The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866. NO. 47

THE HERALD

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BY

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ALMANACK FOR AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 3h. 4m., evening, S.W.
New Moon, 10th day, 10h. 24m, morning, S.S.E.
First Quarter, 18th day, 5h. 4m., morning, N.
Full Moon, 25th day, 11h. 21m., evening, N.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 24, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 8d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 7d
Pork, (carcass)	5½d to 6½d
Do (small)	7d to 9d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	7d to 10d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 1½d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	7d to 9d
Lard, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.,	20s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 6s 6d
Oats, per do.,	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	7d to 9d
New Potatoes, per peck,	2s to 2s 6d
Poultry.	
Geese,	none
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s 6d to 2s 3d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	1s 6d to 2s 6d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	50s to 60s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s to 1s 9d
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	3½ to 4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	1s 6d to 1s 7d
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Partridges,	none

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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1863.

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

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

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May 2, 1866.

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E. REILLY.

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

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Miscellaneous and General News.

"OUR GLORIOUS ARMY AND NAVY."

Britannia, that amiable symbolic lady who is represented on the penny-pieces reclining on a cart-wheel curiously situated between a light-house and a ship under full sail, is decidedly in a despondent frame of mind. There is a tell-tale tear in her eye, a tremor in her voice. She no longer sings that ancient song about ruling the waves, no longer boasts about that hypothetical flag which has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze. If the old lady's most devoted friends, the Blakes, and Rodneys, and Nelsons, and Napiers, who are gone, were to rise from their graves, they would hardly recognize her. The impudent air of vaunt, which would be the surest clue to her identification, has totally disappeared.

How is this? What strange event has wrought this phenomenal change in her bearing? Simply the conviction, which has been gradually forced on her mind, and which is too strong even for her insular pride to resist, that she can no longer cram down the throat of a timorous world the stale cry that she is Mistress of the Seas. Those wooden walls, in which she was used to take so much delight, have been demonstrated to be next to useless in actual warfare, and those troops, never in a position to cope with those of other European Powers in point of numbers, are admitted at this moment to be their inferior in armament.

We do not ask the public to accept our solitary testimony for these things: out of her own mouth we are prepared to prove Mother Britannia's melancholy state of fright and "worrit."

An American iron-clad turret ship, the Miantonomoh, arrived at Sheerness the other day on its journey from New York to Cronstadt. It is remarkable as being the first vessel of the Monitor class which has ever crossed the ocean. (Some of our Cork readers must have seen it, as it called into their beautiful Cove on its way.) Well, all the naval authorities of London rode down to see this portentous monster of the deep, and here is their alarmed verdict, as conveyed by the *Times*, which will be received as a pretty accurate index of British sentiment: "Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all utter antiquities, but modern, for there were among them steamships, generally screws, and therefore none of them more than twenty years old. These ships form a considerable portion of the navy of this great maritime Power, and there was not one of them that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. There was not one of these big ships that could have avenged the loss of its companion, or saved itself from immediately sharing its fate. In fact, the wolf was in the fold, and the whole flock was at its mercy."

In this doleful strain the whilom Thunderer continues. The Miantonomoh and the fleet it typifies are clearly the rulers of the waves now; the sooner we British admit it all around, and break up these iron curiosities—one of which, by-the-bye, a "ram," went to the bottom a fortnight ago, just two hours after it had "rammed" an unfortunate merchant steamer to Davy Jones—the sooner we smash those obsolete toys, on which heaps of red gold have been squandered, the better. There must be another pull at the British tax-payer's pocket, for, quoth the *Times*, "we cannot afford to pile sailors in tall ships where they are as devoted to destruction as the captives said to be crammed into huge figures of wickerwork by our British forefathers and burnt in honor of our gods."

So much for "our glorious navy."

Let us direct our attention to the other branch of the service—that which was found so sadly wanting when the time of trial came in 1854. The current continental war has opened our eyes to the importance of paying attention to the improvements in weapons of destruction. Well, the needle-gun, the virtual conqueror of the armies of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria and Austria, has been the arm of the Prussian soldier for nineteen years; and the British authorities knew it, for in 1851 Mr. J. B. Smith, from his seat in the House of Commons, handed a letter with full information to Mr. Fox Maul, the then Secretary at War. But red tape would not permit the adoption of the gun, and year after year since votes have been given for supplying the antiquated muzzle-loader, and stores of these ineffective weapons have been laid up at an enormous expense in the Tower of London. A military man is attached to every English embassy abroad specially charged with the observation of such changes in the art of war, and inventions affecting it, as may be necessary for his own Government to learn.

Here is what Col. Walker, *attache* at Berlin, writes in a letter dated 9th July: "As to the needle gun, I have nothing to say but what I have been repeating for nearly three years. We dare not go to war with a muzzle-loader, and that is the plain truth."

So much for "our glorious army."

Can you wonder, gentle reader, that Dame Britannia is in deep sadness, with the consciousness of these infirmities overloading her, as she endeavors to keep her balance on that extraordinary cart-wheel? Don't you think she owes a little gratitude to Providence that her wooden walls did not encounter the Yankee iron-clads, after that affair of the Trent, and that her land forces have never fallen foul of Bismarck's legionaries?—*Dublin Irishman.*

THE WAR.

Austria, at the urgent request of France, and the Florentine Government, at the demand of Prussia, have acceded to the Emperor Napoleon's terms of an armistice. The armistice of five days actually took place before the Italians were forced to consent to it, and the period of its duration has now been extended to eight days longer. This means peace. We have no hesitation in saying that the terms, which we have no doubt will be found embodied in the future treaty, are far from our taste. We do not at all regret the cession of Venetia to France, which has so stirred up the bile of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone as to urge both to deliver themselves of extraordinary revolutionary speeches on the subject, one in the House of Commons, where the topic was regularly introduced, and the other—the "meddler and muddler"—at a social gathering in a tavern at Richmond, where the persons assembled had met to do honor to the memory of the late Mr. Cobden. We confess that on reading these revolutionary speeches we felt an involuntary thrill of joy that their authors are not now in power, and have been deprived of the opportunity of giving effect to their pernicious principles. If the object of the two ex-ministers was to foment evil passions—to stimulate the omnivorous ambition of Prussia, to applaud aggression and hold up lawlessness, because successful, to the world's admiration, to minister to revolutionary fanaticism, and to embarrass the steps of those who are endeavoring to restore peace, neither Lord Russell nor Mr. Gladstone could have uttered sentiments or employed words more calculated to effect that iniquitous purpose. However, the Italians have not won Venetia, and their disgraceful defeats by land and sea by the Austrians, while warring against Prussia on another battle-field, demonstrate the utter inexpacity of the Italian revolutionists to achieve anything for themselves in war but discomfiture and humiliation. They will, doubtless, get Venetia, but it will be the gift of France, and not their own conquest.

