CULATORS

EN!

RENT, severa. valuable FREEHOLD parts of the Island, in good cultivation, ti ties, and immediate possession can be

having been sold the present Season in) djoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten shipped, and nearly all paid or in Cash, nited States, &c.

Society have been established for some quantity of all kinds lumber can be had ce which renders it most desirable for the

, with a double Wharf and site for a

at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, ERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, mmer Office, Charlottetown, and to the wing Machine, the celebrated BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. H is received and returned with des-

D J. CLARKE.

CURES MADE EASY

BY

WAY'S OINTMENT.

lcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

f wound, sore or ulcer can resist the hea his excellent Ointment. The worst case ealthy appearance whenever this medical al flesh springs up from the bottom of rface of the surrounding skin is are sted d permanent cure quickly follow the use

s, and Internal Inflammation

and weakening diseases may with cer the sufferers themselves, if they will use ent, and closely attend to the printed in- uld be well rubbed upon the neighboring oxious matter will be removed. A poul- water may sometimes be applied at bed ; the most scrupulous cleanliness must hose who read this paragraph will bring it such of their acquaintances whom it may rendr a service that will never be forgot- tain.

ism, Gout and Neuralgia.

power of reducing inflammation and sub e complaints in the same degree as Hollo- tment and purifying Pills. When used y drive all inflammation and depravities ubdue and remove all enlargement of the e sinews and muscles lax and uncontract- always beeffected, even under the worst he use of these medicines be persevered in

Scald Head, Ringworm, and er Skin Diseases.

on with warm water, the utmost relief and be readily obtained in all complaints affec- joints, y the simultaneous use of the Oint- But it must be remembered that nearly all ate the depravity of the blood and derange and stomach, consequently, in many cases, purify the blood, which will be effected by the Pills. The general health will readily ough the eruption may be driven out more , and which should be promoted; persevere- y.

s, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps all other Derangements of the Throat

nce of any of these maladies the Ointment bbed at least three times a day upon the part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the forced into most this course will at once tion and ulceration. The worst cases will ment by following the printed directions.

King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

ases may be cured by Holloway's purifying nt, as their double action of purifying the thening the system renders them more af- her remedy for all complaints of a scrofulo blood is impure, liver, stomach nd bowels anged, require purifying medicin to bring

nt ed Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Corns (Soft)	swellings	Scurvy
Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heds
Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Scalds Yaws	Wounds

stablishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 mple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized lowing prices:—1s 1d., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., ch Pot.

a considerable saving by taking the larger tions for the guidance of patients in every t to each box.

863.

ROYAL PATRONAGE

"WAVERLY HOUSE,"

St., - - - - St. John, N. B.

HOUSE HAS BEENPATRONIZED BY

H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

H. PRINCE ALFRED,

tish American Governors, and by the Eng- lity and Gentry, as well as by the most uished Americans, whom business or sure may have brought to St. John, o have joined in pronouncing it

RITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

roprietor, thankful for past favors, would ntimate to the travelling Public that he will s or expense to render the House still fur- their patronage.—Every attention paid rt of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

R. REDDIN,

and Barrister at Law,

NVEYANCER, &c.,

reat George-St., Charlottetown,

Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

,1866. E tf

r's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

t preparation for the Toilet and Nursery ing, in the highest degree, the property of re- and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invi- ities increasing the growth of the Hair.s

W. R. WATSON.

Store, Nov. 22, 1864.

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY APRIL 24, 1867. NO. 29.

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

on his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0

" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,

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

ALMANACK FOR APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 5h. m, 51 evening, W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 10h. 57m., morning, ENE
Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 53m., evening, W.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 48m., evening, S.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Monday	5 41	6 24	8 24	3 54	12 43
2	Tuesday	40	25	9 15	4 28	45
3	Wednesday	38	26	10 1	5 0	48
4	Thursday	36	27	10 52	sets	51
5	Friday	35	28	11 34	7 33	53
6	Saturday	34	29	morn.	8 44	55
7	Sunday	32	31	0 18	9 54	59
8	Monday	30	32	1 4	10 59	13 2
9	Tuesday	28	33	1 54	11 59	5
10	Wednesday	26	35	2 57	morn.	9
11	Thursday	25	36	3 41	0 59	11
12	Friday	23	37	4 43	1 49	14
13	Saturday	21	39	5 50	2 32	18
14	Sunday	19	40	6 57	3 12	21
15	Monday	17	41	7 59	3 46	42
16	Tuesday	16	43	8 55	4 47	26
17	Wednesday	14	44	9 45	4 48	30
18	Thursday	12	46	10 30	rises	34
19	Friday	10	47	11 12	7 43	39
20	Saturday	8	49	11 51	8 32	41
21	Sunday	7	4 50	even.	9 29	43
22	Monday	5	52	1 10	10 22	47
23	Tuesday	3	53	1 51	11 9	50
24	Wednesday	1	55	2 32	11 57	54
25	Thursday	0	56	3 16	morn	56
26	Friday	4 59	57	4 3	0 39	58
27	Saturday	57	58	4 55	1 18	14 5
28	Sunday	56	59	5 50	1 51	3
29	Monday	55	7 0	6 40	2 25	1
30	Tuesday	53	2	7 43	2 57	

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 12, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	4d to 6
Pork, (carcass)	3d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 9d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	2s 3d to 2s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	2s to 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	5s to 5s 6d
Turkeys, each,	1s to 1s 6d
Fowls, each,	none
Ducks,	
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 6s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	12s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s to 90s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	5s to 6s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 23, 1866.

THE LAST CAUTION!!

AS the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS not having come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation

Defaulters will be Sued

Indiscriminately.

R. J. CLARKE,
Agent for above Estate.

Orwell Store, Nov. 19, 1866. ex ist

Fresh Ground Rice,

FOR Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9 1867.

McKinnon's Store,

SOURIS EAST.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just

COMPLETED

HIS

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

consisting in part of:

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HATS, Ladies' & Gents'

Ready-Made Clothing.

FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.

Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.

MICHAEL McCORMACK.

Souris Nov. 6, '66. 1m

STELLA COLAS.

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

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

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

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

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct 6, 1866. 1y

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON!

PER "UNDINE" and "L. C. OWEN," from LIVERPOOL, and "LOTUS" from LONDON, the Subscriber has received

An Unusually Large Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, (English and French); SOAP BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (IN Kegs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDERS, dried CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MARMALADE, Essences SPICES, Malt and Wh Wi-S VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUSHROOMS, CAPERS, and United Service AUCo PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Drying 'ANo KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Misellane Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Pr

WM. R. WATSO

Nov. 1869.

Miscellaneous and General News.

HORRIBLE SOLUTION OF A MYSTERY.

In the early part of the month of August last, a girl named Eliza Drummond, about eleven years of age, whose parents live near the town of West Monroe, Oswego County, left her home one morning for the purpose of picking berries, and never returned. The most diligent search was made for her by her parents and their neighbors, but no trace could be found. She had not been drowned, for all places where there was water were carefully examined, even to wells and cisterns in the neighborhood. After weeks of fruitless search and enquiry, the afflicted parents gave up their child for lost. It was reported that a band of vagrants had been seen near the locality about the time of the disappearance, and the opinion prevailed that the child had been stolen by the gypsies.

The event, which created a profound sensation at the time, had almost passed from the minds of all save the stricken parents, when it was painfully recalled by a recent occurrence. On Tuesday last, five or six lads went out hunting in the vicinity, and during the day came upon a spot where a large number of black snakes were discovered and killed. The appearance of the reptiles in such numbers and at this season of the year, was considered remarkable, and it was suggested by one of the party that a breeding den must be somewhere near. A search was immediately commenced, which resulted in a manner different from their expectations.

In the side of a little hill near the edge of a swamp was found a sort of opening which, in summer, was concealed by tall grass and bushes. In this opening was found a human skeleton from which every particle of flesh had been taken. The bones were as white as ivory and all perfect. Near by was a tin pail, in a rusted condition, and a tin cup. The boys were terribly frightened, and gave the alarm. The remains were taken from the mouth of the den, and an examination showed that the place had been, and probably now was, a breeding place for black snakes. The boldest hesitated to enter. The entrance, which was large enough for the admission of a man's body, grew smaller and tended downward. Lighted balls of hay soaked with kerosene were thrown into the den, and in less than fifteen minutes 81 snakes, ranging in length from 1 1-2 to 4 feet, were killed.

The pail and cup were recognised by Mr. and Mrs. Drummond as those taken by their child when she went away for the last time. The physicians pronounced the remains those of a female child, and there can be no doubt that the poor little girl, while picking berries in the vicinity of the spot, became tired, seated herself in the shade of the opening to this horrid den, was attacked by the reptiles and killed. The discovery has shocked the whole community, and almost prostrated the stricken parents whose hearts are made to bleed anew at the thought of the horrible fate which deprived them of their child.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY EARL.

The death of the wealthy Earl of Brownlow, at the age of only 24 years, seems a sudden call from the apparent enjoyment of all worldly advantages, but has been, in reality, a relief from an existence trying indeed to the resignation of the most exemplary Christian.—Born to high rank and unbounded wealth, his life was one long struggle against the sufferings of an enfeebled constitution inherited with his birth. He never, we believe, knew a day's health; and what volumes does not that speak? But his own affliction only seemed to inspire him with the desire to confer acts of kindness and charity upon others. By the extensive circle of his family connections he was regarded with well-merited affection. To his numerous tenants and dependents he was the most just and generous of landlords and masters, and to the outer world his charity was unbounded. One instance of the latter is so striking and so illustrative that we cannot refrain from mentioning it. So delicate was he that the winters of this climate would have been at once fatal to him, and for many years he passed them at Madeira. On these occasions he used to discover individuals afflicted with the same delicacy of constitution as himself, but who were totally unable to afford the solace which wealth procured for him. These—sometimes to the number of 30 or 40—he prevailed upon to accept his "invitation upon a voyage in search of health," so he delicately termed his noble act of thoughtful kindness. From England to Madeira during the winter, and thence back to England, he took upon himself every possible charge of these poor people, including not only every enjoyment of which they were capable, but also the advantage of the first-rate medical skill which was necessary for his own case. Every packet brought every luxury possible of transportation from his numerous estates, and all was as freely at the disposal of his *protegees* as his own. He had no greater gratification than to perceive that he had been the happy means of procuring for others that glow of health which, alas, was destined never to be seen on his own cheeks. He was once described by one who knew him intimately as "the most amiable mortal breathing." He is succeeded in his title and estates—the latter estimated at £130,000 a year—by his only brother, the Hon. Adalbert Cust, a captain in the grenadier guards, and M. P. for North Shropshire.

