



Judge, I can't speak, said Walker. I'm entirely up to you. This is happiness I never could have believed I should have expected such a wife.

Do not your wife yet, said Jane maliciously. Walker hung down his head, and said nothing.

Well, then, judge, continued the merchant, here is another knotty point to settle.

Pray what is that, sir? asked William Moss, with a good-natured smile.

Why, here's your son wants not to be behind your daughter; so he has inveigled me out of my Kate.

What? exclaimed the judge, quite more amazed and puzzled.

Yes, dear father, it is not fair that Amy and Jane should marry first, replied Charles laughing.

But you never saw this young lady before, said the judge.

Oh yes, I have, said the young man, smiling, while the whole party, despite their own private matters of interest, listened attentively.

My dear son, said the father, much moved, (this is a very strange day, it cannot be said I am about to lose any of my children—but all are about to marry, and you are the only one who is not.)

The joy of the whole party now knew no bounds. Such a merry marriage-day had not been known for some time. All the painful incidents of the past were forgotten for a moment, and the minister, who had been conversing seriously with Harold, turned and intimated that he was ready.

Suddenly Helen Barton was missed.

This is what had happened.

As soon as the ladies recovered, she slipped out of the room, quite unobserved, and speaking with one of the negroes, found that Barton, handcuffed and otherwise secured, was in the Black House, while his captors refused themselves in the kitchen. Passing rapidly across the grounds, she in a moment more confronted the marshal's officer.

I want to see my husband for ten minutes, she said.

One of the men raised his head; the others continued sitting.

Are you Mrs. Barton? he replied respectfully.

Never refused a wife in my life—I guess I won't begin now, said the officer of justice warmly, and he rose from his seat.

That's all right, said Helen, smiling.

The man took a key, and guided by a hint from Helen, took his round at the back of the Block until he turned the inner side of it, quite unperceived.

In another moment, Helen was inside the Block, locked in with her husband, who sat moodily on a chair.

James! said she gently.

What was that? he replied, raising his manacled hands.

No, James—I come here to comfort and console, replied Helen warmly.

Can this be true? said that man of sin to himself, when he got in and helped me to escape?

No, James, I cannot do that. I would if I could. But this I will do—I will follow you wherever you go, and I will nurse you in prison—I will try and ease your unhappy moments, and poor wretched thing, an endeavor to lead you to repentance.

And why all this? asked Barton, overwhelmed with remorse and astonishment.

Because you are my husband.

Helen! exclaimed that man, starting up and then falling on his knees, if I escape with my life, if I rid myself of chains, and fly to some distant spot where I can breathe my name in obscurity, will you forgive me, wholly, entirely?

Forgive you, James—I will love you, cried the woman wildly.

And I have forgiven this girl under foot. Go, Helen; I cannot speak more now. Let me think. The solemnity of woman's devotion is too much for me. I cannot comprehend it.

I will not leave you, said Helen; and she sat down a little distance off.

There they found her; but no argument or reason would make her move; and about half an hour afterwards she left the Block in company with her husband.

Two spies who had crept from prison, and both by and by disappeared.

There were some more scenes from prison, one was a black man, another a white man, who were driven, by daily labor and industry, and the exercise of social duties, to expiate the crimes of his hour of ambition.

And the others were married. First Charles, then Reginald, then Walter; and never did three couples appear better to merit their full cup of joy.

Reginald pulled down Snow Hill, and greeted a fine, open, clear morning on its side. He called it Amy Hill, in honor of the disagreeable epithet he had so long suffered under. He lived there, loved and respected by his friends and a numerous family, for all of whom he provided well out of his ample patrimony.

Walter built himself a house half-way between the Moss and Amy Hill, where he spent much of his share of the paternal estate in pictures, and continued, with his dear wife, those studies that had made them acquainted.

Charles and Mr. Andrew Carstone first began the extension of the Moss into a town, for they both built fine houses close to it.

Mrs. Carstone—Fanny—came out, and rejoiced much when she saw her daughter in her arms. Communication in those days was so slow, that before she came out there came another Fanny, whom she loved even more than the first one.

Judge Moss lived to a good old age, and saw his children and children's children growing up around him. He lived more like the Hebrews of old, than the moderns, making an inheritance for his son. He avoided the Indians for the future, but met them often in fair open fields.

Corney King stopped in America. He could not leave Mr. Carstone, and hearing his wife was dead, he married, and became a farmer, and not an unsuccessful one.

Honest and Spiky Jones both lived and disappeared somewhere out West, and were heard of no more.

And after all those troubles and difficulties, there was no one more happy than Amy, and, as she always called her, dear Cousin.

THE END.

The Savannah Republic of Dec. 29 then speaks of the balmy summer weather they enjoy down South as a season when we of the North are compelled to wrap ourselves up in thick woollen, in order to be protected from the cold, chilling blast of winter.

Are we ever to have a cold day in Savannah during the winter season again? Was not Christmas day just more like the Hebrews of old, than the moderns, making an inheritance for his son. He avoided the Indians for the future, but met them often in fair open fields.

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**The Herald.**  
Wednesday, February 14, 1866.  
FREE TRADE AND RECIPROCIITY.

Our despatches of last week announced to us the terms upon which the American Government is prepared to continue the Reciprocity Treaty. As those terms will doubtless be submitted to the Legislature for approval or rejection, it is proper they should be thoroughly canvassed and understood. As we understand the telegram, the American Government proposes that, in addition to these articles heretofore admitted into the Provinces duty free under the operations of the existing Treaty, the following shall also be included, namely:—

1. Salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horses' shoes, horse shoe nails, harness tacks, beads, matches, music, musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, tinplate, delaines, coarse shawls, satinet, sheetings and shirtings, worth less than one dollar a pound.