At Custozza, the robber-king was at the head of an army twice the number of the Austrians, and he was soundly beaten on open ground, and obliged to "skedaddle" to his own side of the Mincio. And at Lissa, his superb fleet of 23 men-of-war, including 12 ironclads, and exclusive of a tremendous ram which the Garibaldians boasted to be enough to compete with the Austrian fleet—was attacked by a small Austrian squadron, which the Admiral took out to prevent an Italian landing at Dalmatia, and after a short engagement, sent them flying back to the cover of the guns of one of the Italian fortresses. Garibaldi, too, and his filibusters have failed in accomplishing anything creditable to the Italian arms—and the war closes on Victor Emanuel as a disgracefully beaten enemy. Still, he will get Venetia, and Austria is well rid of her Italian incumbrance. We wish the other conditions of peace were as little painful or injurious to Austria. But as North Germany is to be formed into a new Confederation, over which Prussia is to reign supreme—commanding its naval and military forces, and representing it diplomatically abroad, and Austria is to be excluded from all part in the new German Bund, though she and South Germany will be at liberty to make a little Bund of their own, and as Prussia is to help herself to the Elbe Duchies and some of the Hanovarian and Hessian territories, we cannot help feeling that, though Austria is to retain the whole of her territory except Venetia, which she voluntarily gave to France, a sad and a lamentable humiliation will be inflicted upon an illustrious Empire, and a heavy blow given to the balance of power in Europe. How or why the Emperor of the French sanctions all this, passes our comprehension. He could have prohibited it by a word, and that word he has not spoken. The fatal consequences of his incomprehensible conduct may not be developed in his day, but France will, hereafter, have bitter cause to lament the hour when the infatuation of Napoleon III. permitted the Hohenzollerns to establish a Prussian Empire in Germany. Infidel Italy and Protestant Prussia cannot be friends to Catholic France; and there is not, and never can be, between France and either of them those ties of amity which commercial intercourse and interests create, while a thousand rivalries will rise to sow dissension. At all events, the Emperor of the French will have achieved his long fixed purpose of a European Congress. The treaties of 1815 have been torn to tatters by the Power which was then most inimical to France, and a Congress is now indispensable to bring new order out of chaos.—*London Weekly Register.*

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

[From the London Globe.]

Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than the famous Yorkshire groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns, and who played so prominent a part at the court of Parma, his career exemplifying the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. Thomas Ward was born at York on the 9th of October, 1810, where he was brought up in the stable, but was shrewd and intelligent, far beyond boys of his own station. He left Yorkshire as a boy in the pay of Prince Lichtenstein of Hungary; and after four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna as a jockey, he became employed by the reigning Duke of Lucca.

He was, at Lucca, promoted from the stable to be valet of His Royal Highness, which service he performed up to 1846. About that time he was made master of the horse to the ducal court, when he caused extraordinary changes in that department; the stable expenses were reduced more than one-half. Yet the duke's stud was the envy and admiration of all Italy. Eventually, he became minister of the household, and minister of finance! He acquired a diplomatic dignity in the disturbances which preceded the revolutionary year, 1848, and was despatched to Florence upon a confidental mission of the highest importance. This had no less an object than the delivery, to the grand duke, of his master's abdication of the Lucchese principality. At first, the grand duke hesitated to receive, in a diplomatic capacity, one of whom he had only heard in relation to the races of Casino. But our envoy had seen and provided for such an emergency. He produced from his pocket a commission, making him viceroy of the duke's estates, which was to be acted upon if the grand duke raised any objection, or even if he refused to receive Ward as ambassador of the states of Parma, at the capital of the Medicis. This, of course, ended all difficulties.

Ward held the above offices till the duke's rule was violently terminated by the great revolution of 1848. With some difficulty he escaped with his able and faithful minister, when they retired to an estate near Dresden, called Weisstrop. At this period, Ward became an active agent of Austria, and as Austria triumphed, he recovered the hereditary estates of Parma and Placentia; but the duke, disgusted by his own experience, resigned in favor of his own son, with whom the minister retained the same favor and exhibited the same talent that first raised him to distinction, being more than a match for the first of the Italian diplomatists. Upon one occasion he was despatched to Vienna as an envoy from his little court, when he astonished Schwartzenberg by the extent of his capacity. His acquaintance was specially cultivated by the Russian ambassador, Meyendorff, who appears to have been very fond of Yorkshire hams. An English gentleman, supping one night at the Russian ambassador's, complimented him upon the excellence of the ham. "There is a member of our diplomatic body here," replied Meyendorf, "who supplies us with hams from Yorkshire, of which country he is a native."

As prime minister, Ward negotiated the abdication of Charles II., and placed the youthful Charles III. on the throne, who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace, in 1854. It should be remembered that as soon as Charles III. came to the throne, the then Baron Ward was sent to Germany by his patron as minister plenipotentiary, to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his royal patron's tragical end.

When the duchess regent assumed state authority, Ward retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French and Italian, and conducted the affairs of state with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. But the moment he attempted to express himself in English, his dialect was found to retain all the characteristics of his want of education. Lord Palmerston once declared that Ward was one of the most remarkable men he had ever met with.

Throughout life Ward was ever proud of his country, never for a moment attempting to conceal his humble origin; and portraits of his parents, in their homespun clothes, may be seen in the splendid saloon of the prime minister of Parma.

Baron Ward was married to an humble person of Vienna, and at his death he left four children. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom at a period of great European political interests, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious state secrets.