THE FENIAN COMMANDERS.—A letter in the Dublin Freeman of Monday thus describes some of the Fenian leaders:—

Duanne, for whose arrest the Government offers £250 reward, I know intimately; he is a man of fair intelligence, pleasing address, and a native of the south of Ireland. In 1861, he joined in New York the famous 69th Regiment, commanded by Col. M. Corcoran, as private, and at Bull Run was captured with Corcoran, Bagley and other officers. After thirteen months' imprisonment in Richmond, Salisbury and New Orleans, he was exchanged, and obtained a commission in the Corcoran Legion. Colonel Leonard served under Sherman in the west, and was looked upon by his brother officers to be the most dashing fellow in the corps of General Thomas. General Burke, whose arrest I notice in a morning journal, is also a graduate of the 69th New York Regiment; private in 1861; lieutenant, 88th Regiment, 1862; captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, 1863; and for 'meritorious service' was honored by the United States Government with Brevet Brigade General, United States Volunteers. I met General B. at Tammaney Hall, New York, Nov. 9, 1866, and doubt very much that he is now in Ireland. Gen. J. P. McIvor, a young man of excellent education, commanded company I, 69th Regiment (and in whose company General Gleason was second sergeant, 1861), at Blackburn Ford, July 18, and Bull Run, July 21, 1861; lieutenant-colonel in Corcoran's Legion, 1862, colonel, 1863, and brigade-general, 1864, and was a prisoner of war with Corcoran one year. He is a gallant officer, and will, no doubt, give the Government considerable trouble before the movement is suppressed. He was in the United States on the 15th of February last. An incident in this officer's career may give you some knowledge of his coolness in action. The writer was detached, with half of his company, to skirmish with the enemy at Bull Run, and, on being recalled, was succeeded by M'Ivor's company. M'Ivor at this time was under arrest for breach of discipline, and was marching in rear of his command, when it received a volley from the rebels in ambush, and thrown into considerable confusion. M'Ivor, who was deprived of his sword, and had but a rattan in his hand, absolutely whipped half a dozen of his retreating men into the ranks, returned the enemy's fire and drove them from under cover. For this gallant deed his sword was returned by orders of General Sherman, who commanded the brigade of which the 69th formed a part; and were it not that he subsequently fell into the hands of the Confederates, would have been promoted on the field.

GARROTERS AT WORK IN TORONTO.—About half-past twelve on Saturday night a man named John Smith was attacked near the corner of Queen and Jarvis streets by four or five scamps who throttled him and robbed him of a silver watch. They were not content with robbing their victim, but amused themselves by striking him violently about the head and face. The offenders then directed their steps along Jarvis street, and at the corner of Shuter street attacked another man named William Tecter and robbed him of a valuable watch and $12 in money. Tecter shouted "murder," and called for assistance, whereupon a young lad ran toward Queen street and notified a couple of civilians. The latter ran to the place and learning that the robbers had decamped in the direction of Parliament street pursued and overtook them, and succeeded in recovering one of the watches. Constable Campbell, who heard the cries, proceeded in the direction of the disturbance, and fortunately stole a march upon three of the vagabonds at the corner of Parliament and Beech streets and took them into custody. The names are Hugh Maguire of Berkley street, Richard Kenedy, of Oak street, and James Moore of Don Street.—Subsequently another young man, named John Harrington, of Queen street east, was also taken into custody, charged with being implicated in the outrages; and both Smith and Tecter identified the four prisoners at the police station as those who had assaulted and robbed them.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* notices a remarkable case in which a bullet passed into the brain of a man who yet lives in apparently good health. It appears that Ole Eversen, a Norwegian, about sixteen years of age, a private of company K, Second Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded in the head by a rifle ball on the 21st of July, 1861, just as he was entering the battle of Bull Run. He was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, and there attended by Dr. James M. Lewis, the surgeon of his regiment, who had also been captured. Dr. Lewis and several doctors decided that any attempt to remove the ball, which had plainly lodged in the brain, would end fatally, and therefore contented themselves with dressing the wound, which soon healed up, although it would open at intervals and discharge a good deal of offensive matter. After a year's imprisonment the man was exchanged, went home to work on a farm, where he seemed to get entirely well. A year afterward he re-enlisted, served during remainder of the war, and is to-day on his farm, hale and hearty, with every prospect of a long life before him, and feeling no further ill effects from the bullet in his brain than an occasional headache.

AN ARAB WEDDING BY MOONLIGHT.

Anxious to do their guests honor, the good tempered Arabs had fetched us chairs from the fort and spread carpets under them, and when we were seated the men, boys of the village squatted around in a large circle, enveloped in their white burnouses, looking like so many volcanoes, as the smoke of cigarette, emerged from the heads of those garments. In one part of the circle a fire was lighted for coffee making; in another, close to ourselves, a carpet of plaited grass was laid, and behind all, in the shadow of the hut, one could see a dim group of forms in dark dresses and trusted veils, from which every minute a little tinkle of laughter or the sound of bracelets or bugles rolling together, sufficed to tell us that the ladies of the place were, as usual, all alive about the interesting occasion. Then, coffee being served, the drums went at it again, and the pipes blew vigorously, the drums advancing and the pipes retreating, and vice versa, as in a quadrille, till, with an especially loud flourish, drums and pipes changed places, and the jackals, who had been joined in, gave up the evening as quite spoiled for hunting, and went howling up the ravine. The music was rude, but of a singular charm and character for all that, and seemed to excite the Arabs to boundless delight. One pulled my sleeve and whispered 'Isn't it beautiful!' By-and-by a last wailing scream of the pipes and an earnest rappeal of the goatskins was answered by a shrill cry from the women behind us, whereupon the ring opened, and into it glided the moonlight, Fathma the best dancer of her tribe, and "chief maiden" to the invisible bride. Fathma is sixteen, *petite*, slight graceful as a gazelle dark as the brown patches on its muzzle; with large eyes like a gazelle's, shining in the moonlight, and teeth as white as the lemon flowers strung in her black tresses. They are tied up with a handkerchief of black and silver, and she wears besides a long white robe, which hides her feet, and a bodice of white and silver, opened between her bosom the sleeves of which came down far beyond her hands, leaving lappets which she waves as she commences the marriage dance. The marriage dance, I regret to say, was sometimes too decidedly *scantee* to describe a *pas a pas*; but if ever grace and apparent innocence could excuse the plain significance of every look, gesture and movement in such a ballet de facination, pretty Fathma's might. First, with subtile, rhythmical, and almost serpent-like wreathings of her little body, she led the drums and pipes round the ring; then she glided to one end of it, and her light figure throbbed and palpitated with the quicker but perfectly graduated action of growing passion till, though her feet could not be seen to move, her form paced up and down in the moonlight eloquent of what Arabs mean by love with every shudder and musical vibration of the young limbs and bosom. By-and-by she ceased from this part of the dance with a quick tremble of her body, and with an indiscribably graceful and languid *abandon* of attitude and while a deep sigh of "Wah! wah! ya Allah!" went round the burnouses, the women raised the shrill cry again. The Fathma executed a *pas* for the special benefit of her visitors—dancing in front of each of us, and touching each—upon which, as in courtesy and gallantry bound, we put a piece of money upon her forehead, which was transferred to some deep receptacle in her bosom; the drums and pipes proclaiming each gift, and the ladies outside making us blush by their excited acknowledgements. These coins, and those given by relations go to the bride, who remained all this time concealed; and as etiquette and fatigue alike demanded it, we rose and left Fathma refreshing herself with coffee, getting a glimpse as we passed out of the unveiled faces of the women; and the bridal drums were banging still, and the pipes rivaling them, when we fell asleep.

Among other marvels to be sent to the Paris Exhibition, Switzerland is about to forward the famous reliquaries given by Charlemagne to the Abbey of St. Maurice (Valais.) One of them is large onyx vase, with figures in relief; the other, formed of the precious metals and Arabic enamels, is, according to tradition, a present formerly made to Charlemagne by the Caliph Harounat-Raschild.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says all anxiety about the wheat crop may now be dismissed, as that crop is in good condition, and doing well. A Louisville paper says not only in Kentucky but in Tennessee also, the wheat crop is more extensive than is usually seen, and promises an abundant yield. The Illinois State journal learns that the wheat in Sangamon and adjoining counties looks finely, better than during the corresponding season for several years. The winter and spring thus far have been favorable for winter wheat, and farmers are expecting a large crop.

The New York *Herald* advises the colored men of the South to pay particular attention in all their meetings and conventions to prepare for the next Presidential election, and adds:—"They should start upon the right principle, and that is by nominating Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee for President and Vice President. This will have more effect than any movement they can undertake. Beecher and the other parsons have been giving advice to the colored gemmen for the last thirty years. Wade, Hamptoe, Gen. Lee, Longstreet, and the other ex-military leaders, have taken to advising them now. We think that we have a right to give them some advice too."

The emancipation of the Russian serfs is still incomplete. According to an official return just published, there were at the beginning of the present year 3,965,410 peasants still under obligation, while the number of those who had been freed from their obligations up to that date is 5,810,600.

A curious question has been raised lately as to whether the eldest sons of bishops are entitled, like the eldest sons of other peers, to admittance into the Peers' Gallery, in the House of Commons. The entree accorded to the eldest sons of lay peers is justified on the ground that they will themselves one day become legislators, which does not apply to the sons of bishops.

Victor Hugo once said of Louis Napoleon:—He lies mute and motionless, looking in the opposite direction to his object, until the hour for action comes, then he turns his head and leaps upon his prey. His policy starts out on you abruptly, at some unbended turning, pistol in hand, *at fur*.' There is in his table, in his study, a drawer, frequently open. 'He takes thence a paper, reads it to a minister. It is a decree. The minister assents or dissents, Louis Napoleon throws the paper back into the drawer, where there are many other papers, bundles of papers—the dreams of an all-potent man—shuts the drawer, takes out the key, and leaves the room without saying a word. The minister bows and retires delighted with the deference which has been paid to his opinion. Next morning the decree is in the *Moniteur*.

A man crossing the St. Lawrence, with his wife and child in a sleigh, the ice broke, and all sunk and disappeared, except the child, which was thrown upon the firm ice by the mother.

The receipts of the Atlantic Cable, from the 24th of February to the 10th of March, 15 days, amounted to £15,539, or above $5,000 a day.

E. P. Whipple has written, at the request of Mr. Fields, and essay on Dickens, which will probably appear in the next number of the Atlantic. It is said to be one of his finest productions.

In anticipation of the rise in the price of provisions in Paris during the Exhibition, Napoleon has decided that there shall be granted to the troops quartered in Paris a daily supplement of three centimes per man, and to those quartered in the neighborhood a daily supplement of two centimes per man from the 1st of April to the close of the Exhidition.

We look to Confederation as the means of relieving this country from much expense and much embarrassment. Without expressing any opinion on the propriety of British guarantees for Colonial railways, we may at least say that when, through our assistance, there is easy communication between the Colonies, there ought to be an end of British garrisons on the American continent. This is a matter on which no delicacy ought to prevent our statesmen and Parliament from speaking out. The presence of twelve or fifteen thousand men, large enough to tempt an enemy to the glory of capturing it, and not large enough to make any effectual resistance, is a danger rather than a safeguard to the Canadian people. The readiness with which the British Legislature responds to the desire of the colonists for a more effective Union ought to be met on their part by such local measures as will relieve this country from further military expenditure on their account.

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune gives an account of the adventures of a party who attempted without success to reach the top of the volcano of Orizaba in January last. They reached a height of sixteen thousand feet, when one of the party had his shoulder broken by the fall of a detached stone from above, and they were compelled to turn back. During the war with Mexico a South Carolina officer undertook the ascent. He fell paralyzed at a height of 15,000 feet. A flagstaff which is still standing was erected on the spot.

In India they pack railway carriages so full that death frequently is the result, seven or eight having died of this cause in one year on a single road.

FLIMSY GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

There is evidently great matrimonial demoralization in Chicago at this time. Applications for divorce are of daily, almost hourly, occurrence. Some of the grounds for divorce are novel, if not amusing.