2. This certainly is a pretty extensive list, and the field which it throws open to Provincial enterprise, skill and industry is large beyond anticipation. In granting Reciprocity, as we take it, in these articles, the Americans are willing to place themselves on a perfect equality with Provincials. They ask no undue advantages that we can perceive. If the proposition involves a loss of revenue to the Colonial Governments, it also suggests the growth of manufactures within the Provinces, and promises the building up of a "foreign trade" from which the most hopeful things may be expected. It is, therefore, rather surprising to find the *Islander*, which one week, in the interests of Confederation, advocates free trade, and in the next rejects the doctrine—because proceeding from the Americans—which it previously held. It is obvious that the first effect of the new arrangement would be a loss of revenue on both sides, for it cannot be supposed, as the *Islander* suggests, that the Americans are so very silly as to seriously ask those Provinces to admit duty free the articles above enumerated on any other terms than those of reciprocity—or, in other words, that the same class of goods be also admitted into the United States duty free. The proviso, that Provincial manufactures and productions may be subject to the imposition of the same internal taxes as are those of the Union—a proviso which is evidently intended to prevent an undue advantage which might otherwise be enjoyed by the Provincials over his heavily-taxed Republican neighbor—proves that our interpretation is correct. Reciprocity in manufactured articles such as those specified, without the stipulation just mentioned, would speedily prove ruinous, if it would not altogether destroy the manufactures of the States. Even under existing tariffs, which sufficiently guard the manufacturing interests of the States, it is found that, in consequence of those high general taxes which are the natural results of an enormous war debt, many articles can be manufactured much cheaper in the Provinces than in the Union. But with the abolition of duties on these articles, and an exemption from "internal taxes," it can readily be understood how great the advantage in well-informed circles at the Federal capital is to No American Government, having a due regard for the interests of its own subjects, however liberal or generous for free trade it might be, could offer better terms than those sketched out in last week's telegram. We should take these facts into consideration before impugning to that Government any spirit of "unfairness" or the still worse motive of "coercion" towards these Provinces. For ourselves, we honestly confess that we did not expect the renewal of the Treaty on any such favorable terms, and we rejoice to find that no narrow or hostile spirit has actuated the American Government in its dealing with this important subject. Those unfriendly feelings which existed during the civil war have evidently subsided, and the Americans are now prepared to negotiate a Treaty as extensive and liberal as their financial circumstances will admit of. We can discover no objection to the imposition of a fixed "internal tax" which is simply imposed upon place manufacturers on both sides on a level—without undue advantage to either party. This, at all events, in our view of the subject, and we sincerely hope that honesty and impartiality will characterize its discussions, both in the press and in the Legislature, so that a rational decision may be arrived at. The farmers and other consumers of the country will understand that reciprocity or the abolition of duties on those special articles, implies that they can be obtained at a much cheaper rate than they have hitherto been, whatever it may denote to "our manufactures." But even in its operation with regard to the latter, we believe the advantages will be all on the side of the Provinces. We have said that the first effect of the proposed arrangement would be a loss of revenue to the Colonies; but its ultimate and most important effect will be to largely attract to the Provinces the capitalists and manufacturers of the United States. There are several reasons to justify us in this supposition, among which may be mentioned that the cost of living, rent, taxation and labor are much cheaper in the Provinces than in the United States. These are most important considerations, and taken in connection with the fact that the Provinces afford ample facilities for the prosecution of manufacturing operations, will prove a powerful stimulus to local manufacturers and capitalists, as well as a strong inducement to many Americans to pitch their tents within the Provinces. These might we spread our sails to meet the favoring breeze—to build up "a large foreign trade," in comparison with which the markets of four millions of Canadians would sink into insignificance, and from which the loss of "revenue" anticipated would scarcely be experienced. These are the views suggested to us from the limited information contained in the telegram which we published last week; and the receipt of details will, we have no doubt, more fully confirm us in these opinions.

**RAILWAYS.**

The railway discussion proceeds apace. The *Patriot* has declared itself against progress. We regret this, because ten years will not elapse until the proposed railway, by an accomplished fact, and our contemporary, unless it comes to a sudden end, will see the error of its present course. If the Legislature and people of this Colony refuse of themselves to build railways, foreigners will step in and build them for us; for it is utterly impossible that, with the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick railroads joined with those of the United States, this Island can remain separated from New Brunswick and the continent of America by twelve hours in point of time, when the distance can be accomplished much more cheaply and comfortably in five or six hours. The extension of telegraphic communication to this Island was a project against which much more cogent reasons could be employed than against the construction of railways; yet we have all lived to know the utility of telegraph offices and to experience their benefits. So will it be with railways. The cost of building in this Island has been estimated at £2,000 per mile, which would give an aggregate of £240,000 for forty miles. When the nature of the soil and the physical aspect of the Colony are contrasted with those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, where the highest estimate building railways is set down in round numbers at £13,000 per mile, we think the *Islander's* estimate is pretty close to the mark. Now, the interest on £240,000 at six per cent., amounts to £14,400 per annum; but we feel assured that even at a very low estimate, the railway would yield over and above its working expenses during the first years of its running, one-half of the above interest, which would reduce the actual burden to the Colony to £7,200. The question, then, is, can Prince Edward Island bear this burden? We have stated that more than this sum has been wanted to no purpose on useless delegations, &c. Now, why not employ the revenue in promoting a public work of this nature, instead of in paying for useless delegations, which only do mischief, and in building castles, outposts, &c., &c., which may be thrown aside in six months. The fact is, that until economy is forced upon the Government by the construction of important public works, the revenue of the Colony will be frittered away into one benefit or equivalent to show for it. A colony without public works may be compared to the improvident man who has wasted his means in idle amusements, or in speculations which yield no profits himself or those around him; but the Government or the individual who can point to a solid investment, which reason and common sense assure him is likely to prove remunerative to himself, and advantageous to the community at large,—an investment which sensible men regard as a fitting equivalent for his money—may be excused for possessing an empty purse. We should never blame a Government which employed its revenue in purchasing large estates for the benefit of the people, in building light-houses, bridges, railways, or other useful public works, because we know the money thus invested cannot fall to effect much individual and public good—especially in a young colony like this, which only requires a liberal expenditure of capital in developing its resources to secure its prosperity and contentment. Nothing would more readily tend to an expansion of trade and the rapid growth of enterprise, industry and wealth in this Colony, than the employment of capital and untalented talent in the building of railways. The impetus which labor of all kinds, whether employed in commerce, agriculture, the mechanical arts, or even the commonest of manual labor, would experience, would be felt from one end of the Island to the other. In calculating the increased expenses and burdens which the building of a railway would impose, those who should also be borne in mind, and from a calm survey of the whole question, we think the intelligence of the Island will decide that the time cannot be far distant, if it has not now arrived, to commence building a railway from Charlottetown to Summerside, with branches to wherever necessary. No reasons have yet been advanced to prove that the project is either unwise or impracticable—the only difference thus far being in the estimated cost of the work, and our own conviction, that wherever the funds may come from, or whatever the opinions of the press or the Legislature may be, five years will not elapse until the force of circumstances compel the erection of the proposed line. The action of the Summerside meeting, if followed up by petitioning the House of Assembly, will enable the Island Legislature to assume the task, which will otherwise be held hold by our neighbors or strangers. We say this even after having imposed ourselves on the patience of reading the hypercritically tiresome communication of "Proser," like Falstaff's bill of items, it bears the proportion of a pennyworth of bread to a deal of sack, and its argument may be summed up in this—that steamers and stage-coaches are sufficiently comfortable and speedy modes of conveyance to meet the wants of this Colony for all time to come. Time, in the estimation of the active portion of mankind, is equivalent to money; but we may excuse a writer like "Proser," who manages to spend a considerable portion of his time in losing about, if he cannot appreciate the truism. It is also a positive waste of time to argue with a critic who betrays his ignorance as the very outlet—not of railways nor of "engineering"—only—but even of the geography of the Island. We may be excused if we do not place implicit confidence in the judgment or information of a writer who is under the impression that the distance between Charlottetown and Summerside "is thirty miles," is forty miles, and the same number of miles by water. We shall, however, in another article consider all the objections that have been thus far raised against the proposed railway by both the *Patriot* and "Proser," who, we have no doubt, will receive ample justice at the hands of the *Islander*.

