person to attend the Commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under Articles 22 and 23, of this Treaty, shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. One either party shall offer oral evidence, through the Commissioners, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving, in each instance, such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require. The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for so long a time as may be necessary to allow for the filling of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners, under the circumstances contemplated in Article 23, of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes of all their proceedings, with the date thereof, and may appoint and employ a Secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal proportions.

ARTICLE XXIX.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles 18 and 25, of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable, but if the Imperial Parliament, or the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall enact laws similar to those of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing Articles into effect, then this Article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other Article of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXX.

The foregoing Articles 18 to 25, of this Treaty, inclusive, and Article 30, of this Treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, and shall be in force for the period of ten years, at the date which they may cease to operate, and, further, until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the same period of ten years, or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The foregoing Articles 18 to 25, of this Treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, and shall be in force for the period of ten years, at the date which they may cease to operate, and, further, until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the same period of ten years, or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE XXXII.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The present exhibition is not a "Great" one, in the sense that we attached to the first. That astonishing variety of industrial products which gave wonder and charm to the "Palace of Chrystal," in 1851, and which again was gathered under domes of glass, in 1863, is not to be found in the new exhibition, which was opened May 1st, in the same hall, in the same building, and under the same roof. The Fine Arts are well represented, and scientific inventions are many, we miss that lavish expenditure, which made the first exhibition "great." Moreover, a certain revolution is effected by the fact, that this year, no prizes are awarded. A committee of taste has decided the points what works were worthy of a premium; but no hostile jealousy will be however promoted, and no false arbitrations risked, by placing a scale to the relative merits of each exhibited product.

The building itself is very unlike the buildings for the old exhibitions, that a change in the programme is only consistent with a change in the objects displayed. No nave, no transept, no dome given a palatial look to the scene. A grandeur there is, of ideas and sentiment; but we miss the old Palace of Chrystal. There was a certain poetry—a fairy-like lightness—about the first Universal Exhibition, and one could almost feel an emotion made on the memory. A feeling of enclosure to the magnificent collection was half the battle to the senses; and Sir Joseph Paxton was worthily knighted for creating the uniform structure. The payment of Monday—grand as it was—fell short of the remembered original. Nor could one quite forget the late Prince Consort, who started the first exhibition. —English Paper.

Agents:

Hon. W. W. Low, Ch'town,
Neil McDonald, Souris.
DONICK DRAGLE, Master,
Souris, March 15, 1871.

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A. R. McDonald" will sail, as Packhorse, Scurf and Charlestown, for the Seamen, on the opening of the Navigation.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 10, 1871.—See.

Mercantile Advertisements.

GOODS!
1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamer "Dorcas," "City of Baltimore," Brig "Argus," Barque "Theresa" and others.

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

Broad Cloths, Dosekins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscow, Plots, Whiteys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' white and Velvet Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirtings.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Soutags, Cottons, Cotton Wool and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Trunk Back Bands, Hams, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Oil, &c.

Tea,

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

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

MCKINNON & MACDONALD

Dodd & Roger's Brick Building.

Queen street, Nov. 9, 1870.

ARTICLE XXV.

The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under Articles 22 and 23, of this Treaty, shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. One either party shall have offered oral evidence, through the Commissioners, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving, in each instance, such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require. The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for so long a time as may be necessary to allow for the filling of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners, under the circumstances contemplated in Article 23, of this Treaty.

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It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first Article of the Treaty between the United States and the British, and concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and of the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that Treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing, under the preceding Articles, in case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty, as to the common right of fishing, and it is not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a Commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner and have the same power, duties and authorities as the Commission appointed under the first Article of the Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871

Business Notices.
SPRING GOODS.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

Broad Cloths, Dosekins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscow, Plots, Whiteys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' white and Velvet Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirtings.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Soutags, Cottons, Cotton Wool and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Trunk Back Bands, Hams, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Oil, &c.

Tea,

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

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

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Responsible to all desirous of being well informed
in the affairs of the world. It is mainly
designed for the older classes. In its main
it still follows in the path marked out
by its original founders and first contributors.

1. *The London Quarterly Review*,
which contains its 120th volume with the
last number just sent off as a rival to
Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its position
in politics, and shows equal vigor in its
various departments.

2. *The Edinburgh Review*,
just closed its 22d volume. In point of literary ability it is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

3. *The North British Review*,
in its 21st volume, occupies a very high
position in periodical literature. Passing beyond
narrow formalism of schools and parties, it
eals to a wider range of sympathies and a
higher integrity of conviction.

4. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*,
commenced 55 years ago. Equaling the
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Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

Rev. J. T. HICKEN:

We heartily congratulate you upon the
success of your periodical, "The Catholic
World," which has, through its erudition and per-
spicuity, acquired even among those who differ
from us, the most cordial sympathy.

*Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop
of New York.*

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HICKEN:

I have read the prospectus which you have
kindly sent me, and am glad to learn that a new Catholic Magazine,
to be entitled, "The Catholic World," which
is proposed publishing in this city, under
your supervision, and I am happy to learn
that it is nothing less than a success and spirit
which has my hearty approval. The want
of some such periodical is widely and deeply
felt, and I cannot doubt that it will be
conducive to the welfare of our country.
The prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a
great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of draw-
ing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic
Europe, and the much greater part of your
disposal, it ought to be no such word as
failure in your vocabulary.

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

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

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

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Forms a double-column octavo magazine of
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Nov. 1, 1870.

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CANADA FLOUR,

Cheap for cash.

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Alberton, May 31, 1871. 3m

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Perfect Black and Nine-Broad Cloths, of the
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Silk mixed Tweeds and Venetian Coat-
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Fine black Cashmere and Doeskin, very
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English and Scotch Tweeds in the latest
styles.

Black Silk Velvet, Fancy worsted, White and
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&c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers would respectfully invite the
attention of the public to the above
articles, which will sell twenty per cent. lower than
others who style themselves tailors. Any
orders with which I may be favored, will be
promptly attended to, and samples made by us
as warranted to give satisfaction.

DONALD MCRAE,
Queen Street.
Ch'town, May 31, 1871. 1m

STYLES,
FITS, and
WORKMANSHIP.



CHAPTER II.

To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN.

TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel apace. We expect if we expect to possess credit of the title there is in our affairs. Time passes very slow with the youthful mind. But with the middle aged man, how quickly it passes! We expect to pass very slowly with us. Yes, gentlemen, the world is a great market and worker—market in superstition and folly—market in perfect cashbox—market in superfluous and trifling—market in the body, the soul, the spirit, and most fashionable productions of the NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, until you become like the silly of the world, which neither tolls nor spins, yet Solomon, in his glory, was not arrayed like one of them. Gentlemen, as

'Broadway'

undertakes to furnish you Suits of Clothes unsurpassed in

STYLES!

MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:-

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Scotch Walking Coats,

MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.

German Walking Coats, BISMARCK, &c.

And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE

American Walking Coats,

Business,

Frock,

surtout.

Overs,

and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

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In variety and size to suit.

Come one, come all. The Rocks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

BROADWAY,

D. H. MACKINNON.

Ch'town, May 31, 1871.

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

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QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

QUEEN STREET,

Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a

large and varied stock.

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

SEASONABLE GOODS

OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES,

AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES

Than ever offered before.

Having the special advantage of buying all their Goods in

Very best Markets,

And purchasing for PROMPT PAY., enables them to offer their entire Stock at

such prices that meet insure

Brick. Fire Brick.

Brick. Fire Brick.