One of our leading clergymen, in his pulpit this morning, in commenting upon this alarming matrimonial demoralization, related a case that came under his own observation.

During the past week a lady, hitherto regarded as highly respectable, came to him and wished to consult him, as her pastor, in relation to getting a divorce from her husband. The clergyman, greatly astonished, asked for what cause she sought a divorce. She replied that her husband when she married him, was quite wealthy, but had lately become so reduced in circumstances as to be unable to supply her with the luxuries to which she had been accustomed, and this was the whole ground for seeking a divorce. The clergyman dismissed her with a sharp admonition.

Another lady a few days since, went to a lawyer and sought his advice as to the quickest way of getting a divorce from her husband. When asked for a cause, she replied that her husband was so cross she could not tolerate him. She acknowledged that he never showed any signs of violence towards her, and that he supplied her with every necessity.

Another quite well known lady some time since sought by letter the protection of a well known banker, because her husband was unable to gratify her fashionable tastes.

But the strangest case transpired last week. The wife of a well known lake captain sought a divorce upon the ground of uncongeniality. An investigation developed the fact that the lady had never been married to the gay captain and that he had another and lawful wife living. Of course the lady got the divorce without difficulty, but failed to get what she most sought—alimony.—*Chicago paper.*

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The relations of France and Prussia are rapidly approaching a critical juncture. The immediate cause is the possession of the Dutch province of Luxemburg, but the prevalent feeling of hostility between the two countries may be traced to the jealousy and distrust engendered by the result of the war with Austria last year. Prussia, which gained unlooked-for acquistions of territory by that war, now finds it necessary to strengthen her frontier towards France. Lately she made a proposition to the King of Holland either to enter the North German Confederation as representing the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg, or to cede a portion of those provinces to Prussia. In the former case the military forces of the provinces would be entirely under the direction of Prussia as the head of the confederation, and in the latter the fortresses in the provinces would become the property of Prussia—so that either proposition being accepted by Holland, Prussia would greatly strengthen her French frontier and erect an important barrier to the entrance of French troops into Germany in case of war with the Confederation. The French Government, through its diplomatic representative at the Hague, used every effort to defeat the aims of Prussia; and, if the report in the cable despatches this morning be true, it has succeeded in this object. It is stated that the sale of Luxemburg at an early date is probable—not to Prussia, but to France. If this statement prove to be correct, there will be an additional incentive to war between the two powers, and indeed the proposed cession would without doubt at once cause a rupture. Prussia cannot remain a quiet spectator of the transfer from Dutch keeping to that of France of highly important strategic positions which she herself wishes to obtain and which she deems necessary to a perfect defence against possible French aggression. On the other hand, if Luxemburg were ceded to Prussia, France would regard it as a menace, the resenting of which would be demanded by the keen sensitiveness of the French people, who are already excited at the immense strides made by Prussia within the past year. On both sides the elements of discord are active, and it will require all the energy of the peaceably disposed to avert a violent outbreak.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Stanley's assurance that no unfriendly answer has been received from Washington on the subject of the Alabama claims justifies us, in the opinion of the *Times*, in still looking forward to an honorable settlement of the whole dispute. Having once expressed our readiness to consider whatever grievance may have been sustained by the United States through the default of our Government, we may dismiss from our minds any anxiety as to the ultimate restoration of cordiality between the two countries. Sooner or later, and more or less graciously, the American Government and people will meet us half-way. In spite of much loose talk and writing about the Alabama claims being a "simple matter of debit and credit," we do them more justice than to suppose that in their view it is chiefly a pecuniary question. Without affecting to make light of the damage inflicted on American commerce by the depredations of the Alabama, and still more by the panic she inspired among shipowners, we do not doubt for a moment that a sense of injury, rather than a sense of loss, is the motive of these claims. If the seizure of a single British merchantman by Spain has roused the spirit of Englishmen, we can well understand what must have been the feelings of Americans as they heard of one ship after another being captured and burnt by the Alabama. Widely as the two cases differ in almost all other particulars, the indignation kindled in this country by a high-handed denial of justice to British subjects by a foreign Power may help us to appreciate the indignation kindled in America by the revenge of privateers issuing from our ports with the connivance, as every one then believed, of our Government. We have more than once admitted, and we now admit again, that sufficient allowance was not made for this natural sentiment, and that a conciliatory tone on the part of Lord Russell would have been more generous and more politic than a dry repudiation of legal liability. Lord Russell himself, in approving the course taken by his successor, has virtually made the same admission, and the whole affair now stands on a new footing. There is no longer any obstacle on our side to an amicable compromise. Great Britain is ready to balance accounts with the United States, and to pay the compensation, if any, which an impartial umpire may find to be due from her. She has consented to waive the reasons alleged by Lord Russell against a judicial revision of Imperial Acts, and complied, so far, with Mr. Seward's original proposal. More than this a nation cannot do, and the United States Government will not throw away an advantage, which is for them political as well as diplomatic, by rejecting so just an offer. We do not forget, indeed, that a certain spirit of hostility to England has been lately manifested by the House of Representatives. Votes expressive of sympathy with the people in Ireland and Canada in their struggle for nationality have passed the House. If such a resolution had been carried by our own House of Commons, or even by the American Senate, considerable significance must have been attached to it. In the House of Representatives, on the contrary, it probably means little or nothing beyond a bid for the "Irish vote," the competition for which is, perhaps, the most degrading influence in American politics. But this is not all. Nothing can be more unjust than to estimate either political opinion or political morality in America by the public acts of its politicians. The error is almost inevitable, because it is they, and they alone, who come under the notice of the ordinary English reader; but that it is an error is attested by the experience of all who have visited the United States. In America it is the people that is great, and the greatness of the people seems to dwarf the character of its political leaders.

A Poor Boy Inherits Fifty Thousand Dollars.—About eight years ago, says the Memphis Bulletin, of March 13th, a youth named Timothy Griffin left his mother's house in Toronto, in company with two other lads, for a tour in the United States. Not one of them had at that time attained his fourteenth year, but they thought they were well able to go forth and seek their fortune among the Yankees. The three young adventurers first visited Detroit, where they got situations as "bell boys" in a hotel, and after a short time they left for pastures new. Chicago, Cincinnatti, St. Louis, and other places were visited, and when the war broke out they became separated. Griffin continued to follow the pursuits of a civil life, and at the termination of the war he found his way to Memphis, and the first that was really known of him here was that he, after seven years' wanderings, had settled down to steady employment, and had obtained a situation on the Memphis and Ohio railroad as a brakesman. He pursued his calling diligently, saving up all the money that was in his power, not having the slightest idea that fortune was about to play a pleasant freak upon him. There was, however, good fortune in store for him who had so early wandered from home, for on Monday he had received a letter from his mother, requesting his immediate return to Canada, as his grandfather had died and left him a legacy of fifty thousand dollars. He immediately tendered his resignation, and yesterday left by train for the Queen's dominions to secure his legacy.

The Paris Exhibition will have a host of royal visitors. The King and Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Humbert, of Italy, Prince Oscar, of Sweden, the Prince of Orange, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the King of Sweden, are all expected to be present.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 24, 1867.

The Partial Elections, where contests took place, resulted as follows:—

In the Third District of Queen's County the state of the Poll is:

	Coles.	Ross.
Lot 48,	112	21
Fort Augustus,	270	4
Scotch Fort,	256	
Lot 34,	140	
Lot 33,	73	
	851	25

In the Second District of King's County the vote is, we think, nearly thus:—

	Reilly	Whelan	McCormack	McEwen
Red House,	42	106	93	5
Head Bay,	246	167	348	36
Morell,	111	108	73	114
Carey's	103	77	46	90
	502	458	560	245

The result of the election in the Second District of King's County has taken a good many people by surprise, and none more so than ourselves. It was against Mr. Reilly's own inclination that he consented to enter the field this time. At the earnest solicitations, however, of over six hundred electors, we consented, at the last hour, to be put in nomination; but in doing so, we had not the remotest idea of pitting ourselves against the Queen's Printer. The electors, of St. Peter's, however, accepted our nomination in that light, and have returned Messrs. McCormack and Reilly as their representatives for the next four years. This decision on the part of the independent electors of the Second District of King's County, has given mortal offence to a few plotting Confederates about Charlottetown, and already there are rumors of an attempt to upset the election upon the merest quibble. The manner in which this is to be done is already known to us, and we are perfectly unconcerned about it. We are not the least alarmed about a third appeal to the electors if *forced* upon them by the supercilious conduct of a few Confederate snobs and their abettors. If any of them, or any champion they may put forward, is desirous of testing his popularity and the sense of the District upon Confederation, the free and independent vote of St. Peter's, which returned Mr. Reilly, will be set aside, and a third election within a few months will be resorted to. We should have no fear for the result. We trust, however, that no factious or mean opposition will be offered to the return of Messrs. McCormack and Reilly, who have won their seats after a fair and honorable contest,—especially ourselves, as we have never, during the whole campaign, said one word, or written one line, or used any undue influence, against any of the candidates. We offer these remarks to show the electors of St. Peter's the manner in which they are threatened to be disfranchised and annoyed, and to prepare them against surprise and treachery. The nine day's wonder which exists at Mr. Whelan's defeat will, if left to itself, die out within that time, and the best thing that that gentleman and his friends can do is to candidly recognise the fortune of war as we did at the General Election, and bow to the decision of the people. Various rumors have been afloat about "unseen influences" being at work against Mr. Whelan. We are prepared to prove, by the poll books and the requisition which we received, that there is no foundation in truth for them; and we are prepared to go further and *prove* that the "unseen influences" were diligently employed rather against than for us. Honesty, in fact, and consistency, in politics as well as in the various other relations of life, have ruled the election. These are the "unseen influences" which have decided the contest. We are grateful to the electors for the honor which they have conferred upon us. Humble as we are, we have, since placed in the position of a journalist, endeavored to pursue an honest and consistent course upon public matters, by advocating what we considered the rights of the people and the best interests of the colony. We regard the honor conferred upon us in the light of approbation upon the part of kind friends for the course we have pursued, and a declaration on the part of the electors of the Second District of King's County that the highest positions are opened in this colony to any young man who conducts himself properly, and who has the ambition to aspire, and the ability to attain, to such positions. The confidence which has been reposed in us we shall never knowingly forfeit. Had we listened to the tempting bribes held forth to us previous to the last election, to lead us from the path of honor, we might have enjoyed a fat office to-day at the expense of the good opinion of our friends and supporters; but as we resisted that, so we trust that in the future we shall pursue an equally straightforward course, nor ever descend to anything which should make us ashamed to meet either friend or foe in the face.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

The Legislature has been now been sitting for nearly a week. Most of that time has been taken up in certain routine duties, such as the appointment of Committees, the reception of Tenders, &c. The real business of the session has yet to be grappled with, but we suppose that several days will be wanted in discussing the Governor's Speech. The discussion upon this document commenced on Monday evening last, and is continued from day to day, for the very purpose, it would seem of deferring the business of the Colony as long as possible. The Land Question, in all its details, from the days of Escheat down to the present hour, is gone over with a minuteness that does honor to the memory of the debaters. The "Posse Commitatus," the troops, Confederation, and a thousand other matters which have nothing to do with the Governor's speech, are hashed and rehashed, for the apparent purpose of swelling the "Parliamentary Reporter." But the real business of the country, as we have said, is yet to be disposed of. The debating powers of the Government will, even without the assistance of the Leader, the Hon. Mr. Coles, suffer nothing from a contrast with those of the Opposition. With anything like tact and judgment, the task of governing will be an easy one to the majority. We expect, therefore, from them many benefical measures before the Legislature rises, which we suppose will be about the third week in May. We give in to-day's paper a summary of the House proceedings, which we will continue to do until the whole are disposed of. The Legislative debates will be given with as little delay as possible. One favorable feature about the present House is that there is not that awe amount of whiskey-drinking going on which characterised former years. This, we say, augurs well for the business of the country.