The resignation of a Mr. Brown, member for Yarmouth, N. S., on the grounds that since the new Franchise Act came into operation, he no longer considered himself a legal representative of the District which he represented in the Legislature, has placed the Government of Nova Scotia in an awkward position. Dr. Pepper, knowing that he has not the confidence of the country, is afraid to meet the difficulty in a constitutional manner,—by a dissolution of the present House. Such was the way in which Governor Bannerman, in 1857, dealt with a similar case in this Island, and he was triumphantly sustained by the people. The people of Yarmouth approve of Mr. Brown's course, and are determined to return an opponent to the existing Government. The Halifax *Citizen* says:—

"The writ is not issued yet for the Yarmouth election, but it is not much chance for the boat; there is none for the rump. Your duty is done; mine to remain here. Get in and take command of the few it will hold." The engineer, with fifteen others of the crew and three passengers, but none of the women got into the boat. They occurred injuries to the Captain to go into the boat, but he heroically refused, saying, "No; I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe to land." The boat pushed off, and the captain, true to his noble heroism, soon met his fate, for, in five minutes after, the vessel went down, stern foremost, with all those on board. When she went down an effort was being made to launch two of the other boats. The engineer and his company were picked up by a vessel, after having been driven before the wind for twenty hours. One paper says the news of this sad disaster will place all Melboume in mourning.

Ireland is not entirely without sympathy in England. In a late speech at Birmingham, (Eng.) Mr. Bright, the eminent reformer, said:—

"With regard to the land, there have been two hundred acts of parliament passed in favor of the landlord, and not one in favor of the tenant. (Cheers.) Look at this Church. I am always sorry to have to say things which appear injurious to the character of the Church. The church religion is one thing, the church political is another. (Cheers.) Don't let any laboring, earnest Protestant clergymen in Ireland think I am undervaluing any services they may render to religion. I speak of the church as a political institution, set up in that country, not by the opinion of the people, but by the power of the Tory parties in England. I say that as long as that church exists, there never will be there never can be, in the nature of the human mind, there never ought to be, content and tranquility in Ireland."

We copy in to-day's paper an appeal to the people of this Colony from a New Brunswick contemporary of the subject of Confederation. As far as the people of this Island are concerned, we can assure "T." they are as hostile as ever to the Great Scheme, and that neither the part of Canadian agitators, nor any amount of trickery on the part of New Brunswick. The Government of this Island—yet has unmistakably pronounced against the Quebec Scheme; and we have every reason to believe that the few "red-hot Unionists" who now infest the halls of Legislation will be weeded out at the next election, and permitted to cool in the shady walks of private life. We wouldn't be answerable for the needs of any set of politicians in this Colony who should treacherously attempt to enforce the obnoxious Scheme; and we feel fully satisfied that both the people and the Legislature will never commit such an act of political suicide, as is implied in this Colony of Confederation on the terms proposed at Quebec. Let "T." then direct his attention to the people of his own Province, and see that they discharge their duty properly until the people of this Colony to pronounce at the polls their verdict upon Confederation and its advocates. If "T." directs his efforts to the unmaking of such utterly unnecessary characters as he of the *Telegraph*, who having sold himself to the Canadians, now seeks to sell his native Province by spreading throughout its length and breadth, the "Tartarum blast" of sectarian animosity, he will be much more profitably employed than in addressing "appeals" to his neighbors, who know their duty and are determined to discharge it.