The following is a partial list only of the honors to which Baron Ward attained: Baron of the Duchy of Lucca and of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; Knight of the first Cross of the Order of St. George Constantiano of Parma, and noble, with the title of Baron, in Tuscany; Honorary Councillor of State to His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany; Minister and Councillor of State to H. R. H. Charles Duke of Parma.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING—BREECH-LOADERS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge having had his attention drawn to the military breech-loading competitions, expressed a desire to witness and judge of the performances for himself. The principal gun-makers represented at Wimbledon had been apprised of the intended visit of the Commander-in-Chief, and the following rifles fired in his presence: The Spencer, for rapidity and accuracy; the Birdan, a converted Enfield, also for rapidity and accuracy; the Snider-Enfield, for accuracy alone; the Remington carbine and Henry Rifle, both for rapidity and accuracy; the Joslyn, for accuracy alone. The experiments being conducted purely for the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, and to afford an opportunity of observing the actual working of the different systems rather than to carry out any principles laid down before-hand, the results of the firing scarcely admitted of any close analysis. What actually occurred was much as follows:

Three minutes were allowed to each rifle, and from the Westly-Richards carbine Mr. E. Ross fired four shots, making two bulls'-eyes and two centers. Colonel Halford fired with the same weapon for rapidity, and discharged 22 shots yielding a score of 67. A wish was expressed by His Royal Highness to see the Spencer rifle, the action of which was explained by Mr. Rigby. Mr. Peterkin then took the gun and fired 36 rounds, making 97 marks. Mr. Rigby himself, with the same rifle then fired seven shots for accuracy and made 24 points. With the Henry converted Enfield Mr. E. Ross made 22 points in seven shots fired for accuracy, and Mr. Henry's assistant, firing from a rest, and for rapidity, made 78 points in 31 shots.—Mr. Kerr declines to fire the Remington rifle with any other object than for the sake of showing its rapid execution, contending that the principle of this breech-loader is applicable to all other rifles. Within the limit of three minutes Mr. Kerr fired 47 shots but succeeded only in making 14 outers. Mr. Rigby, on the other hand, fired the Joslyn rifle for accuracy, not for rapidity, and in seven shots made six centres and a bull's-eye. With the Birdan rifle Mr. Kerr fired and made 52 points in 27 shots.

These figures illustrate very fairly the nature of the shooting that has been going forward all through the competition for the breech-loading prizes, and render obvious the impossibility of arriving at anything like definite results until the figures have been carefully collated.

The marvellous power of the existing small bore rifle in the hands of a good-shot was never shown more conspicuously than in the international match on Thursday last. The Scotch fired 360 shots—that is to say, 120 at each of three different ranges. Of these 360 bullets, 350 hit a target 12 feet long by 6 feet high; 312 hit the centre, a space exactly 6 feet square, and 158 hit the bull's-eye which is 3 feet square. There is no reason why breech-loading rifles, quite as efficacious, should not be placed in the hands of our soldiers, and at a price not much above what is now paid for muzzle loading Enfields; and there is also no reason why, if proper steps were taken, we should not in every regiment find some picked men who would use these rifles efficiently.

RECOVERING THE OLD CABLE.

The correspondent of the London *Times* describes the means which will be adopted to recover the old cable. He writes:—"All the vessels which have been sent out to supply the squadron with coal, have, it is believed already arrived at Newfoundland. As soon as the Great Eastern has completed her work that vessel, with the Terrible, Albany, and Medway, will at once, and with all speed, working night and day, proceed to fill up with fuel. The Terrible and Albany will be coaled first and start directly afterwards for the exact latitude and longitude in which the cable of last year was broken. When this precise spot is ascertained, "marked buoys," with which both ships are provided, will be moored for guidance in grappling. The Great Eastern and Medway will follow those ships, but in case of their not joining their consorts soon after the "marked buoys" are placed, the Albany will proceed to grapple for the cable of last year. This vessel, with all the other ships of the squadron, is equipped with the most perfect hauling-in and paying-out machinery, with an ample store of buoys, "marked buoys," wire grappling ropes, and dynamometers to show the strain on all parts of the ropes and apparatus used. After the buoys are placed, the Albany will at once proceed to "sweep" for the end of the cable of 1865. This somewhat anxious and most laborious process is effected by the ships in search of the wire carefully lowering their grapples till the bottom is ascertained with certainty, and then slowly steaming at right angles across the line along which the cable has been laid, ten miles each way to the north and south of it. On the north side they would have to go more than twenty miles to reach the defunct wire of 1858, and thirty miles to the south of the proper route to jeopardize that which it is believed here has been laid. As, however, all the vessels sweeping for the wire are strictly limited to a distance of ten miles north or south of its ascertained position, there is little fear of there catching anything but what they are in search of; for even in the densest fog, the dead reckoning of the ship and speed of engines would show the distance run. In case of the Albany grappling the end of last year's rope, she is gently to lift it as far as possible, and as far as is consistent, without at all approaching the breaking strain. The grapnel rope is then to be moored to an immense buoy, and then secured. She is again to grapple for the east or English side, till she again succeeds in lifting it. Thus, again and again, her labors will be continued till a series of "bights" are brought near to the surface of the ocean, so that on the arrival of the Great Eastern any one of these loops may be at once and easily raised, and the splice made. More than enough of the cable will then enable her to continue, or rather, we should say, complete, the work of carrying the second wire to Newfoundland. If, however, the Medway and Great Eastern arrive before the end of the cable is found by the Albany, all three ships are to take up their positions, and commence "sweeping" with their grapnels. The Medway is to be to the extreme west with the greatest lifting strain; the Great Eastern in the middle, with a smaller lifting power; and the Albany three miles to the east of the Great Eastern, with the least lifting power of all. So, if the cable is broken by the Medway, the wire half-way up will be held by the Great Eastern, and the strain on the rope reduced by its being partially supported by the Medway. It is not intended to try to raise the actual end of the cable broken last year, as this is hampered with the heavy grapnels and heavier wire ropes which were used in vain to recover it last autumn, and which is believed to be lying in a massive tangle over the end of the rope—a weight which nothing could raise. Directly, therefore, that the Albany has succeeded in getting her end of the line, and the Great Eastern and Medway have secured their portions, the Albany will steam ahead at full speed, so as to break the portion of the line she has grappled, and leave the end free to come up unfettered by the obstacles heaped upon it in the effort to recover it. She will then return, and keep inside the Medway, taking from the latter vessel her grip of the wire, and holding by it till the Great Eastern has spliced, if possible, her end. The Terrible is all ready, will assist in carrying messages from ship to ship. She will also keep ahead of the Great Eastern, and direct her to alter her course by firing one gun for a port helm, and two guns for helm a-starboard. Three guns are to signify danger ahead, either in case of ships or ice. One gun from the Great Eastern is the signal to bring all her consorts around her immediately.