Sheriffs.—The names of the Sheriffs for the coming year will be found in to-day's paper. We have nothing to say to the gentlemen who have been appointed for Queen's and Prince Counties; but we happen to know that a more unpopular selection than that of John A McLean, Esq., could not be made in King's County. If the exercise of the undue influence of the Ledger in contested elections, qualifies him for the important office of Sheriff, then he is entitled to it; but we think that some more substantial reasons should exist for his appointment. We should be glad to know that merit alone was the cause of his election. Under the circumstances, however, there seems to us to be more political reasons for the appointment than otherwise.

Fat Beef.—Mr. Patrick Blake had, for sale in the Market House, on Saturday last, four carcases of beef, the total weight of which amounted to 4950 lbs. or an average of 1237½ lbs. This beef sold readily for 1s. per lb, and for quality has never been equalled in Charlottetown. Mr. Blake deserves credit for sustaining the character of the Charlottetown Market, for good meat

☞ The new Road Commissioners have been all appointed. The last batch were appointed at the meeting of the Executive Council, on the 16th inst., before the partial elections.

The Steamship *Alhambra*, arrived at this Port, from Boston on Monday evening last—being her first trip for the season.

P. E. Island Steam Navigation Co.—The Steamers "Princess of Wales" and "Heather Bell," belonging to the above Company, are now fully equipped in every department, and ready to resume their usual trips to and from this port and the neighboring Provinces, so soon as the Gulf is clear of ice. We believe that there is not a better arranged and better officered line of steamers in any section of the Maritime Provinces, than those referred to—and we trust that the travelling public will not only avail themselves of the superior accommodation offered for the easy and rapid transmission from place to place, but that the shareholders may realize a handsome profit in their praiseworthy undertaking, and thereby be induced at some future period to extend their line to other parts of the Island, where steam communication may be required. We are bold to assert that the fullest confidence can be placed in the gentlemen commanding those steamers, and hope that instead of the units who have travelled over this route increasing to tens, that the tens may be increased to hundreds, during the approaching summer.—*R. Weekly.*

Serious Accident.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst. as Mr. Henry Maxwell, of Centreville, Bedeque, was engaged in goose-shooting, his gun unfortunately burst, the breech striking him on the forehead. He did not appear to suffer much from the effects of the concussion until the 16th, when he complained of his brain being cold. On the 17th, medical assistance being called in, he was found to be in a state of lockjaw. He was immediately put under the influence of chloroform, the wound examined, and some fifteen pieces of the fractured skull removed. The wound was then bandaged up, but after consciousness was restored, lockjaw returned accompanied with great pain, until death terminated his sufferings on the morning of Tuesday, the 18th instant. We deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives.—*Pat.*

Fatal Accident—A distressing and fatal accident occurred at Indian River on Wednesday last. A young man named William Wallace, son of Mr. George Wallace, of Indian River, being about to go to the woods to make shingles, with some neighbouring young men, thought he would take a gun with him, in case an opportunity might offer to shoot something. When near the house of Mr. Stephen McLellan, having loaded, capped, and left the gun at full cock, he rested the butt on the ground, and leaned his arm upon the muzzle, when the weapon exploded and shattered his arm above the elbow. Dr. Homer was called, and amputated the limb; but the shock received was too much for the system to bear, and he died that night. This should serve as a warning to all persons in the habit of handling firearms, to be careful. In fact they can never be *too careful.*—*S. Progress.*

The steam tannery of W. B. Dawson, Ch'Town, P. E. Island, does a yearly business of over £40,000. The most of his hides are imported from South America. Manufactures have been "looking up" in the "tight little Island" the last few years, and from all we can learn it is not one whit behind its sister cities in the other Provinces in this branch of enterprise and industry. Woollen mills are established all over the Island, and the cloth turned out is superior to any manufactured in the lower Provinces.—*Hx. Rep.*

We understand that a meeting will be held in the Armory (Pope's building), this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Highland Volunteer Company. We cordially approve of this movement. The Scotchmen of other cities have their Volunteer Companies, and we see no reason why Charlottetown should be an exception.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, April 18, 1867.

This day, at three o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor—in the midst of a drifting snow-storm from the North-east—came down from Government House and opened both branches of the Legislature.—His Excellency was received at the Province Building by a Guard of Honor, composed of several companies of Volunteers, and by a detachment of the 4th King's Own, stationed in Garrison here, under command of Capt. Boyce. The day was exceedingly stormy, notwithstanding there were a large number of people present. His Excellency, on taking his seat, immediately summoned the attendance of the Lower House to the Bar of the Council Chamber. That body having appeared at the Bar, were directed to return to their own Chamber and make choice of a Speaker. This they did immediately after, electing the Hon. Joseph Wightman to the Chair. The House of Assembly, with their new Speaker, again proceeded up to the Bar of the Council Chamber, and His Excellency having approved of their choice of Speaker, was pleased to open the Legislature with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The time at which it was deemed advisable to dissolve the last Assembly, and the ministerial arrangements which were the result of the General Elections, have prevented me from summoning you at an earlier period for the discharge of your legislative duties.

Although the lateness of your meeting must be attended with inconvenience to you, I rely with confidence upon your devoting sufficient time to mature such measures as the exigencies of the Colony and its public service may require.

During the recess, the purchase of extensive estates has been effected—the particulars of which will be laid before you.

I do not fail to observe the general desire evinced by the tenantry to obtain the fee simple of their land by the purchase of their farms. My efforts are, therefore, directed towards extending the action of the Land Purchase Bill to such parts of this Island as have not yet participated in its benefits, and I shall endeavor, under its provisions, to buy out the interest of the remaining proprietors in the comparatively small portion of the land which is now held under leasehold tenure. The means of providing funds for this purpose will require your serious consideration.

The important question of Education will again be submitted for your consideration, with the view of improving the position of the school-teachers, and otherwise rendering the law now in force on this subject more efficient and more extensively useful.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The public accounts for the past year will be laid before you. The revenue has increased, but the expenditure has been largely in excess of ordinary years, on account of the purchase of the estates to which I have alluded, and the amount required for military purposes.

The estimates for the present year will be laid before you. They have been framed with due regard to economy.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The advantages to be derived from the development of local industry and from improvements in agriculture, are well worthy of your attention, and I shall be glad to co-operate with you in such measures as you may devise for the advancement of these interests.

The serious loss incurred by the total unfitness of the highways to support the yearly-increasing traffic, renders it absolutely necessary that the whole question should undergo a thorough investigation, with a view to the adoption of a better system. Your experience will enable you to select the most appropriate means of collecting information on this important subject as a preliminary step to future legislation.

In the discharge of my duties for the welfare of the Colony, I now leave you to the direction of your good sense.

Hon. Members of the Assembly having returned to their seats, His Excellency's Speech was again read from the Chair, after which the House proceeded to business.

The Hon. Attorney General proposed that John McNeill, Esq., be re-appointed Clerk. The Hon. Mr. Haviland stated that he had great pleasure in supporting the nomination of Mr. McNeill, who, he said, had discharged the important duties of that office with remarkable efficiency in previous Parliaments; and he, (Hon. Mr. H.) congratulated the House on the circumstance that that gentleman's ability and experience were now again fortunately available for the service of the present Assembly, which had a larger than ordinary proportion of new Members.

Moved by Hon. B. Davies, seconded by the Hon Mr. Howlan, that Mr. Kenneth Morrison be appointed Assistant Clerk.

Hon Mr. Duncan moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Breckep, that Mr. Joseph M. Dixon be Assistant Clerk, which amendment was negatived on the following division:—

Yeas—Hons. Duncan, McAulay, Henderson, Haviland; Messrs. Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken, Ramsay, Green, McLellan—11.

Nays—Hons. Davies, Laird, Howlan, Hensley, Kelly, Calbeck; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Jenkins, McNeill, Arsenaux—14.

The Hon. Mr. Haviland then moved that Mr. F. W. Hughes be appointed Assistant Clerk.

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, McAulay; Messrs. Green, Brecken, Yeo, Owen, McLennan, Ramsay—8.

Against it—Hons. Davies, Laird, Howlan, Hensley, Kelly, Calbeck, Henderson, Duncan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Jenkins, McNeill, Arsenaux, Prowse—17.

Hon. Mr. Henderson moved that Mr. John McLeod, of Orwell, be Assistant Clerk, which motion, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Duncan, was also negatived, on the same division as the first amendment, namely, yeas 11, nays 14.

The question was then put on the original motion, that Mr. Kenneth Morrison be appointed Assistant Clerk, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, that Nicholas Conway, Esq., be appointed Sergeant-at-arms.—Mr. Green moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Yeo, that A. H. Yates, Esq., be Sergeant-at-Arms. The question being put, the amendment was negatived on the following division:—

Yeas—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, Duncan, McAulay; Messrs. Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—11.

Nays—Hons. Hensley, Calbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Dr. Jenkins, McNeill, Arsenaux—14.

On motion of Dr. Jenkins, seconded by Hon. Mr. Calbeck, Mr. Richard Pickard was appointed Messenger to the House.

Mr. Patrick Furlong was appointed Door-keeper, and Mr. P. Moan, Assistant do.

Hon. Attorney General moved that Mr. David Laird be Chief Reporter of the House during the present Session, with leave to employ Mr. Robert Gordon and Mr P S McGowan as his Assistants.

Hon Mr Haviland objected to the House naming any Assistants for the Reporter, and contended that he should be allowed to employ whom he pleased to assist him, as he (the Chief Reporter) alone was responsible for the due performance of the work. He (Hon Mr H) therefore moved, in amendment, that all after the word "employ" be struck out of the Hon Attorney General's motion, and the word "Assistants" be inserted in lieu thereof.

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, McAulay; Messrs Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—10.

Against it—Hons. Hensley, Calbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan, Messrs Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Dr. Jenkins, Cameron, McNeill, Arsenaux, —14.

On motion of the Hon Attorney General, Mr Archibald McNeill was appointed Summary Reporter to the House, his duty being to furnish each Member of the House daily with a printed Summary of the previous day's proceedings.

Hon Attorney General moved, seconded by Hon Mr Howlan, that D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., be Law Clerk to which Mr. Green submitted an amendment, seconded by Mr Brecken, that W. M. Howe, Esq., be Law Clerk. The question being put, the amendment was negatived as follows:—

Yeas—Hon Haviland, Henderson, Duncan, McAulay; Messrs Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—11.

Nays—Hon Attorney General, Calbeck, Davies, Laird, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs Bell, Kickham, P Sinclair, G Sinclair, Cameron, Dr Jenkins, McNeill, Arsenaux—14.

Committee to prepare the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Hon Mr. Kelly; Messrs P Sinclair, G Sinclair, Bell, Dr Jenkins, Arsenaux, Kickham.