The Charlottetown *Islander* is, in a very learned manner, canvassing the question as to whether the coal beds of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton do not extend to, and underlie the surface of P. E. Island. Perhaps they do; and the best way to settle the question is to test by boring in the same style. We believe that at the last session of the Island Parliament a sum was voted to be paid to any party who should discover coal. But this is not enough. Let the Government grant a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of testing operations, and if the Islanders are not enterprising enough to take the matter in hand, some of our Nova Scotia speculators will do it for them.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

Well, done, friend *Chronicle*. We require to be stirred up with a long pole occasionally, and we dare say that a few more pokes from year pointed bats will set our legislators to work for long for coal. Who knows but they might also "strike oil." The experiment is worth trying as we declared more than a year ago.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. J. O'Leary, Dalhousie, N. B., with remittance; S. W. Beckwith, Campbellton, Lot 4—orders attended to; John S. Gaudet, Miramichi, with remittance; Wm. Howard, Lot 7—will be made all right; Jas. McArthur, Lot 16,—with remittance. Daniel McDonald, Bothwell, thanks; Derby and Williamson, Boston, \$2.25.

The balance of the English Mail, and a collection of Foreign and Colonial Mails, were received at the General Post Office on Saturday evening. The latest news will be found in our columns to-day.

The St. John papers record two heavy fires in that city on the 3d instant—one on Charlotte and the other on King Street—whereby several buildings and much uninsured property were destroyed.

The want of space prevents us this week from taking notice of certain passages in a communication signed "Benj. Davies," which appeared in Monday's *Islander*. It is not our editorial remarks in the *Weekly* of the 9th inst., both of which will command attention in our next issue.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Summerside Bank, on Tuesday last, for the election of Directors, the following gentlemen were re-elected for the ensuing year.—Hon. J. R. Gardiner, John Leffroy, John A. McDonald, James Muirhead, Jas. L. Holman, John Hazard, James Campbell, Esqrs. The Hon. J. R. Gardiner was again elected President.

All the missing vessels from the Island, with the exception of the Brig, *Dashway*, Nelson, master, laden with grain, bound to Europe, and owned by B. Davies, Esq., of this city,—have turned up at last.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP "LONDON."

The prominent feature in the newspapers by the late English mail is the immense number of wrecks announced. The Board of Trade had received reports of the loss of between 200 and 400 vessels during what is called the "loss of the Atlantic." The loss of the steamship *London*, 1700 tons burden, Captain Martin, on the 11th January, when five days out, on the voyage from London for Melbourne, is the saddest of all these. The vessel was not less than 290 souls were down with the ship. The vessel left Plymouth on the 6th January, and experienced heavy gales from the outset, losing its masts, and sustaining so much damage that on the 13th instant the captain put back for Plymouth, but too late. At noon of that day a heavy sea struck the ship, which carried away the engine-room hatch, and allowed water after water to descend, extinguishing the lights, and rendering abortive every effort to repair the damage. On the morning of the 14th the gale had increased in violence, and four of the ship's masts were stove in and could not be repaired. The starboard pinnacle was then launched, but she soon foundered. At 10 o'clock the captain informed those on board that no hope was left them. They received this terrible news with noble serenity and resignation. At 11 o'clock the ship began to settle down, and a portion of the crew succeeded in lowering the pinnace with safety. Capt. Martin said to Mr. Greenhill, the engineer, under whose charge this boat was rated, "There is not much chance for the boat; there is none for the rump. Your duty is done; mine to remain here. Get in and take command of the few it will hold." The engineer, with fifteen others of the crew and three passengers, but none of the women got into the boat. They occurred injuries to the Captain to go into the boat, but he heroically refused, saying, "No; I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe to land." The boat pushed off, and the captain, true to his noble heroism, soon met his fate, for, in five minutes after, the vessel went down, stern foremost, with all those on board. When she went down an effort was being made to launch two of the other boats. The engineer and his company were picked up by a vessel, after having been driven before the wind for twenty hours. One paper says the news of this sad disaster will place all Melboume in mourning.

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**ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.**

H. M. S. *Phylax* sailed yesterday (Feb. 6) afternoon for St. John, N. B.—*Il. Unionist*.

On the night of the 24th ult., the house of Mr. John Leslie, at Grand Falls, N. B., was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Leslie perished in the flames.

Gen. Forrest, of the Confederate Army, is selling groceries at a retail store in Memphis, in which town Sherman and Johnston recently accented met and bitterly shook hands, subsequently travelling in the same boat on the Mississippi together. They were classmates at West Point.

A crowd of Printer's Devils enjoyed a sleigh-ride through the city on Wednesday evening last. And as the hand of the Union Protection Company was also out in a six-horse team, the tyros took advantage of the occasion to follow in their wake, thus enjoying the much furnished gratis.—*Il. Rep.*

The Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Ernest Bulwer to be Receiver-General for the Island of Trinidad. Mr. Bulwer came to this Island a few years since in the capacity of Private Secretary to Governor Dundas.

We are glad to learn that the *Schr. Flying Cloud*, belonging to New London, of the Island, bound to this Port, from New York, and which vessel was supposed to be lost, has at length turned up at St. Thomas, West Indies.

The *New York Herald* in a double length article on the reconstruction of the Federal Cabinet, asserts that Messrs. Stanton, Seward, Welles, Hamilton and Speed are about to retire, Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, only being retained. It is pretty certain that a reconstruction of the cabinet is contemplated, and the *Herald* for once may have guessed aright.

The Burns' Club, of St. John, N.B., supped together at the Keithway House, 24th ult., the President, Robert Keith, Esq., in the Chair. The memories of Burns, Shakespeare, and Moore were drunk with all the honors.

Carleton, the Great Irish Novelist, is in such straitened circumstances, that a public subscription in his behalf is suggested.

It is stated that Queen Victoria is one of the most wealthy individuals in the world, and her riches are rapidly accumulating.

An English paper says that the money inherited originally by Miss Burdett Coutts would weigh in gold thirteen tons.

Late advices from Newfoundland by the steamer *Merlin*, which arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, report the weather as unusually severe, involving considerable suffering among the wretched poor of the Island. The cold-fresh, considering the weather, was good. The Legislature was to have met on the 22nd of February.

James Stephens, C. E. I. R., whatever the mysterious adjunct may be, has been graciously permitted to extend a respite to Canada from Fenian invasion. While appointing John O'Mahony Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic, in Canada against their places, he declared that the cry raised of "to Canada" instead of "to Ireland," is mad and traitorous. The great James is right; madness and treason are certainly the prevailing characteristics of this queer brotherhood and as their existence has abundantly proved, so we may soon expect to see the natural and necessary result, namely, through discomfiture and disgrace.