PARLIAMENTARY ROWDYISM.

To judge by the official report the Canadian Parliament in its session of Wednesday, last week, the 8th inst., must have been in a most uproarious humour. Let those "able statesmen" of ours, who are pining

in distraction for a seat on the red benches at Ottawa, learn from the following the treatment they are likely to receive, when any one of the Nova Scotia nineteen, of the New Brunswick fourteen, or Prince Edward Island six, seeks to discuss questions distasteful to the hundred and forty-seven Canadians. The hapless Bluenose would be bellowed down at once by the Bully Bottoms among the Kanucks, who, besides taking the lion's share in other matters, "can do the lion's part extempore—for it is nothing but roaring." Mr. Chambers, M. P. P. for Brockville, C. W., it seems, had moved to refer to a special Committee the return to an address of the 21st of June respecting the movement on the Niagara frontier. When attempting to speak to his motion he was assailed by such an ebullition of what the reporter calls, from long experience, we presume, "*Parliamentary noises*," that not a word could be heard. The report continues:—

Mr. Chambers went on for some time longer, but his voice was completely drowned by knocking of desks, groaning, surging, cock-crowing, and the croaking of bull-frogs.

Mr. Rymal rose to order. He thought it very unfair that the hon. gentleman should be put down in this manner.

The Speaker said that the eloquence of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Chambers) had greatly excited the House.—(Great laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Cauchon—I move that the rest of the speech be delivered this day six months.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Chambers went on with his remarks, vociferating with great energy, but failing altogether to get a hearing.

Mr. Rankin said the hon. gentleman's remarks must no doubt be very interesting, if they could only be heard. He would suggest that he should raise his voice a little.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Chambers persevered, but his eloquence was merely a dumb show, while the Marseillaise and other songs were sounded forth from the vigorous lungs of the French members.

Mr. Gibbs said the member for Brockville was grossly misrepresented when he addressed the House some time ago. He understood it was now his intention to set himself right if he could get a hearing for 10 or 15 minutes.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chambers then, in response to this appeal, got a hearing for a few moments, and commenced by charging with cowardice the members who, at the beginning of the session, had given notice of similar motions, and had not pressed them.

When it was found that he did not avail himself of the suggestion of Mr. Gibbs, the noises were resumed. A few minutes afterwards he concluded amidst loud cheers—having held the floor for upwards of an hour.

In the same day's report, it is remarked that Hon. Mr. Rose, one of the leading men of the House, "commenced speaking amid great noise, banging of desks, and cries."—*Ib. Citizen.*

THE MIANTONOMAH IN A HEAVY SEA.

We clip from an account in the New York *Herald*, the following in reference to the passage of the *Miantonomah* from England to Russia:—

MAKING FOR THE BALTIC.

We took our departure from the English coast at seven o'clock in the evening, after we had discharged our pilot, and headed for the north end of Denmark, to make the Handsholm light, at the mouth of the Skaggerack, the channel leading from the North Sea or German ocean to the Cattegat and Sound, and thence to the Baltic. The passage up was boisterous, and the heavy short seas we encountered ahead were a serious obstacle to the rapid progress of the Miantonomah. They came down before the strong gales from the north-east with tremendous force, and in the shoal waters of the North Sea, where varied currents meet and create great disturbance, they were piled up in wild confusion, testing the buoyancy of my vessel.

The Augusta, with lively motion, pitched into them, but with her extraordinary sea qualities, she laid her course right on, though with some exertion.

The Miantonomah found it hard work to drive ahead against the heavy seas, and her speed was materially diminished. One day we made less than one hundred and fifteen miles.

THE IRON-CLAD FULLY TESTED.

It was an interesting yet a fearful sight to watch the motions of the iron-clad as she plunged through the swiftly moving masses of water. In a long rolling sea a ship has time to rise from a pitch over one sea, so that she may easily meet the following, and ride over it; but with a short chopping sea, such as we meet in the German Ocean, a vessel must be exceedingly lively to carry a dry deck. The Miantonomah encountered the worst seas she has ever seen, and she came out of them finely. Driving ahead, the huge mass of wood and iron, wonderfully buoyant for the weight carried, she would rise slowly to the coming sea, which, crested with a white mass of foam, bore swiftly and with terrible force upon her, threatening to submerge and bury her forever, and lifting her wedge-like bow high in air, showing the reddish line of the plating and below the gleam of her copper, she would ride over the sea and then plunge down to meet the following wave. And here she experienced trouble. The space between the waves was so short that with her immense length she could not rise quickly enough to pass over it, and so she went through it.

SWEEPING THE WAVES.

It would sweep in, rolling and soothing along, divide on her sharp bow, and roll in solid green water twelve feet thick up to her forward turret, and then break against that tower of iron in wild, frightful and confused masses, the white spray flying forty feet above the top of the turret, drenching the officers and men there, and not sparing any one on the hurricane deck. Other seas rolling in in this frightful manner would break and draw solid water to the very gratings of the hurricane deck, and descend in miniature Niagaras upon the heads of the watch.

The scene was exceedingly wild, and not without elements of fear; but the ponderous bow would again rise from under this mountain of water and roll it off in gleaming and flashing cascades that swept from the entwater to abaft the turret, looking like a small Trenton. The following sea she would almost escape, but the next again would go crashing and rushing over. So it went on for hours, all wild, fearful and threatening, as seen from the turret; but below in the cabin and ward-room—out of sight of these frightful seas—a summer passage, with an almost imperceptible roll, and a gentle pitch, without jerking or sudden motions. The quiet breathing of the massive engines, as they forced ahead the ponderous hull, was all the sound heard there. No howl of wind and no sound of seething water entered in that quiet retreat, as the wonderful ship ploughed her course through the angry waters of the North Sea, under a wild, gloomy, chilling sky, and into a sharp, strong northerly gale.