Committee on Public Accounts—Messrs G Sinclair, Bell, P Sinclair; Hon Mr Kelly, and Messrs Owen, Prowse and Yeo.

The usual standing Committees of the House were then named, after which, on motion of the Hon Mr Howlan, the Rev Thomas Duncan was unanimously appointed Chaplain.

Hon Attorney General presented a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor desiring the House to adjourn over Good Friday.

The House accordingly adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, April 20.

Hon. Attorney General, Chairman of the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders for the government of the House, presented the Report of said Committee, which report, having been read at the Clerk's table, was committed to a Committee of the whole House.—

Mr. George Sinclair in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Haviland suggested the propriety of incorporating, among the Standing Rules of the House, that important rule relative to the Initiation of Money Votes, which, at the suggestion of the Imperial Government, had been adopted by the late Government. He would, therefore, move that the Rule referred to be placed among the Standing Rules of the House.

Hon. Attorney General concurred in the remarks made by the Hon. Mr Haviland, touching the advantages of that rule, and supported the motion to add the same to the Standing Rules of the House;

Which rule reads as follows:—

"That this House will receive no petition for any sum of money, relative to the public service, nor proceed upon any motion for granting any money, but what is recommended by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

Motion agreed to.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Committee to prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, presented and read said Draft Address, which, having been received, was ordered to be made the order of the day on Monday next and is as follows:

To His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency:

1. We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of P. E. Island, beg respectfully to tender our thanks for the Speech with which your Excellency opened the present Session.

2. Although the late time at which it was deemed advisable to dissolve the last Assembly, and the ministerial arrangements resulting from the General Election, prevented your Excellency from summoning us at an earlier period than the present, your Excellency may rely upon our willingness to devote a sufficient time to mature such measures as the exigencies of the Colony and the public service may require.

3. We shall be glad to receive from your Excellency the particulars of the purchase of Estates which have been effected during the recess.

4. We have observed in common with your Excellency the general desire evinced by the tenantry to obtain the Fee Simple of their lands, by the purchase of their farms, and we therefore rejoice to learn that your Excellency's efforts will continue to be directed towards extending the operations of the Land Purchase Bill to such parts of the Island as have not yet participated in its benefits. We trust that the remaining Proprietors of Township Lands, who have not as yet evinced a disposition to part with their lands under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill on fair and liberal terms, will see the advisability now of forwarding your Excellency's views in that respect; and we can assure your Excellency that we are fully impressed with the importance of making every exertion to extinguish the feudal tenure, and secure to the occupant of the soil a more independent interest in his labour and improvements. The means of providing funds for the foregoing object shall receive our careful and serious consideration.

5. The important question of Education shall receive our deliberate attention whenever it shall be brought before us, whether it be with the view of improving the position of the School Teachers, or otherwise rendering the law now in force relating to Education more efficient and more extensively useful to the inhabitants of the Colony.

6. We are gratified to learn from your Excellency that the Revenue has increased, and we thank your Excellency for the assurance that the public accounts for the past year will be laid before us, which will inform us as to the sums paid for the purchase of the Estates already alluded to, and the amounts expended for military purposes, which your Excellency informs us have caused the expenditure to be largely in excess of ordinary years.

7. We shall be prepared to grant the necessary supplies for the public service as soon as the accounts for the past and the estimates for the current year shall have been laid before us.

8. We acknowledge fully the great advantages to be derived from the development of local industry and improvements in agriculture. The subject is well worthy of, and shall receive, our constant attention as the Representatives of the people; and we thank your Excellency for informing us that you will gladly co-operate with us in such measures as we may devise for the advancement of those interests.

9. We agree with your Excellency that the whole question of the construction and management of the highways, and the expenditure of public moneys thereon, requires a thorough investigation, and we shall endeavor to obtain reliable information on this most important subject as a preliminary step to future legislation.

10. We assure your Excellency that you may rely with confidence upon our zeal for the welfare of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Howlan, Chairman of the Committee to receive tenders for printing the Parliamentary Reporter, submitted the report of said Committee, stating that they had received tenders from Messrs. John Ings, W. Malone, and David Laird, and recommending that the tender of Mr. D. Laird, being the lowest, be accepted.

Hon. Mr. Davies, Chirman of the Committee to receive tenders for printing the Journals of the Session, submitted a Report, stating that tenders had been received from Messrs. W. Malone, H. Cooper, J. Ings, and George T. Hazard, and recommending that the tender of Mr Hazard to print the Journals on superior English paper, same as specimen submitted, at 19s. 6d. per sheet, be accepted.

House adjourned till Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, April 22.

Hon. Attorney General moved that the House do adopt the usual Resolution touching the distribution of a certain number of copies of the Journals.

In submitting which, he observed that it would be necessary to forward copies to the Governmental departments of the Provinces recently Confederated.

Hon. Mr. Haviland asked the hon. Attorney General if he admitted that Confederation was a fixed fact.

ensley, Calbeck, Laird, Davies,
s Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G.
Cameron, McNeill, Arseneaux,

on Attorney General, Mr Archi-
pointed Summary Reporter to th
to furnish each Member of t
rinted Summary of the previo

ral moved, seconded by Hon M
. Reddin, Esq., be Law Clerk
bmitted an amendment, seconde
W. M. Howe, Esq., be Law
being put, the amendment was

d, Henderson, Duncan, McAuley;
en, McLennan, Owen, Prowse,

ney General, Calbeck, Davies,
n; Messrs Bell, Kickham, P Sin-
Cameron, Dr Jenkins, McNeill,

are the Address in answer to His
—Hon Mr. Kelly; Messrs P Sin-
l, Dr Jenkins, Arseneaux, Kick-

lic Accounts—Messrs G. Sinclair,
on Mr Kelly, and Messrs Owen,

g Committees of the House were
hich, on motion of the Hon Mr
omas Duncan was unanimously ap-

eral presented a message from His
enant Governor desiring the House
d Friday.
ingly adjourned until Saturday at

SATURDAY, April 20.

GENERAL, Chairman of the Commit-
tes and Orders for the government
ted the Report of said Committee,
been read at the Clerk's table, was
mittee of the whole House,—

LAIR in the Chair.

ND suggested the propriety of in-
the Standing Rules of the House,
relative to the Initiation of Money
suggestion of the Imperial Govern-
nted by the late Government. He
ave that the Rule referred to be
anding Rules of the House.

GENERAL concurred in the remarks
Mr Haviland, touching the advan-
nd supported the motion to add the
g Rules of the House;
as follows:—
will receive no petition for any sum
to the public service, nor proceed
r granting any money, but what is
e Lieutenant Governor in Council.'

TERNOON SESSION.

Chairman of the Committee to pre-
answer to His Excellency's Speech,
said Draft Address, which, having
ordered to be made the order of
next and is as follows:

y George Dundas, Esquire, Lieut.
&c.

OUR EXCELLENCY:

esty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the
of P. E. Island, beg respectfully
ks for the Speech with which your
the present Session.

late time at which it was deemed
ve the last Assembly, and the minis-
s resulting from the General Elec-
ur Excellency from summoning us
d than the present, your Excellency
willingness to devote a sufficient
ch measures as the exigencies of the
lic service may require.

glad to receive from your Excellency
the purchase of Estates which have
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served in common with your Excel-
desire evinced by the tenantry to ob-
e of their lands, by the purchase of
e therefore rejoice to learn that your
s will continue to be directed towards
rations of the Land Purchase Bill to
Island as have not yet participated in
trust that the remaining Proprietors
ds, who have not as yet evinced a dis-
with their lands under the provisions
hase Bill on fair and liberal terms,
ability now of forwarding your Excel-
hat respect; and we can assure your
we are fully impressed with the im-
ng every exertion to extinguish the
and secure to the occupant of the soil
st interest in his labour and improve-
ans of providing funds for the fore-
l receive our careful and serious con-

ant question of Education shall receive
tention whenever it shall be brought
er it be with the view of improving
e School Teachers, or otherwise ren-
ow in force relating to Education more
re extensively useful to the inhabitants

tified to learn from your Excellency
has increased, and we thank your Ex-
assurance that the public accounts for
ll be laid before us, which will inform
s paid for the purchase of the Estates
to, and the amounts expended for
s, which your Excellency informs us
expenditure to be largely in excess
s.

e prepared to grant the necessary sup-
blic service as soon as the accounts for
e estimates for the current year shall
before us,
wledge fully the great advantages to be
e development of local industry and
in agriculture. The subject is well
shall receive, our constant attention as
res of the people; and we thank your
informing us that you will gladly co-
in such measures as we may devise
nment of those interests.
with your Excellency that the whole
construction and management of the
the expenditure of public moneys there-
thorough investigation, and we shall
tain reliable information on this most
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upon our zeal for the welfare of the

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MONDAY, April 22.

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of the Provinces recently Confederated.
Haviland asked the hon. Attorney General
that Confederation was a fixed fact.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply, said, certainly as far as it related to Canada and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Duncan remarked that the people of Nova Scotia were driven into Confederation without their consent—they were denied the privilege of an appeal to the Polls.

Mr. Howatt did not see the necessity of recognizing the Confederated Government, as it was termed, for it could scarcely be said that it had, as yet, an existence—certainly it was not yet in working order, and, therefore, it was unnecessary on the part of that House to give it any hasty recognition.

Hon. Mr. Davies said the fact that the Bill for Confederating Canada and the two Maritime Provinces had passed the Imperial Parliament, and had received Her Majesty's Royal assent, rendered it necessary that the House should recognize it. He thought the views of hon. members of the opposition must have been considerably modified on the question of Confederation, for it appeared that they had nominated the Hon. Mr. Haviland, who was a strong Confederate, as their Leader.

After some further remarks from hon. members, the resolution was put and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Haviland remarked that the names of the new Administration had not been announced to the House, nor was it made known whom hon. members should address as Leader of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Hensley, Attorney General, replied, and read the names of His Excellency's responsible advisers. He remarked that the Hon. Mr. Coles, Colonial Secretary, and President of the Executive Council, having just been triumphantly elected by the people, would in a few days be able to take his seat as the Leader of the Government.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kelly, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's speech. Mr. Bell in the chair.

The whole Address having been read by the Chairman, the first paragraph was again read and agreed to.

When the adoption of the second paragraph was moved by the Hon. Attorney General, he remarked upon the inconvenient season at which the late Parliament was dissolved, and said that any explanatory remarks from hon. members in the opposition, especially from those who were members of the late Government, which they might choose to make, he would be glad to hear as to the cause of the late period at which the General Election took place. It had been rumored that the delay was caused by a desire to ascertain what course to adopt relative to the subject of Confederation then before the Conference held in England. It was not his desire to cast reflections on the late Government touching that point, but he contended that an explanation was desirable.

Hon. Mr. McAuley replied, to the effect, that the explanation sought for was contrary to Parliamentary usages.

Mr. Brecken—Assuming that the rumor alluded to was correct, was it not advisable that the country should know the decision of the Imperial authorities on that important subject, Confederation?

Hon. Mr. Davies was surprised at the reply given by the Hon. Mr. McAuley. It was also, he said, extraordinary to think that the Constitution of this independent Colony should be destroyed by any action that might be taken on Confederation by the Home Government. The people of this Island, he said, were misrepresented, touching their loyalty, to the authorities at home, with the view of coercing them into Confederation; and, in proof of his remarks, alluded to the bringing of a portion of Her Majesty's troops to the Colony.