A reliable Canadian contemporary says that the opinion in well-informed circles at the Federal capital is that Mr. Davis "will escape without punishment."

The two brothers, Joe Gross and Jim Mae, are to pummel each other's nose for the championship of England.

A Horse is being exhibited, in Berlin, which has attained the patriarchal period of eighty years.

Edward Booth, the tragedian, brother of the assassin, made his first appearance in public recently at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, he appeared as Hamlet—his name was received with the strongest applause; the men stamped, thumped their hands and hurrahed continuously; the ladies rose in their seats and waved a thousand handkerchiefs, he withdrew from the stage under a fire of wreaths and bouquets, related by the frantic waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and the mighty cheers of the multitude.

Sir John Gray, M.P. for Kilkenny, has been making a speech at that place, in which he dealt with several important questions. He declared that the question of Reform should be found in the same lobby with Mr. Bright; and he spoke most hopefully of the prospects of obtaining a settlement of the landlord and the tenant question, and the abrogation of the Irish Church ascendancy. Sir John Gray said he spoke with the approval of many other Irish members, and he sketched a programme which in the coming session will probably cause some interesting discussions.

The Provincial Delegates were entertained at Washington, on the 31st January, by about twenty Congressmen. Senator Foots occupied the head of the table and Mr. Merrill the foot.

The Toronto *Globe* speaking of a rebuffing Connolly's letter on Fenianism, says:—"more brightly, just and sensible document does not often fall in our way. There is no mincing the matters on which it treats. It states the truth in a fearless manner, and we doubt not, have a salutary influence."

The Springfield *Republican* says in the winter of 1855 there was eight carrier boys employed to distribute that paper.—Three of these boys are now cashiers of banks in or near Springfield.

In reply to a request for permission to give a benefit at the Newbery (N. C.) Theatre for the widow of Hon. J. Jackson, H. B. Ellis, acting Assent, Adjutant General wrote:—"The United States military authorities can never object to a charitable cause. All soldiers owe a tribute to gallantry and honor. It is presumed that every officer of this command will esteem it a privilege to be permitted to engage with you in the assistance of a lady whose husband was so respected and so renowned."

It is probable that a Telegraph line will shortly be constructed between Summerside and Alberton.

A Toronto despatch says that the Canadian Fenians have issued an address to the American Brotherhood, endorsing O'Mahony, and declaring that the true and only object of the movement is the freedom of Ireland, and denouncing the proposition to go to Ireland by way of Canada.

The New York World says the "colored" men who crossed the Rio Grande and attacked the Impartialists at Bagdad, were white men with their faces blacked. It severely condemns their conduct, and says that, as they are United States subjects, the American Government will be required to give explanations regarding their conduct; but it has no fear that these explanations will lead to war.

One of the correspondents of the Boston *Tribune* was present when Senator Chandler brought in his "non-intercourse" resolution, and says "called for the seizure of Canada,—war with England, and in uttering these sentiments he pounded his desk till the startled Senate evidently expected to see it shivered to splinters." Notwithstanding his violence, the speech had no effect on the Senate, and seemed to be looked upon as one of those pardonable ebullitions of which Congressmen will indulge in every now and then, but especially during the Fenian season.

The present is unquestionably the oddest era, thus far, the most unprotected season for South Sea years.—*Il. Reporter*.

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The theatrical performances given by the Charlottetown Amateur Dramatic Club in St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, were of more than mediocre merit, reflecting much credit both upon the accomplished lady, Mrs. Wentworth Stevenson, who directed them, and upon the members of the Club who took part in them.

According to the latest despatch it would appear that the Fenians are bent on mischief, and consequently our Canadian friends are in no little state of excitement over the apprehended Fenian raids on the border towns. A Toronto despatch to the New York Herald states that an attack was hourly expected, and that trains were ready at Toronto and Hamilton to land troops at a moment's notice.

The Pope is reported to have said lately to a Catholic who was taking leave of him, and who said he hoped to return to Rome next year (1867), "no, not next year, but the one after, when all will be glorious." To another person the Holy Father said some time ago "There will be two more years of trouble, then all will be well."

Typoid fever appears to be prevalent in St. John's, N. B., no less than forty cases of that malady being in the General Hospital. Dr. Sinclair, the medical attendant of the hospital, fell a victim to the fever.

The remains of a Fenian were denied burial in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, at Troy, N. Y., a few days ago.

The Toronto "Globe" denies the statement that the Hon. George Brown intends removing to Scotland.

The ex-King of Naples, Francis II., in descending the staircase in the Farnese Palace, fell down and broke his leg.

### News by Telegraph FROM THE STATES.

**New York, Feb. 1.**  
The Herald's Toronto despatch has the following telegram from London, which says that there is understood to be a despatch from the frontier, received last night from the military authorities containing news justifying the placing of extra guards on duty, and calling for extraordinary vigilance for some important event.

**Feb. 1. p. m.**  
A fire in Bannock Run, Pennsylvania, yesterday, destroyed seven wells, with the machinery and 10,000 barrels of oil. The loss was about \$140,000.

**New York, Feb. 2.**  
The gunboat Narcissus, from Pensacola for New York, was lost at the mouth of Tampa Bay, with all on board—about 30 souls.

**Ottawa, C. W., Feb. 1.**  
It is understood that ample precautionary measures against Fenian raids are being taken, by providing for a speedy concentration of volunteers and royal troops.

**New York, Feb. 3.**  
Special despatches from Washington say the Ways and Means Committee had the Reciprocity Treaty under consideration this morning.

**Hamilton, C. W., Feb. 2.**—Gen. Sweeney and Col. Roberts passed through this city last night in the Express train. Col. Booker, the Mayor, with the Chief of Police passed through the train, and took observation of them in the sleeping car.