A Brooklyn ferry-boat occasions more uneasiness at times by her motion than was experienced under the shot-proof decks of the Miantonomah. No better test of her surpassing strength and solidity, combined with wonderful sea-going qualities, could be desired than that afforded by the rough usage she experienced, and came out of unscathed, in the North Sea and the Skagerack.

The weight of a solid wave ten or twelve feet may be easily calculated. It is something immense, and one that no wooden vessel would care to receive on her decks.

Of course the Augusta was always above water, and the test was not so severe upon her; but the result to her of a blow such as the Miantonomah repeatedly received, I do not care to speculate upon, especially as I have some thousand miles to voyage in her yet.

FEELING OF THE STRANGERS.

The English pilot of the iron-clad made his first voyage in one of that class to this point, and it is not saying too much to assert that he was thoroughly frightened when he gazed upon these tremendous seas coming aboard as he stood upon the forward turret. He was exceedingly troubled lest the deck should give way, and he crushed in under the superincumbent water; but he gradually regained confidence and courage as he observed how little effect the waves had on the ship. There was no shock or collision, and no shivering and trembling, such as he had before experienced in like circumstances; but the ship pursued her own way, easily and comfortably, throwing off the furious green seas as a lion would toss a rain drop from his shaggy coat. And when he went below and was shut out from the physical exhibition of the force of the elements, his wonder grew, and he now pronounces the vessel the most admirable and wonderful ship that ever floated. In that he but re-echoes the verdict of all who have ever seen her.

THE CHICAGO FENIAN PIC-NIC.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The grand excursion and pic-nic of the Irish republican association came off to-day at Hass Park, nine miles west of the city. The resources of the North-Western railroad company were taxed to the utmost during the entire day. At noon 72 coaches from the city, loaded to overflowing, had set down their cargoes and returned for more. Large numbers of private conveyances were constantly arriving, and a considerable number of persons came from the adjacent country. Not less than 15,000 persons in all were present, a fair portion of whom were Fenians and their friends, but the chief attraction was the announcement that Gov. Oglesby, Speaker Colfax and Gen. Logan would make addresses. The weather was propitious, and the assemblage orderly. At 1½ p. m., Gov. Oglesby was introduced and received with great applause.

SPEECH OF GOV. OGLESBY.

Gov. Oglesby said in respect to England, amid great applause:—Every English administration has been against liberty. I have never loved the English nation, and I'll tell you why: because it gives all its influence against liberty here and everywhere else. Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell under him did all they could to break up our free government. I hated these men during the war, and will always hate all men who hate liberty. (Loud cheers.) I meet you not as Fenians but as American citizens, and tell you the whole truth, the truth I wish could be sounded across the ocean to all the furthest shores of Europe. I don't know that we shall ever be able to hurt England much. (Confusion, and cries of "Oh, yes, we will.") But I tell you, before my God, *that I mean to cultivate a public opinion against the English Government.* We never have hurt them; we only let them alone, and all we asked of them was to be let alone, but the moment we got in trouble, the moment the bloody head and hand of treason were lifted up in our midst, old Palmerston, old Russell, and old Derby, and every other scoundrel of them set themselves to destroy our free government. There was no other corner of the world where rebel pirates and assassins could find so safe a shelter as under Queen Victoria's. (Great laughter.) Now I want every Irishman to help me to notify Queen Victoria we don't mean to forget what she done for these villains.

SPEECH OF GEN. LOGAN.

Among other things Gen. J. A. Logan said:—"My father was born in the county Monaghan, Ireland, and struggled long for Irish freedom. He taught me the lesson, and I learned it well—the lesson of undying patriotism that swears eternal enmity to all oppressors. (Great cheering.) So, then, when you and the true American, whether he is in favor of Irish liberty and opposed to British oppression, he lays his hand upon his heart and swears before high Heaven eternal fidelity to Irish independence. (Loud cheering.) It has been natural for an Irishman to join the democratic party, misled by the name. My father was a democrat. I have been democrat, but this rebellion changed the status of parties altogether. We can all see plainly now where the line is run that parts patriots from traitors. You must not longer be deceived. Every friend of freedom is the friend of Irish freedom, and to lovers of universal and impartial suffrage only can Irish patriots go to find true friends. The man who would enslave a black man would enslave an Irishman if he could. You have been aggregiously mistaken in supposing that the slave holders have been firm friends. They have despised you just as they have despised black slaves and all poor white men, and have only fed you with whiskey when they wanted your votes. The neutrality of England during our war, our governor and our Speaker Colfax have well said is good neutrality toward England now. If the Irish patriots want vessels and munitions of war, they shall have them. We ain't afraid of England; why should we be? The United States is a man, a man big enough and stout enough to take care of himself, and needn't be afraid of a woman." (Great cheering.)

SPEECH OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker Colfax's speech at the Fenian pic-nic near Chicago is not fully given in the *Tribune's* report. Here is a shameful extract from the full report of the speech. Note the way in which it concludes:—

"When the hour of England's trial came; when the Irish army was on the Canadian line; when the brave men who had left the Emerald Isle of the ocean, who came here to enjoy liberty, showed that they loved their native land so much that they were willing to go forth to bleed, suffer, and even die to procure Irish independence. When they, I say, went to that Canada line, if the President had issued a proclamation he should have taken the proclamation of the Queen, and have said,

"'Here is an army of rebels against Great Britain upon the Canada line,—just as there was an army of rebels against us at Fort Sumter, it was exactly the same case—they are an army with guns, not stolen from any one, but paid for at our arsenals—there was an army just as at Fort Sumter, it was exactly the same case—declare them both belligerents. It is a fair fight. We will let them go.'

"'On the contrary as you very well know, the proclamation was issued, and he went out of his way to speak of these men as 'evil disposed persons!' 'Evil disposed!' because they longed to release their land from thraldom under which it had for centuries groaned!

"'Those again whom they went to fight were those who had fought for tyranny and despotism over Ireland. They were the very same men, as Gov. Oglesby told you, who sustained and sympathised with the rebellion against liberty in our land of America.

"'You have stood together on the battle-field. Now stand together at the ballot-box. If you believe in liberty for Ireland, you must go to work and speak for liberty in America. The true way to aid your cause is to fight, as the great Union republican cause does, for human justice and human rights, and impartial justice, and for the downfall of tyranny and oppression wherever it exists."