A lengthy debate then ensued, in which several hon. members on both sides of the House took part.

During the debate, the Tenant Union and Political Alliance Associations, exclusion of Office-holders from the floor of the House, the Departmental system, and the principles of Responsible Government generally, were freely discussed, as were also the several actions of the Conservative and Liberal party relative to their policy in conducting the Government of the Colony since the year 1858.

Hon. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Prowse, from the Opposition, and the Hon. Mr. Laird and Mr. McNeill, from the Government side of the House, addressed the Committee for the first time. Their addresses were listened to with marked attention.

At a late hour the paragraph in the address under consideration was unanimously adopted. After which progress was reported, and the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

THE Steamer "Heather Belle" made her first trip for the season to Mount Stewart Bridge on Tuesday last. We understand that she proceeded to Pictou this morning.

☞ THE debate on the address in answer to the Governor's Speech concluded on Tuesday night—two days only having been occupied in that duty, which usually takes up a week.

CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIAN GERMANY.—After many struggles in Berlin and Potsdam during the course of the past year, justice has been done to the Catholic cause, and the Catholic schools have been acknowledged as "communal schools." The same justice has now been done in the case of the Catholic schools at Frankfort, on the Oder. The negotiations have been continued during many years, and at last the magistracy has acknowledged the duty of the "commune" to provide for the erection of a Catholic school, and has judged it expedient that the magistracy should be responsible for the education of Catholic children as well as for that of Protestants. In consequence of this, the magistrates have passed the following resolutions:—1. The voting of a sum of money for the erection of Catholic schools, to be called the "Catholic communal school." 2. To grant 430 thalers for that object. These resolutions were passed almost unanimously. In consequence of these resolutions of the magistrates, an end has been made to the Catholic school for 230 children as a private school, which for years has supplied the wants of the town, and this is the more advantageous as the uncertain means for the support of the schools and the unsuitable nature of the school-buildings rendered their gradual extinction only a matter of time. This joyful and just solution of the school-question is not only a good example to the cities of Berlin and Potsdam, but also an earnest of the energetic steps of the Government.

LUXEMBOURG.—Quite an excitement, almost amounting to a war panic, seems to have sprung up in Europe over the alleged intrigues of Louis Napoleon to obtain the province of Luxembourg. Mr. Lowe states in the House of Commons that the Prussian Government has received alarming news from Paris, and Count Bismarck was routed out of bed at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The money markets and cotton markets are thrown into confusion. In the meantime Parisian newspapers endeavor to throw cold water on the excitment, which they say is due to the imagination of newsmongers. We can tell better about that by and by.

Luxembourg, the cause or occasion of this agitation, once a State of Europe, is now divided between Belgium and the Netherlands. It lies on the Northern boundary of France. The part belonging to the Netherlands, or Dutch Luxembourg, as it is often called, has about one thousand square miles and a population of 100,000. Belgian Luxembourg, on the west of the other, has a little less population, but an area of 1695 square miles. If there is anything in the alleged movement, it is a part of the long entertained scheme to "rectify the boundries of France," and is a direct menace to Prussia.

Charlottetown is agitating, and has been for years, for increased hotel accommodation. It certainly requires it if it wishes to prepare for, not to say attract, summer travel. There is capital enough in this city, but the moneyed men lack enterprise. We have always been of the opinion that a joint stock company, to build a suitable hotel and conduct it on the most approved modern principles, would find it a very remunerative branch of business. In lieu of a large hotel, there are a number of small ones—the largest and most attractive of which is the 'Norto American,' coaducted by John Murphy, a place where the travelling public cannot fail to receive attention and satisfaction.—*Hx. Reporter.*

The following gentlemen, we understand, have been appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz:—

Hon. Francis Longworth for Queen's County.
John A McLain, Esqr, " King's "
Richard Hunt, Esq, " Prince "

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN MEXICO.—The account of the horrible massacre of the French soldiers who fell into the hands of the Mexican Liberals, which appeared in the telegraphic despatches a few weeks ago is amply confirmed by the later advices since received from Northern Mexico. The soldiers in question formed part of the detachment which left the city of Mexico with Gen. Miramon about two months ago, in order to check Escubedo's advance upon the capital, but were outnumbered, defeated, and surrendered, after a desperate resistance, under the usual conditions. Escobedo, nevertheless, denounced them as "armed foreigners," entitled to no quarter, conveniently forgetting that his own army consists, in great part, of "armed American foreigners," and forthwith ordered them to be shot. A Mexican paper, the *Weekly Ranchero*, tells the remainder of the horrible story:—

"This order," it says, "was executed on the 3rd instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, or rather the execution of 123 prisoners was finished at that hour. One by one of the prisoners were shot, and each body was left as it fell for the next victim in order to look upon. We are informed that but few of the doomed victims faltered; and when marched out for execution most of them sang the Marseillaise hymn. After the execution of San Jacinto, Gen. Escobedo ordered a ball at San Louis Potosi, in honour of the victory achieved over Miramon. It was to have been the grandest affair ever gotten up in that city. One hundred and fifty ladies were invited who were of course the 'ton of the town.' When the hour came to commence the dance, the heroes of the St. Jacinto massacre found that but fifteen ladies had responded to the invitation."

A report has since come to hand that the main forces of both parties had since fought a battle near St. Louis Potosi, in which the Imperialists has amply retrieved their previous reverse, defeating Escobedo and his Jaurists. Poetic justice would be done if Maximilian now retaliated by ordering all the American adventurers taken in arms to be shot as "armed foreigners." It would make the war horrible. But it would not make it so tempting for the class of adventurers who really put themselves without the pale of civilized society.

News by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1866.—Reported from Washington that negotiations are pending for the purchase of British America, by the United States.—Gold 135¼.—Heavy snow storm.

ST. JOHN, April 20th.—London, 18th and 19th.—Despatches here received state negotiations between France and Prussia broken off.—Napoleon strengthening his forces on the frontier, placing artillery on a war footing. Ambulances purchased for French services. Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868) to be called out first for next month. Prussia also making active military preparations. Speech of King William closing Parliament, excites distrust throughout Germany.—Consols 90¼.—Gold 138.

Latest to "Herald."

Charlottetown, April 24.

Napoleon signified willingness to accept propositions submitted by Great Powers. Prussia, however, not replied. Gladstone written a letter virtually resigning leadership of the Liberal Party.

Gold 137¼.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 22.

LONDON, 22.—Spain promises Englan full satisfaction and indemnity for seizure "Victoria," but reply to demand the case of the "Florida," continues evasive and unsatisfactory.—Gold 138¾.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have, over and over again proved the best friends to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abcesses, fistu as and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailment; bad legs, old age's great grievance, are thus readily cured without confining the patient to bed or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet and generous support so imperitavely demanded when weakening diseases attack advanced years of constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 50 cents a bottle.

As a soothing Pectoral, Brown's Bronchial Troches are advantageously employed to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges contain no form of mercury to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purposes they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success by eminent medical men in Europe

April 10 1m

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer

Travellers are always liable to sudden attacks of dysentery and cholera morbus, and these occurring when absent from home are very unpleasant. Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses, and a gill of hot water. Stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pain be severe bathe the bowels and back with the medicine, clear.

Fishermen, so often exposed to hurts by having their skin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much relieved by bathing with a little Pain killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minuets, say three or four times, and you will seldom have any trouble.

THEO. DesBRISAY,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

April 10 1m

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Civita Vechia, Italy, on the 17th March, Brigt., *Athlete*, of Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, Alexander McDonald, Master, from Falmouth, England, after a remarkably quick passage of sixteen days. All well.

BIRTH.

At Georgetown, on Monday the 16th inst, the wife of the Hon A. A. McDonald of a son.

At Souris, on the 10 ins, the wife of John McGowan, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

Of Consumption, on the 15th April, in his 36th year, Philip Leslie, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs for the port of Souris. He always enjoyed the confidence of his superiors, was much respected by the mercantile classes, and a favourite with the whole community.

At Charlottetown, on the 8th inst of inflammation of the heart, Flora, the second daughter of Mr. John McQuarrie, aged 12 years and 10 months.

At Lot 51, April 8, Catherine Murphy, wife of Richard Murphy, at the age of 75. Native of Ireland, Co., Killkenny. Emigrated to this Island in the year 1819.

At Tracadie Sand Hills, on the 21st instant, Isabella McPhee, in the 70th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

New Advertisements.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND

RESPECTFULLY requests those indebted to him to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS before he leaves for Halifax, N. S. After the middle of MAY his Book will be left with the Messrs. HAVILAND & BRECKEN for adjustment.

Charlottetown, 22nd April, 1867.

NOTICE.

SOURIS MAIL.

MR. HOOPER begs to announce to the Travelling and Commercial Public that he no longer puts up at Mr. Worth's, Kent Street.

☞ All Orders and Parcels to be forwarded by the EASTERN MAIL must, for the future, be left at his residence, next door to HENRY PALMER'S, Esq., KENT STREET, where Passengers will also find him on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday.

April 17, 1867.

Cloth Mill and Premises for Sale.

THAT eligibly situated and desirable Property, situated within three miles of Charlottetown, formerly known as Gurney's Cloth Mills. A stream of water runs nearly through the centre of the land. Being so near the City it would be a commanding position for any kind of machinery (just the place for the contemplated Flax Manufactory.) There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and Out Houses, with the Mill, which wants repairs. There is about 13 acres of Land now connected with it, but if the purchaser should desire a larger quantity, it can be extended to 24 acres or more.

BRICK YARD.

For Sale, the Brick Yard immediately adjoining the Cloth Mill. There is an extensive supply of Brick Clay on the premises. The Three Mile Stream runs through the grounds. There is some Machinery belonging to that business on the locality.

Adjoining the aforesaid grounds, and immediately fronting on the Princetown Road, several Plots of Land are offered for Sale or to Let. One acre each.

Also, on the Lower Road, adjoining the Queen's Arms, seven or eight plots of ground can be obtained for building Mechanics' houses, &c.

For further particulars apply to the owner—
JAMES D. HASZARD.

April 10, 1867.

TENDERS

for Steam Communication between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Pictou.

TENDERS are required to be sent into the Colonial Secretary's Office on or before Thursday, the 16th day of MAY next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, by any person or company who may be willing to contract to run a STEAMER once or twice a week for the Conveyance of Passengers and Freights, and Mails, if required, between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Pictou, touching at each Port going and returning, so long as the Navigation shall remain open, from the FIRST day of JUNE next, to the close of the season of 1867, and during the open season in the two following years, 1868 and 1869. The Tenderer must specify the Tonnage and Power of the Vessel to be supplied, and the amount required to be paid for the performance of the services required, and be accompanied by the names of two parties willing to become Sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

The Tender must also state what amount will be required for the present year's service alone, and also how much for one and how much for two trips in each week during the above periods.

GEORGE COLES, Col. Secretary.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1867.

For Sale!

The Schooner "Foam."

SIX Years old, and well fitted in every respect for trawling, and for prosecuting Mackerel Fishing. She was thoroughly overhauled and re-fastened last Spring, and received a new set of Spars and two coats of Copper Paint; she has a new Cotton Mainsail and Jib; the Foresail is one year old, 190 fathoms Cable, two new fishing Anchors, and is a good, strong Vessel, and a good sailer. For particulars enquire of

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1867.

St. Andrew's Hall.