**New York, Feb. 3. p. m.**  
A Toronto despatch says that the Canadian Fenians have issued an address to the American Brotherhood, endorsing O'Mahony, and declaring that the true and only object of the movement is the freedom of Ireland, and denouncing the proposition to go to Ireland by way of Canada.

**Washington, Feb. 3.**  
A Washington despatch says letters have just been received there, from Paris. The Emperor Napoleon is ready to withdraw his forces from Mexico with the least possible delay, demanding that the true and only object of the movement is the freedom of Ireland, and denouncing the proposition to go to Ireland by way of Canada.

**Washington, Feb. 3.**  
The statement put forth by the Paris Press that an extraordinary commission had been sent to Mexico to make preparations for evacuation is considered by letters received here. There are good reasons for believing that the State Department is already in possession of official information to this effect.

**New York, Feb. 5.**  
The New York Herald's despatch says that the Fenian excitement along the Canadian frontier is still spreading. The Mayor of Hamilton, C. W., was discredited from arising (Gen. Sweeney and Head Centre Roberts as they passed through that city on the Great Western line of railway, for fear it should cause the destruction of the city.

**Hamilton, C. W., Feb. 5.**  
The newly-appointed Governor, arrived on the 30th ult., and took the oath of office on the following day. The Legislature had convened, and promised the Governor every assistance in the prosecution of the enquiry into the case of the recent massacre.

**Gold 157.5.**

### MEETINGS, &c.

#### MEETING AT ALBERTON.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, the 2nd February, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Bank at Alberton. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John Gordon to the Chair, after which it was addressed by Messrs. Howlan, Rogers, O'Leary, Conroy, Forsyth, and others, on the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a Bank in the community. The following Resolutions were then adopted by the meeting:

1st. Moved by G. W. Howlan, Esq., seconded by A. Matthews:  
That the wants and interests of this portion of the Island would be materially benefited by the formation of a Bank.

2nd. Moved by B. Rogers, Esq., seconded by Dr. O'Leary:  
That no person shall be allowed to subscribe for more than fifty shares, of Three Pounds each, unless that within three months after the passing of an Act of Incorporation, the whole capital shall not be subscribed, in which case the number may be increased to one hundred.

3rd. Moved by B. Rogers, Esq., seconded by Dr. O'Leary:  
That any person holding ten shares shall be eligible to be chosen for a Director.

4th. Moved by G. W. Howlan, Esq., seconded by Dr. O'Leary:  
That a committee of seven be appointed to solicit subscriptions and report to a meeting to be held about the 1st March next.

The following were appointed a committee in accordance with the foregoing resolution: Messrs. G. W. Howlan, B. Rogers, Jas. Forsyth, P. Doyle, Nicholas Courry, Jas. Warburton and R. B. Reid.

5th. Moved by B. Rogers, Esq., and seconded by Mr. P. Cunningham:  
That the above committee be empowered to call a meeting of stockholders on or about the 1st March next.

A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman the meeting adjourned.

**NEIL WOODSIDE, Sec'y.**  
Alberton, Feb. 8, 1866.

**ASSOCIATED FARMERS' CLUB.**—According to announcement the Club met at Cross Roads School House, Lot 48, on Wednesday evening last.

The following persons were elected as the officers for the Club for the ensuing half-year, viz:  
President—Stephen Boyer, Esq.  
Vice Presidents—Messrs. Alexander Stewart, Ballaban, and John McGregor, jun.  
Secretary & Treasurer—Mr. Alex. Smallwood.

The Club will meet on Wednesday evening next. Subject for discussion, Lime—its effects on soil and climate."

**CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.**  
The Session for 1866 of the above named Institute will be opened this (Wednesday) evening, when the President, the Rev. A. McDonald, will deliver a Lecture on "Ireland and the Fenians." The Amateur Band will be in attendance to play some of their favorite airs. On the following Wednesday evening, 21st, the Very Rev. James McDonald, of Indian River, will deliver a Lecture; subject, "A Tour in Europe."

**Medical Notices.**  
Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Urgent Necessity.—These preparations afford the best and cheapest means of removing all ordinary surgical and medical maladies both in this country and its colonies. In the latter the Ointment and Pills are invaluable, for none but the careless would be without an antidote to the accidental injuries and the many ailments to which the Settler may be, more or less exposed when at a distance from all professional help. Sprains, cuts, burns, skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, and various venereal diseases are really cured by Holloway's remedies. Various venereal diseases, and a host of other evils are immediately relieved and gradually cured by the use of his healing and purifying remedies, which their moderate price and universal diffusion happily place within every invalid's reach.

Every mother who regards the life of her child, should possess Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind Colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, Dry street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Public Speakers, Military officers and Singers, can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as require, containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to public exertion, strengthening and clearing the voice.

**Married.**  
At the Parsonage, Mount Stewart Bridge, on Saturday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Wm. Emerson, Joseph H. Webster, Esq., Master Normal School, Charlottetown, to Miss Melinda, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Douglas, of Head Hillboro' (Nova Scotia papers please copy).

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. R. Frame, at the residence of Mr. R. Schurman, brother-in-law to the bride, Mr. Charles B. Saunders, of Summerside, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Alexander McKenzie, of Charlottetown.

On the 6th inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Indian River, by the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G., Mr. John McNally, of Hope River, to Miss Ann Mullin, of Kensington, Lot 19.