FENIAN PIC-NIC AT ROCHESTER.

[From the Irish American.]

There was a grand Fenian pic-nic at Rochester on the 19th ult., and as it had been announced that a "sham battle" would be fought on the occasion, representing the engagement between the Fenians and the "Queen's Own" at Ridgeway, every one who could by any chance turn out was on hand to see the fun.

The moment that preparation for the sham-fight commenced, dancing and every other kind of amusement was forsaken. The "Queen's Own" were represented by members of the Rochester Circle, who took the duty on themselves as a matter of necessity, as it was difficult to find any who were willing to wear "England's cruel red" even in sport, or to show their back even to a friend in a sham-fight. Both parties acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the thousands collected to witness their achievements. The Fenians by their dash and vigor, the "Queen's Own" by the steadiness and ensemble of their first advance, and their high flying qualities subsequently exhibited. The "Queen's Own" stood embattled on a rising ground; the Fenians, beneath them and in the distance, lay flat—their ranks much extended. Messengers were seen flying from line to line bearing demands for capitulation or answers of defiance. Negotiations soon ceased, however, the Canadians deploying a cloud of skirmishers on their left, the fusilade began, and in a moment the fight was general. The Fenians at first gave way, but being rallied by their officers they dashed with intrepidity into the midst of their assailants. The "Queen's Own" behaved with remarkable gallantry—advancing undaunted in the face of the enemy's fire. At this juncture, and for the space of about five minutes, a fierce hand to hand conflict took place—"Cannuck met Fenian, and Fenian met Cannuck" with the most deadly animosity. Cries from the lookers on of "Give it to 'em Patsy!" "Down with the bloody Queen's Own!" "Mike, ye divil, yer drunk!" "Ow, ow, ye got it now!" stimulated the valor of the combatants. But what could withstand the desperation of the Fenians? Devoted to the cause they were ready to perish every man in his traces, or conquer. The consequence was the melee was soon over, and the "Queen's Own," unable longer to uphold the fortunes of the day, scattered in ignominous flight. Pell mel they were pursued by the exulting victors, and many a "wild Irish shout" mingled in strange discordance with cries of "Quarter!" "Be aisy, ye divil!" and "Murther, I am kilt!" But the battle had been fought and won; the captured colors were carried in triumph from the field; the downcast and sorrowing "Queen's Own" betook themselves to the consolation of drowing their grief and quenching the thirst excited by vigorous pedal exercise in friendly potations with their late adversaries; and the second "battle of Ridgeway" was over.

WHO THREW AWAY OUR FISHERIES?

We all know that before the late elections we were told, that our Fisheries would not be protected by Great Britain unless we consented to Confederation; but let us once adopt what was called the policy of the Empire and the Empire in return would protect our Fisheries from all intrusion at any cost of men and money.

We all know that immediately after Confederation we found our fisheries given away to the Americans for a paltry 50 cents per ton.

Who is to blame for this great wrong? Some Prince Edward's Island papers we believe it was that put the blame on Mr. Cardwell, alleging that he insisted on having this most monstrous arrangement made by the Provinces. In the Canadian Parliament, in reply to questions put on this subject:—

"Attorney General McDonald replied, 'that the policy was initiated by the Canadian Government beyond a doubt, and without any suggestion from the Imperial Government. The idea, however, that was acted upon by the Canadian Government *was being at the same time suggested by the Imperial Government, and a despatch was received from them suggesting what had been carried into effect here* (in Canada) *a fortnight before.*" In further explanation of the matter Mr. McDonald stated that the Canadian Government "*had some difficulty in getting the Lower Provinces to agree to the proposition,*" but that the policy having "*met the cordial approbation of the Home Government,*" "the Home Government pressed on the Maritime Provinces the same policy. Some of them at first positively refused, but on further representation by the Home Government, they saw the justice of the Canadian policy, and agreed to carry it out."

Like the Confederation Scheme itself, and all other such mischief, this originated with the Canadians, who were sustained by Mr. Cardwell in this as in every thing else.

"*Some of them at first positively refused*"!! The Smith Government, on behalf of New Brunswick, positively and peremptorily refused to be parties to an arrangement so ruinous and so disgraceful. Their successors, who think more, much more, of the wishes of their Canadian masters than of the honor of this Province, or the welfare of the fishermen, immediately accepted a policy which Smith, Gillmour, Botsford, Odell, Hatheway, Cudlip and Troop, mindful only of their duty and of the good of the Province, spurned with contempt.

The public will know who are responsible for this outrage at all events.—*St. John Freeman.*

The Halifax "Citizen" of the 15th inst. says:—"It is important that the anti-Confederate people of this Province should know the confidential advices from the People's Delegation in London are characterized by information of the most satisfactory and encouraging nature with regard to the success of their patriotic mission. It is of course unnecessary to give particular details in a brief announcement of this kind; but we have sufficient authority for stating that, under all the circumstances, the anti-Confederation delegation has been greater than there was reason to expect when Mr. Howe sailed for England.

"Whenever our schemers here heard that Mr. Cardwell was removed from office, they became frantic with impatience to play their old game of fledging the Col. Secretary a second time to a measure before he had time to look into it. We learn that on their way to London, Mr. Tilley and the rest were very positive that they would get their scheme rushed through at once, before Parliament rose. They reached England on a Saturday, and next Monday morning Dr. Tupper was introducing his dear friend McCully to Earl Carnarvon!"

MYSTERIOUS MURDER CONTRADICTED.

A most extraordinary story of murder at Bay St. George, has been going the rounds of the press this week. We have the most unquestionable authority for knowing the whole story as a *wilful malicious falsehood*, from beginning to end.—The abominable slander, circulated by Joseph McVane, of Bothwell, P. E. I., condemns itself in the first paragraph, for *Capt. Stirling, was not in the "Sirocco."* But passing over the many discrepancies and inaccuracies in this romantic tale of "Mysterious Murder and Shipwreck," we are authorized by Capt. William Messervey, senr., and Capt. Thomas Shaw, of Bay St. George, (both of whom are now in this city), to give *the most unqualified denial* to Mr. McVane's story. From these gentlemen we glean the following particulars:—

"Cape St. George, the scene of the wreck, is a headland at Bay St. George, N. F., some 36 miles from the settlement at the head of the Bay. On this lonely spot there are two families living, viz., Louis Laney, two sons, (grown up), and John Simmo, son-in-law to Laney. Laney is over 60 years of age, and is well known at Bay St. George as a quiet, inoffensive man. His sons and son-in-law are considered to be very fine young men, and bear excellant characters in the Bay. Capt. Shaw visited the scene of the disaster about two weeks since, and to him we are indebted for the following:—

The schooners *Sirocco*, Capt. Eisenhaur, and *Hannah*, Capt. Stirling, were discovered ashore, about two miles apart from each other, on the morning of the 22d December, 1865. During the previous night a violent gale of wind, accompanied by a snow storm, prevailed to such an extent that any one even succeeding in reaching the beach, would have certainly perished.