THE Charlottetown AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB will give two Entertainments on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday,

April 22 and 24.

On first evening, they will appear in the great HISTORICAL DRAMA, entitled the

Earl of Warwick,

to be followed, for the first time in Charlottetown, by the truly amusing and side-splitting FARCE of

Paddy Miles's Boy.

All who wish to enjoy a good hearty laugh, will insist on seeing Paddy Miles's Boy.

Several new Songs, comic and sentimental, will be given, among others, the Southern Chorus of the "Red, White and Blue," which is quite new in Charlottetown.

A Band will be in attendance.

The usual price for admission—1s. 6d., and 3s. Tickets to be had at the Stores of Hon. P. Walker, W. R. Watson, Esq., W. H. Wilson, Esq., and at the Kent Street Book Store.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THOS. REILLY, Manager.
W. C. GRANT, Secretary.

April 10, 1867. 2ins Ex 1in

BOSTON & COLONIAL

Steamship Company.

THE STEAMERS of the above Company will resume their regular Trips between BOSTON and CHARLOTTETOWN, calling at Halifax and Strait of Canso, as soon as the Gulf is sufficiently clear of ice.

First Steamer will leave Boston about the 15th instant.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, 1st April, 1867. 7in

PUBLIC LANDS,

Late the Estates of Sir Edward Cunard, William Cunard, Esq., and James Montgomery, Esq.

Final Notice,

To Tenants and others holding Land on the above Estates.

WHEREAS several persons have neglected to avail themselves of the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, and have also omitted to pay RENT due on their respective holdings: All such persons are herewith FINALLY NOTIFIED that unless the amount of Deposit Money, being £20 per cent., on the whole amount of Purchase, or the rent now due, is paid into my Office previous to the 1st day of MAY next, distraints will be issued to the Sheriff for the recovery of all Rent due to the 1st day of May, 1867.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Office of Public Lands, April 17, 1867. } till My 1st

HERRING.

FOR SALE, 100 barrels good HERRING, at 20s. per Bbl.

Also.

150 000 Cedar Shingles, (good quality.)

TERMS—CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Reading Room Building, March 20, 1867 } 3in

Big Loaf for a Small Price!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at a reduced price,—200 barrels Extra Family FLOUR.

W. McGILL.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1867.

BUTLER'S CATECHISM

Sold by the 100.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Book Store, Kent Street, BUTLER'S CATECHISM by the dozen, or the hundred. Having printed the edition himself, he will sell them by wholesale and retail cheaper than they can be imported or purchased elsewhere in the Colony. As this is also the only edition in the Island bearing the approbation of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, it is therefore desirable that every Catholic should procure a copy of it without delay.

Also on hand, Bibles, Missals, Prayer Books, Holy Week Books, Historical, Religious, Controversial, Biographical Poetical and Scientific Works by the best authors; choice Light Literature in abundance, School Books, Stationery, Blank, Mem. and Copy Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Slates, Paper Blinds, Beads, Crosses and Medals; and a variety of other goods. Give us a call and we will give you value for your money.

E. REILLY.

January 16, 1867. 3in

FOR SALE!

SAILS, RIGGING, ANCHORS & CHAINS, suitable for a small Schooner of between 30 and 40 Tons.

Persons wishing to purchase the above, will apply at the sail-loft of Mr. J. T. LONGARD, head of Pope's Wharf.

March 13, 1866. tf

LAND FOR SALE!

IN the market, by Private Sale, 110 acres FREE LAND, on Lot 57, Dromore Settlement, adjoining the property of Mr. Patrick Coyle. This Farm is partly improved, with good Dwelling and Outbuildings thereon. Persons willing to purchase this Property will hear all particulars by applying at the "HERALD" OFFICE.

March 27, 1867. 1m

65 ACRES OF LEASEHOLD LAND

FOR SALE AT

DE SABLE.

THE Subscriber will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at NEIL STEWART'S, DE SABLE, on THURSDAY, the 18th of APRIL inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m, 50 acres of LAND, situate to the East of De Sable River, 20 acres of which are clear and in a high state of cultivation; the rest being covered with a good growth of Firewood and Lengers.

He will also offer at Auction on the same day, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, 15 acres of Leasehold Land, near McCalder's Forge, on which are a Dwelling House and Barn, and a never-failing Well of Water at the door. This Property being situated near the Post Road, and only two miles from Crapaud Wharf, would make an excellent stand for a man of business or a tradesman.

Also, after the sale of the land there will be offered at Auction:

3 Cows, 10 Sheep, 1 Mare in foal, 1 Filly, (one year old) 1 Cart and Cart Harness, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Plough, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 1 set Harness, 1 Buffalo Robe, 2 Pigs, and a few other small articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS FOR THE FARMS:—Half the purchase money on the 1st of next November, and the other half in two equal instalments on the 1st of November in the two years following.

For the Stock, etc., under 20s. Cash on delivery; over 20s. a credit of seven months on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

EDWARD HARRINGTON.

De Sable, April 3, 1867.

For Sale!

A DARK BAY STUD HORSE, sired by "Sambo," rising 4 years old, and 15 hands 3 inches high. He is splendid in style and action, and will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper. Apply to

JOSEPH HARRINGTON,
Hope River, Lot 22.

April 3, 1867. 3in

FOR SALE.

THAT Large and Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, the property of JOHN EGAN, late of Charlottetown, Plasterer, deceased, at present in the occupation of Professor Inglis, together with the land belonging to the same, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, Ninety-three feet, and on the street called Longworth street, one hundred and forty-one feet. This property is pleasantly situated at the entrance of the St. Peter's Road, and is well adapted for a family residence. Possession can be given at any time after the 1st MAY next.

If the above Property be not sold by Private Sale before the second day of MAY next, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

For particulars of Sale apply to the undersigned.

D. BRENAN,
R. REDDIN,
Executors.

Dated this 2d day of April, 1867.

"Flying Frenchman."

THIS favorite Horse, known to be the best-blooded Canadian on the Island, a sure sire, and whose stock commands the highest prices, will travel the following route during the coming season:—Commencing on Monday, the 29th April, leaves home and goes through Monaghan Road, and will stand at Mr. Fletcher's. Tuesday, the 30th, will go through Johnston's River. May 1st, will stand at Southport. May 2d, will stand 3 hours at Daniel Edmonds', Squaw Bay, and at Richard Green's same night. May 3d, 3 hours at William Praught's, and then home through Vernon River. May 4th, at his own stable. Monday, May 6th, 3 hours at Finley's, New Perth; then at Cardigan Bridge. May 7th, at John Walker's Launching. May 8th, 3 hours at Alex. Dingwell's, Bay Fortune, and at Murphy's, Red House, same night. May 9th, 3 hours at Wm. Larkin's, Birch Hill; and at Geo. McInnis's, Head St. Peter's Bay, same night. May 10th, through St. Peter's Road, to Thos. Pendergast's, Saturday, May 11th, through Baldwin's Road; and same evening, at his own stable.

This route will be continued once a fortnight until the 12th of July.

JOHN MAHER.

Barrens, Lot 49, April 3, 1867.

OYSTERS, FRESH OYSTERS.

AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON

THE Subscriber has opened a NEW OYSTER SALOON, under the above name, conducted on Temperance Principles, on POWNAL STREET, near the corner of Grafton and Pownal streets. A room (with private entrance) furnished expressly for LADIES.

FAMILIES supplied with Fresh Oysters, on reasonable terms, and all orders punctually attended to.

BENJ. PETTIGREW.

Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1867

THE FOLLOWING OF CHRIST, by T. A. Kempis, for sale at the Kent Street Book-store.

EDW. REILLY.

Ch'town, March 13, 1867.

Change of Business.

LAST NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is about to change his Business in the Spring, he gives a last notice that all accounts furnished by him which shall remain unpaid by the 15th of April, will be collected through the agency of the Courts after that date.

EDWARD REILLY.

March 20, 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Is a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has proved, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it, has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scorfula, Scorfulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venual Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scorfula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Neuralgia, and as a Dinner Pill, are unequalled.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensative can take them with pleasure and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

W. R. WATSON
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Mar. 13—2m

WHAT DO YOU WANT!

THE Best TEA, MOLASSES, and SUGAR? You can get them at

A. A. McSWEEN'S.

EARTHENWARE, in every variety of style, quality and price? You can be suited at

A. A. McSWEEN'S.

BOOTS and LEATHER, which defy competition? Call and buy them at

A. A. McSWEEN'S.

COTTON WARPS, that cannot be surpassed? You need not pass

A. A. McSWEEN'S.

ROUND and FLAT TOBACCO? There is any amount of it at

A. A. McSWEEN'S.

GOOD SHIRTINGS, etc.? You will not be disappointed by calling at

A. A. McSWEEN'S.

A variety of articles, too numerous to mention? Your wants shall be attended to most promptly by calling at

A. A. McSWEEN'S.

Richmond Street, Charlottetown, March, 6, 1867. } ej 1m

Oranges and Lemons,

FOR Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9, 1867.

For Winter Evenings.

FOR Sale at the KENT STREET BOOK STORE

Count of Monte Christo,
Edmund Dantes,
The Forty-five Guardsmen,
The Man with Five Wives,
The Iron Mask,
Twenty Years After,
Adventures of a Marquis, &c., &c.,
Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon,
Jack Hinton,
Harry Lorrequer,
Tom Burke, &c., &c.,
Great Expectations,
Martin Chuzzlewit,
Barnaby Rudge, &c., &c.
Handy Andy, &c.
The Woman in White,
The Poor Scholar,
Willy Reilly,
The Black Baronet,
Art Maguire,
The Evil Eye,
Parra Sastha, or the History of Paddy-go-Easy and his wife Nancy.
Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry.
The Ancient Regime,
Mary of Burgundy,
Arrah Neil,
—together with other first-class Novel.

E. REILLY.

Kent Street, Jan. 23, 1867.

FISHING SITE

AT KILDARE CAPES.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM containing

100 acres of Land,

60 of which are under cultivation, and having a lease of 999 years. The Dwelling House and Outbuildings thereon are new and commodious. For agricultural purposes, there is no better land on this Island. As a Fishing Site it is unrivalled. Its contiguity to one of the richest Fishing grounds in the world, as also to Little Tignish Pond, where an unlimited quantity of Bait can be obtained, point it out to men of enterprise and capital as a most desirable place. Apply either by letter or in person at the "Herald" Office, or to the owner.

THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

Kildare Capes, Lot 2, March 13, 1867. 3m

THOSE in want of a real good PHOTOGRAPH or Photographs ON PORCELAIN, will do well to call at

C. LEWIS,

Corner Great George and King-st. Ch'town, March 6 } 3m pd

Poetry.

A SINGING LESSON.

A nightingale made a mistake,
  She sang a few notes out of tune;
Her heart was ready to break,
  And she hid from the moon!
She wrung her claws, poor thing,
  But was far too proud to weep,
So tuck'd her head under her wing,
  And pretended to be asleep!

A Lark, arm-in-arm with a Thrush,
  Came sauntering up to the place;
The Nightingale felt herself blush,
  Though feathers hid her face.
She knew they had heard her song,
  She felt them snigger and sneer;
She thought that this life was too long,
  And wish'd she could skip a year!

"Oh, Nightingale," cooed a Dove,
  "Oh, Nightingale, what's the use?
You bird of beauty and love,
  Why behave like a goose?
Don't skulk away from our sight,
  Like common contemptible fowl,
You bird of joy and delight,
  Why behave like an owl?