**Died.**  
On Wednesday, the 8th inst., of inflammation of the chest, Mary, the only and beloved daughter of James Connolly, Blacksmith, of this City, aged 4 years and 3 months. At Lot 18, Malpeque, on the 27th ult., of fever, Mr. Edward Ramsey, aged 23 years. The deceased was a promising young man, and is much regretted.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 12, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	16 6d to 18 8d	Turkey, each	46 6d to 50 6d
Do. by the tub	16 6d to 18 8d	Do.	26 6d to 30 6d
Lard per lb.	8d to 9d	Carrots per bush	10 6d to 12 6d
Pork	4 6d to 5 6d	Do.	12 6d to 14 6d
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridge	12 6d to 14 6d
Mutton, per lb.	6d to 7d	Chickens, per lb.	10 6d to 12 6d
Do. by qt.	4d to 5d	Codfish, per qt.	20s to 30s
Cheese, per lb.	6d to 7d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Yellow	7d to 8d	Marketed, do.	2s to 3s
Lard	8d to 9d	Beards (Hemlock)	16 6d to 18 6d
Flour, per lb.	6d to 7d	Do (Spruce)	16 6d to 18 6d
Meal, per lb.	5d to 6d	Do (Pine)	16 6d to 18 6d
Peas, per barrel	10 6d to 12 6d	Whiskey, per lb.	10s to 12s
Do. by lb.	12 6d to 14 6d	Hay, per ton	12 6d to 14 6d
Beans, per bush	10 6d to 12 6d	Straw, per ton	10 6d to 12 6d
Potatoes, per bush	10 6d to 12 6d	Homepun, per yd.	4s to 6s
Barley	10 6d to 12 6d	Calcutta, per lb.	6d to 8d
Do.	10 6d to 12 6d	India, do.	6d to 8d
Do.	10 6d to 12 6d	Wholesale, do.	6d to 8d

© ROBEY LEWIS, Market Clerk.

### PRICES REDUCED! SELLING OFF

#### AT THE BIRNBEW HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INTEND TO MAKE A CHANGE IN THEIR BUSINESS in the SPRING, and in order to effect a speedy sale of their STOCK, will, from this date, offer their Goods at

Reduced Prices FOR CASH ONLY! The following GOODS will be sold AT COST.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY & GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

No new Accounts opened. Goods sold on account charged at full prices.

DELANEY & BYRNE, Ch. Town, Feb. 7, 1866.

#### STRAHAN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

Good Words are worth much and cost little.—HARRIS.

12) CENTS A MONTH: \$1.50 A YEAR. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

#### GOOD WORDS.

EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., One of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH: \$1.75 A YEAR. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

#### The Sunday Magazine.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," "Speaking to the Heart," &c.

15 CENTS A MONTH: \$1.75 A YEAR. ILLUSTRATED.

#### THE ARGOY.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE FIRESIDE AND THE JOURNEY.

Read the "HERALD'S" Monthly Notices and other of the elegant Values of "GOOD WORDS," OR THE "SUNDAY MAGAZINE," Or an additional Copy to any one who will furnish a Book seller with FIVE Subscribers' names.

MONTEAL: 80 ST. PETER STREET. Notice of Removal OF THE Prince Edward Island BOOT & SHOE FACTORY TO

The STORE lately occupied as the Royal Agricultural Society's Warehouse, next door to Messrs. W. & A. Brown's, and four doors east of the OLD STAND.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his business to the above well-known Stand, having leased and greatly improved the same, he has INCREASED FACILITIES for carrying on the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Business.

The Subscriber is now engaged in manufacturing a Large and Fashionable STOCK OF Boots, Shoes, &c., FOR SPRING TRADE,

which will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on the usual liberal terms.

Particular attention given to the Retail Department, and all kinds of goods in his line made to order, at short notice.

GEO. NICOLL, Ch. Town, Jan. 31, 1866. 67w

**Irishmen, Attention!!!**

**Harp! Harp! Harp!**

THIS Splendid Emblem of Nationality is made of metal, heavily gilt, and is very ornamental. It consists of the Golden Circle and the Irish Harp upon Green Silk.—Every Irishman and Irishman's son should wear one on the approaching St. Patrick's Day, to show their love for the Old Land.

### Wholesale Change.

THE Subscriber, in announcing the COMPLETION of his FAIL IMPORTATIONS, begs to tender his grateful acknowledgments to the friends and public generally who so kindly patronized him in business during the past thirty-eight years. And being desirous to change the Business

AFTER THE 1st of MAY NEXT, To that of WHOLESALE ONLY, Offers all his present Well-assorted Stock in Trade, Which embraces nearly every variety of goods imported here.

AT REDUCED PRICES, During the next four months, by Wholesale and Retail, in order to clear off the whole preparatory to the contemplated new arrangement.

HIS SQUARE FIG TOBACCO, manufactured on his premises, under his own immediate inspection, of the very best materials, can be confidently recommended.

And as a Wholesale Establishment must necessarily involve a large outlay of capital, he earnestly solicits an early payment of all outstanding Debts.

DANIEL BRENNAN, Charlottetown, December 6, 1865. 2m

#### BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

TERMS FOR 1866: (Payable in United States currency.)

For any one of the Reviews, per annum \$4.00  
For any two of the Reviews, " 7.00  
For any three of the Reviews, " 10.00  
For all four of the Reviews, " 13.00  
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, 16.00

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48.00, and so on.

POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS. Subscribers may obtain the previous immediately preceding years, as follows, viz:—Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year. The North British from January, 1865, to December, 1865, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive; and the "London Quarterly" for the year 1865, at the rate of \$1.40 a year for each of any copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1864 at \$4.00 a set, or \$1.40 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 80 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By Henry Strassler, 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.

#### KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a quantity of Ready-Made Clothing Of his own manufacture, consisting of OVER-COATS, In Beaver and Pilot Cloth; SHOOTING and SACK COATS, In Homespun and Tweed; PANTS, In Doeskin, Tweed, and Homespun; VESTS, In Black Cloth, Homespun and Tweed.

The above Goods will be warranted STRONGLY MADE and all WOOL, and will be found very suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

—ALSO— FOR SALE, and will be manufactured on REASONABLE TERMS, Beaver Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, &c., &c.

P. REILLY, Tailor, Sept. 20, 1865.

**Wanted by an Engineer.** A PERSON who is thoroughly competent to take charge of the Engine Room of a Steamer, is anxious to secure a situation in that capacity on the opening of the Navigation. Letters addressed to "Engineer," Herald Office, Charlottetown, will receive prompt attention. January 17, 1866.