The *Hannah*, poor Stirling's vessel, was found bottom up, (leading to the supposition that she capsized before going ashore) about a mile and a half from Simmo's house, on a rough, rocky shore. The *Sirocco*, Captain Eisenhaur's vessel, went ashore on a rocky beach; when discovered she was deck up, dismasted, and full of water, and it is not thought likeley that she capsized before going ashore. There were 10 men, all told, in the *Sirocco*, and 11 in the *Hannah*. The bodies of five or six were recovered, and burial as well as circumstances permitted. The elder Laney, in conveying two of the bodies found on a cliff, on a sledge drawn by an ox, was nearly washed away by a sea with his ox and sledge.

Such is the true story of the loss of these two vessels. Our informants are well known to several prominent merchants in this city, with whom they have been dealing upwards of 20 years, and their feelings upon reading the atrocious falsehoods already mentioned can be better immagined than described.—[Hx. Express.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Please allow me a small space in your paper to inform Mr. Daniel McDonald—who styles himself Secretary of the meetings held by the Hon. Joseph Hensley at Souris and East Point—that the Hon. E. McEachen is not in the least indebted to me for assistance, either in reporting his speeches or replying to the *incorrect* report which he (McD.) forwarded for publication. I have not so much as opened my notes since I transferred them to my pocket at the close of the meeting.

I think, however, that I have had a little more experience with the pen than Mr. McDonald, and I dare say, if required to do so, could give a more correct statement than he. Were it not that I have been from home, I should have rappell him pretty sharply over the knuckles; but I have not the time nor the disposition at present to do so. I would inform the Secretary that, in my opinion, Mr. McEachen has stated nothing but the truth in his letter, and I should say that I would be sorry to see him paying any attention to the ungentlemanly rejoinder which he (McD) saw fit to impose upon the public.

"THE GENTLEMAN."

Bothwell, Aug. 20, 1866.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 29, 1866.

FATHER CHINIQUY AGAIN.

SOME dictatorial scribe, in the *Islander* of Friday last, is very much concerned about the HERALD and its subscription-list. To call Father Chiniquy a "humbug," and his admirers "old ladies," is an "insult" to all the Protestants in the Island, and a sufficient reason for them to "rally all over the Island," to "sustain the Protestant Government." So, at least, says the very pompous scribe referred to. Now, we do not intend to devote either much time or space to honest Father Chiniquy or his equally honest and pious biographer. When we expressed the conviction that the Padre was brought here for political purposes, as well as to enable the "humbug" himself to make money, we did not think the truth of our remarks would so soon be made manifest; but the "Islander" of last week affords proof "strong as holy writ" of the accuracy of our statements. As to the grand "rally" recommended by the meek and unselfish "G. S.," we don't care a rush for it. If every Protestant on the Island were to cast his vote for the existing Government, it would not make the difference of a bad copper to us, individually, nor to Catholics as a body, however it might affect politicians of the "G. S." stamp. Whatever laws are passed, or whatever policy is carried out, whether economical or extravagant, their result equally affects the *whole* population, Protestant as well as Catholic. For eight years we have had a Protestant Government, and what, let us ask, is there to show for it? Taxation, to be sure, has doubled, the debt of the Colony has quadrupled, and we have barracks and troops; but Catholics have not decreased in numbers or influence, and their educational institutions and churches are more prosperous and numerous than ever. Whatever Government is in power, it makes little difference to them, in a religious point of view; and, therefore, when "G. S." prates about our attempting to please "ignorant" Roman Catholics by our remarks on Father Chiniquy, and threatens us with a prolongation in power of the existing Government, we can tell him that the most "ignorant" of our co-religionists could not be deceived by such wretched bosh as he has given expression to. We also beg to assure "G. S."—whose initials may signify "Great Schemer," "Granny Simkins," "General Snivveller," "Grave Sneak," or "George Somebody,"—that, in so far as our knowledge of Protestant sentiment and the political signs of the times extends, we believe that while the Protestant majority may be willing to return to power the party that now rules, his influence to control the destinies of this Colony, as in days gone by, has passed away forever. That majority has not forgotten, and are not likely to forget, that so long as Confederation was at all probable, before the people of this Colony could have a chance to pronounce an opinion upon the scheme at the polls, *he*, in conjunction with others, used his best and worst endeavors to foist that unjust and obnoxious measure upon us, while the Hons. E. Palmer, Geo. Beer, and K. Henderson, the editor of the "Patriot," and other staunch and influential Protestants labored strenuously to preserve the rights and independence of the Colony. Now, however, at the eleventh hour, when a general election is *inevitable*, and Confederation shelved for a time, "G.S.," with the modesty and magnanimity which are characteristic of the individual, wishes the people to forget his own unscrupulous efforts in behalf of the great Scheme, and seeks, by appealing to Protestant sympathies and prejudices, and attempting to lead them off, to deprive these gentlemen, and the large anti-Confederate Conservative party of which they form no uninfluential part, of the legitimate influence and position to which their unflinching advocacy of the rights of the people—in the face of unmeasured abuse and the meanest petty persecution from "G. S." and his backers—fully entitles them. No, "G. S.," your transparent dodge will not succeed. There is assuredly no "Jesuitism" about us; and while we have no doubt that the party in power will again triumph at the approaching elections, we believe that they have both the power and the will, and the *wisdom*, to weed out from among them all such doubtful auxiliaries of strength as "G. S." and his Canadian masters and friends—T. D. McGee, E. Cartier, Col. Gray, W. H. Pope, and the editor of the "Examiner." We confess it is a source of satisfaction to us to know that a majority of the people, in again returning (although very foolishly, as we think) a so-called Protestant party to power, will take the precaution to snuff him and all other Confederate plotters, who seek, by bigoted appeals, to retain their influence to be again exerted the more effectually in favor of Confederation after the elections are over—to snuff him and them, we say, out of political existence. This is necessary, if that party desires to retain the confidence of the people, and to preserve the independence of the Colony. Their position will then, instead of being weakened, be materially strengthened. "G. S." may whine as long as he likes about "insult," and endeavor to work up an unnecessary religious excitement for the coming election. He shall have it all his own way, as we intend to pay him no further attention, nor be instrumental in giving him a notoriety and influence, which, having unwittingly lost, he now seeks to regain.