"Only think of all you have done,
  Only think of all you can do,
A false note is really fun
  From each a bird as you;
Lift up your proud little crest,
  Open your musical beak—
Other birds have to do their best,
  But you need only speak."

The Nightingale shyly took
  Her head from under her wing,
And, giving the Dove a look,
  Straightway began to sing.
There was never a bird could pass—
  The night was divinely calm,
And the people stood on the grass
  To hear that wonderful psalm.

The Nightingale did not care,
  She only sang to the skies,
Her song ascended there,
  And there she fixed her eyes.
The people who listen'd below,
  She knew but little about;
And this story's a moral, I know,
  If you'll try to find it out.

Select Literature.

MONEYBAGS AND SON.

CHAPTER I.

One morning—it is a good many years ago—I received a hasty summons from old Moneybags, the wholesale grocer of Broad Street. I promptly obeyed the summons, and upon entering the counting-house I saw a feeble old man, with palsied head and hands, seated before a long desk, covered with piles of gold, silver, bank-notes, checks, bills, &c., which he was counting and assorting.

It was a melancholy spectacle to see this frail piece of humanity, for whom the grave must have been yawning, so deeply absorbed with the dross of life. All his faculties—and they were not many—seemed centred in the contemplation of his money. He was so deeply absorbed in his idolatry that he did not perceive my entrance. I paused, without making a noise, to contemplate the singular spectacle of an old man, verging on eighty, gloating over that for which, perhaps, he had sacrificed every thing a rational being would prize in life, and from which he must, however reluctantly, so very soon be called upon to part.

I made a slight noise to arrest his attention. He looked up, at the same moment spreading out his arms so as to cover and embrace his treasures, and in agitated voice inquired,—

'What do you want here? Mr. Barrington,' calling to his managing clerk, 'why do you let people come in here?'

'This is Mr. Barker, sir, whom you desired me to send for.'

'Oh, Mr. Barker! Ha? yes; I think I *do* want him. I think I do, indeed. Take a seat, Mr. Barker. I will attend to you directly. O dear me!'

I took a seat as directed, and the old man resumed his task. It seemed a mortal struggle with him to tear himself away from his favorite occupation of counting his money, and he very soon appeared to forget my presence altogether.

Growing impatient, I made a shuffling noise with my feet.

'In a minute, Mr. Barker, in a minute.'

It was a very long minute. However he managed at last to tear himself away from his darling occupation, and came and seated himself in a chair opposite to where I was seated.

'Would you mind shutting that door and locking it?'

I did so he desired, and resumed my seat.

'You must know, Mr. Barker, I have been robbed.'

'Very sorry to hear it, sir. What is your loss?'

'Impossible to tell, sir. It has been going on a long time.'

'What have you lost, sir?'

'Money, sir, money! You see that iron chest outside there? Well, sir, as I thought lately that the banks were not ever safe, I have kept a deal of money there, all in gold, to provide for a rainy day. I locked up one drawer full, and was filling another; but to-day, when I opened that drawer to see if it was all safe, I found it nearly empty. I shall be ruined, sir! I always said I should die in the workhouse, and now it is inevitable.'

I could hardly repress a smile. Croesus in the workhouse—that would be a sight worth seeing.

'Not so bad as that, sir, I hope.'

'Ah! you don't know all. I must have lost twelve hundred dollars. Isn't that enough to ruin any man?'

'It would ruin me, sir, without doubt; but as for you, Mr. Moneybags, the world knows you are very rich.'

'The world's a fool, sir; the world's an ass, sir; it knows nothing at all about it.'

'Well, sir, what do you wish me to do in the matter?'

'Get me my money back, and punish the rogue; that is all I ask of you. Can you do that?'

'That depends, sir, very much upon who is the thief. Will you show me how the robbery has been effected?'

'There's the iron safe, and there's the drawer in which the gold was kept. They have been opened sir, but without violence.'

'Perhaps with your own keys, Mr. Moneybags.'

'That's impossible. I always lock the safe up, and take the keys home with me, and never let them out of my sight.'

I carefully examined the safe and the locks, and then observed,—

'It must be somebody in the establishment, depend upon it, sir. No one could have opened that safe while you are absent except with your key, or its duplicate.'

'But do you think so, Mr. Barker? Do you really think so?'

'It must be so, sir, as no burglary has been committed.'

'But some one may have had false keys to the outer door.'

'That is true; but, as no violence has been employed, I must think it is some one belonging to the establishment.'

'Impossible! Mr. Barton, only think—Mr. Barker says this robbery must have been committed by some one in the establishment.'

'I think so myself, sir.'

'You do, do you? Then why didn't you say so before?'

'I did not like to encourage my own suspicions till they occurred to another person. Since Mr. Barker is of that opinion, I have now no hesitation in saying I think as he does—it is some one in the establishment.'

'That is really very dreadful. Only to think——

'But you have not told me whom you suspect.'

'Nor shall I, sir. That will be Mr. Barker's business to find out.'

'Well Mr. Barker, lose no time in finding me the thief, and do not fail to bring me back my money. Bring me the money, remember.'

I had a little confidential talk with Mr. Barton, upon which I formed my plans.

'Of course, Mr. Barton,' I said, 'you will keep this robbery quite secret for the present. My success depends entirely upon things going on as usual in your establishment, without the slightest suspicion that the robbery has been discovered.'

That night I was on the watch. The house opposite being uninhabited, I took possession of it. The rats resented the intrusion. Nothing unusual transpired that night, nor the next.

Sunday night came. At about a quarter-past twelve o'clock, as I was looking through the window, I saw a tall, gentlemanly young man walking slowly up and down in front of the premises, and then let himself in.

I let myself out quietly, and took up my position in the dark recess of the doorway, patiently awaiting the reappearance of the visitor to old Moneybags' warehouse.

In about half an hour he came out, and locked the door after him; then proceeded up Broadway toward the Park, followed at a civil distance by your humble servant.

He took a cab, I did the same. Passed along Broadway to the corner of Canal Street. There he alighed, and I followed his example. Proceeding up the block about half way, he stopped and knocked at a door. A panel was opened by a girl to reconnoitre; a password being given, the door was then opened, and the gentleman admitted. I was so close upon his heels that I passed in with him unchallenged, being taken, I presume, for an associate.

I found myself in a very strange place. The inmates were mostly foreigners, engaged in smoking, drinking, fiddling and dancing. Such a pandemonium I have rarely seen. It was Sunday night, remember, or rather Monday morning.

My gentleman seemed quite at home there. He was a "hail fellow" with most of the company, and seemed to be a great favorite with the ladies present, most of whom were of a very slippery sort. He was liberal withal, and treated the company all round *ad libitum*. It was very easy to see that he had never worked for the money he spent so freely.

The debauch was kept up till five in the morning. My gentleman had much ado to free himself from the drunken embraces of the two or three ladies who were not helplessly intoxicated. It was only by ordering them fresh liquor that he managed to get into the street unattended by them.

He staggered a little upon attaining the open air. In Broadway he called for a cab, and ordered it to drive to Fourteenth Street. Of course I stuck to his heels, and, to my utter astonishment, I saw him, after he got out of the cab, go up to the door of Moneybags' private residence and let himself in.

'So, then,' I thought, 'this is a family affair after all. Moneybags, senior, is robbed by Moneybags, junior.' There could be no mistake in this affair; the prodigal son was only squeezing the senior's sponge, helping himself to what he probably thought his own by right of inheritance.

I had been a mere matter of feeling, I should have proceeded no farther in the business; but I had a duty to my client to perform, and I resolved to discharge it.

My first step was to communicate with Mr. Barton, and ascertain his views as to the course I ought to adopt. He was not in the least surprised when I informed him of what I had seen.

He thought I ought to see more, and suggested that I should follow up the junior for a week or two.

'At present,' I said, 'I cannot say that he is actually the thief, as I have not seen him in the act. He might have visited the warehouse with other objects than plundering the iron safe.'

'Very true; then perhaps you had better be quite satisfied. Conceal yourself in the warehouse next Sunday night. I will arrange to let you in.'

'That's the plan. I think about ten o'clock will be the right time.'

I consequently arranged to be concealed in the warehouse on the following Sunday night; for that, I concluded, would be the night for the prodigal's next visit.

Accordingly, the next Sunday night saw me duly ensconced behind a tall pile of chests of tea, where I could have a clear view of the iron safe without any risk of being seen myself.

Very shortly after the neighboring church clock had struck twelve, I heard the door of the warehouse opened, closed again, and locked. Then a match was struck, and a wax taper lighted, the light being shaded by the hat of the intruder—young Moneybags.

He walked straight to the iron chest, applied a key, and opened it. Then he opened one of the drawers containing gold, looked in, then opened the other. From this latter he took a handful of gold, and dropped it into a little canvas bag. Judging from the sound, I should say there were two hundred dollars. He then relocked the drawers and the safe, and prepared to retire.

I don't know how it happened—never could tell; but perhaps, in my eagerness to survey every movement, I pressed too heavily against the lofty pile of tea chests. They reached to the ceiling, and were rather top heavy; but over they went, and three or four of the top ones came down with a crash on the floor—down on the floor, just within a few inches of the iron safe, as suddenly and with almost as loud a report as if a gun had been fired.

(*To be continued.*)

Flour! Herring!

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,

200 BBLS. FLOUR!

Warranted as good as any on the Island.

150 bbls. Prime Herring.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

FLOUR, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, GIN, AND RUM, &C., &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—

11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds. Holland GIN;
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR;
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash, or approved credit—

100 bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
50 " " 2 "
100 " HAKE,
20 qtls. CODFISH,
100 galls. " OIL.

JAS. IRVING.

Cherry Valley, Feb. 20, 1867. tf

FLOUR!

Flour!! Flour!!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, cheap for Cash NEW BRICK STORE,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

adjoining the residence of RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., and near the south front of the Colonial Building,

200 bbls. extra State FLOUR,
200 " superfine State FLOUR,
bbls CRACKERS,
4 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 " " MOLASSES,
40 chests and half-chests Congou TEA,

with his usual stock of LIQUORS & GROCERIES.

MARTIN O'HALLORAN.

Charlottetown, February 6th, 1867. ex isl 1m

West India House.

Upper Great George Street

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET,
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA.
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR.
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec 17, 1866.

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD,

GENT'S BRIGHT

AND

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. 1y

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.)

THESE foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

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.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1861, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the years 1863 and 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

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

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

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENERPRISING MEN!

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,

60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.

For sale by—

OWEN CONNOLLY

Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

Peterson's Familiar Science

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful boook.

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.

Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 5, 1866. 1y

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following goods:—

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitneys and Beavers, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Winter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufacturing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—

Over Coats, Sack Coats,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

The subscriber pays particular attention to the wants of working men; and, to accommodate them, he is manufacturing Homespun Suits, which kind of wear will be found to give more satisfaction to laboring men and mechanics than anything else they can purchase.

He also takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last nine years, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as he is better prepared to accommodate them this Fall than he has ever been before.

PATRICK REILLY.

October 10, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALL CURES MADE EASY

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical balm is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

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

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

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

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and coats, by the external use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, this is required to purify the blood which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted: perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

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

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

August 7, 1863

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

74, King St., - - - - St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

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By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E y

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.