**An Excellent Business Stand on the Main Street of Georgetown, FOR SALE!**

THE TOWN LOT, No. 8, 2d Range, Letter F. (Fronted) with the Shop, Dwelling House, Stable and Granary, now occupied by Mr. John Sweeney, will be sold by Public Auction on the 20th day FEBRUARY next, at the Court House, Geo. Town, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

TERMS Liberal and made known at sale. W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer. Geo. Town, Jan. 10, 1866. 1st 61

**Valentines! Valentines!!** The Best Assortment in Charlottetown!

Consisting of COMIC & SENTIMENTAL. Persons in want of VALENTINES should call early before all are sold.

ALSO: Latest American papers received each week. Don't forget T. O'CONNELL'S VALENTINE DEPARTMENT. Ch. Town, Jan. 24, 1866. 1st 25

### New Book Store!

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK and BOSTON, a varied STOCK OF BOOKS, selected personally by him, and among which may be found the Poetical Works of Shakespeare, Tasso, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Burns, Moore, Shelley, Scott, Mrs. Hemans, Popular Poetry of Ireland, published by Dr. Donohoe, Boston, &c., &c.

Lingard's History of England, complete Works of Washington Irving, Addison's Works, Macaulay's Essays, Rollin's Ancient History, Thiers' French Revolution, Hallam's Middle Ages, Constitutional History and Literature, Irving's Life of Washington, Lancelotti's Queen's of England, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science, Maguire's Life of Father Mathew, Historical Memoirs of Joan of Arc, Mail of Orleans, Zoological Science, Brande's Encyclopaedia, Chambers's Do., H. E. Cardinal, Wilson's Essay on Shakespeare, &c., &c.

Boswell's Variations of the Protestant Churches, Dr. Manning's Shortest Way to End Disputes, Millner's Aid to Controversy, Discussion of Pope and Marquis, Collier's Reformation, Do. Legacy to Parsons, H. E. Cardinal Wiseman's Sermons, Do. Recollections of the Last Four Years of Newman's Apostasy, being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "What Does it Mean?" Darra's History of the Catholic Church, Marshall's Christian Missions, Life of Christ and of the V. Mary of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Bernard, St. Francis de Sales, and of St. Patrick, and a large variety of other Catholic Works, a list of which will shortly be published.

A large supply of Catholic Bibles, Testaments, Missals, and Prayer Books, all sizes and styles of binding, including a Cathedral, Station Books, Bells, Medals, Feasts, Crosses, Book Marks, &c.

Engravings (very fine) and Pictures in variety, Illustrations of Scripture History, in statuary, Architecture, and Stationery of all kinds. Pens, Ink, Pencils, Holders, &c., and all kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS, for Convents and Common Schools.

Light Literature—comprising the works of Dickens, Lever, Lower, and other first-class writers: Catholic Legends and Christmas and New Year's Presents for Children—100 Tales, the young Savoyard, Idleness, the Orphan of Moscow, Alice Sherwin, the Lost Son, Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, Old and New, the Boyan Water (Bainin), Alley Moore, Willy Heilly, the Croppy, and a long list of other choice books.

Song Books.—Harps of Erin Songster, Forget-Me-Not Do., and an assortment of Miscellaneous Song Books.

The Subscriber is prepared to order any Book not in his Stock present, at small per centages.

The foregoing Stock will be sold as reasonably as possible, and the subscriber trusts that in supplying a want, generally admitted and long felt, by opening a Book Store where all kinds of Catholic Works will be kept on hand, as well as General Literature, School Books, Stationery, &c., he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

EDWARD REILLY, Herald Office, Kent Street, December 6, 1865.

#### BIRNBEW HOUSE, Great George Street, DELANEY & BYRNE

HAVE received per "Undine" from LIVERPOOL, "Urania" from LONDON, and other arrivals their FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

#### General Merchandise, Comprising the usual variety of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Groceries, Ladies' Furs, Skeleton skirts, Mens' and Boys' FUR AND CLOTH CAPS, Boots Shoes & Rubbers, LADIES' AND GENTS' Felt Over Boots, Canadian Moccasins, and seal snow boots, &c., &c., &c.

Which they offer at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR CASH. Ch. Town, Nov. 15, 1865. RWIPE

#### JUST RECEIVED: "Ocean Belle" and "Cecilia" from Boston—50 bbls Extra State FLOUR, (Anglo-Saxon brand) 50 bbls Superfine Do., 5 bbls choice Western Baldwin APPLES, 5 do. do. Russet do., 5 bbls very fine CORNMEAL, 5 do. LAMP CHIMNEY (assorted), 10 Casks refined KEROSENE OIL, 5 do. White Wine Vinegar, 5 do. heavy Corn Brans, 2 cwt choice Ohio Cheese, 5 boxes Worcester's Yeast Cakes, 50 Gross Mason's Shoe Blacking, 1 case Tyler's celebrated Stone Polish, 5 cases 3-card Matches.

Also, a few Barrels Austin's Wire Brandy, &c., &c. HUDNOK & WRIGHT, Kent Street, Dec. 27, 1865. 2m

#### CITY TANNERY. PRIME SOLE LEATHER.

2,500 SIDES prime SOLE LEATHER for Sale at the above Establishment. Also,—Nests Leather, Harness Leather, Calfskins, enough to supply the wants of customers. W. B. DAWSON, January 3, 1866.

#### 1500 Cords Hemlock Bark WANTED

—AT THE— CITY TANNERY. TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Suburban until the 17th day of MARCH next, from persons wishing to contract for any portion of the above complement of BARK.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than Thirty Cords, and in all cases good security will be required for the fulfillment of the Contract. Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1866. 2m W. E. DAWSON.

#### Fresh Jersey Peaches, IN TINS.

WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by W. B. WATSON, City Drug Store, Ch. Town, Dec. 12, 1865.

#### Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURN'S thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him, in consequence of the opening of his Dispensary in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by systematic and careful study, that the same may still be continued to the benefit of the community.

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 Houses by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendance. Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he has been the first of having practiced in Scotland, several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with many years of professional attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and secure satisfaction. Dr. Sutherland's Dispensary, 100, Queen's Quay, Ch. Town, V. I., Jan. 4, 1866. 2m