THE QUEBEC SCHEME AND NOTHING ELSE.

IT is not always that a people can judge with certainty of the sincerity of the advocates of a public measure such as Confederation. The people of this Island have had a better chance to judge impartially than their credulous fellow-colonists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We have the advantage of the experience without having to pay their price for it. In order to carry Confederation in those Provinces, and to obviate the hostility of their people and Legislatures, the advocates of Union vehemently asserted that the Quebec Scheme would be greatly modified or substituted altogether by another plan which would be more just to the Maritime Provinces, and less objectionable to them. We doubted that statement, and when a Resolution, merely approving of the principle of Colonial Union, was introduced into the Legislature, we said it was part of a general plan adopted in all the Maritime Provinces to entrap them into the Quebec Scheme. We quoted the statements of leading Canadian politicians to show that no other could or would be obtained, and later advices confirm this impression. If further proof were required to show that those who say the Maritime Provinces, if they accept Confederation, can obtain better terms than those contained in the Quebec Report, merely wish to delude and entrap the people, we have it in the following *resume* of a Debate on the subject in the Canadian House of Assembly, where members of the Government reiterate, and most emphatically declare, that no change of any importance, no modification worthy the name, will be attempted or permitted in the Quebec Scheme. In reading the following, the people of this Island can congratulate themselves upon their persevering opposition to Confederation, and the independent action of the Legislature in regard thereto; nor should they permit themselves, now that the matter is postponed for a while, to entirely go to sleep. A zealous and watchful eye should be kept upon the movements of those who, whether in Canada or this Island, seek to consummate Confederation upon the basis of the iniquitous Quebec Scheme and no other. But here is the *resume* referred to:

M. Dorion then moved in amendment that the address be not adopted, but that it be referred to a committee of the whole, with instructions to amend it, so that if the general or local constitutions enacted by the Imperial Parliament should involve any departure from the resolutions adopted by this House, such constitutions should not take effect till after they had been submitted to the approval of this House.

Mr. Cauchon pointed out that the Attorney General East declared in his speech on Confederation that no change would be made in the Quebec resolutions. Accepting this statement he would vote against the motion; if it were otherwise he would vote for it.

Mr. John A. Macdonald said the Government had no intention of departing from the resolutions of the Quebec Conference. When they were brought down to the House the Government stated that they must be accepted as a whole. The Government would adhere to that scheme in every sense as fully as possible, but they could not accept this resolution, because it was tantamount to say that the Crown could be bound by a resolution of the House. He had no doubt the Imperial Government would carry out to the letter the scheme as adopted here, and that those members of the Government who might be deputed to England on the subject might insist in the strongest terms that the propositions made by the Quebec conference, and accepted by the House, should be carried out in their integrity.

Mr. Cauchon, believing the Government was bound on its honor to carry out the scheme as adopted, and believing too the Imperial Parliament would abide by the resolutions of the Quebec conference, he would vote against the motion. Of course, if the Imperial Parliament made changes, it had power to do so, but if the Canadian Government accepted them they thereby betrayed the trust reposed in them by this House. They would be held to account by the House and the public and properly punished.

Mr. Brown regarded this discussion as unfortunate, because it suggested the probability of the government departing from the resolutions of the Quebec conference. He held that they could not in the nature of things depart from them. The effect of the motion would simply be to declare that an act of the Imperial Parliament should not be regarded as law, if it so pleased this House.

M. Dorion urged the motion upon the members from Lower Canada as necessary to prevent the government departing from the terms of the resolutions adopted at Quebec.

Mr. Sanfield Macdonald contended that there was danger of the government yielding to the representations of the Imperial authorities and consenting to changes in the constitution as they had passed this House. He thought, therefore, the motion should be adopted in order to protect the House and country against the possibility of alteration.

Mr. Carter said he would repeat the declaration he had made on a former occasion that the government would consent to no change in the resolutions as adopted at Quebec.

Mr. M. C. Cameron would vote against the amendment, because he believed government knew that they could not with safety to themselves accept any important change in the resolutions.

Mr. Cowan would vote in the same way, but for a different reason; namely, because he hoped the Imperial Parliament would make changes in the general constitution. He trusted, for instance, that it would strike out the clause providing for a nominative Legislative Council, which was an anomaly in the last half of the 19th century, especially on this side of the Atlantic.

The House having divided the amendment was negatived—yeas 8, nays 55. The yeas were Messrs. Biggar, A. A. Dorion, A. Dufresne, Geoffrion, Holton, Laframboise, J. S. Macdonald and Scatoherd.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.

THE *Bulletin* denies that there is any exclusiveness about the Military School established by the Government in this city. There certainly ought not to be any exclusiveness. A school which has been established for the purpose of efficiently training, for defensive purposes, the Militia and Volunteers of this Island, without respect to creed or class, and which is supported from the general revenue contributed to alike by all classes, ought to be above suspicion; but such, unfortunately, is not the case. We by no means wish to attach any blame to Col. Smith for the complaints and dissatisfaction which exist. He is not aware of the wire-pulling of those at the head of the Department, and, therefore, he is not included in any of our strictures, and should not take them to himself. Now, with reference to the *Bulletin*, we may say that its positive assertion that

the Military School has been open "to all comers," is not correct, and is flatly contradicted by both Cols. Haviland and Stewart, and Capt. Cropley. Many young men, merchants, mechanics, and clerks, have been either refused admission, or have experienced much difficulty and oppostion in having their names entered on the Books of the School, whilst others—personal favorites and those belonging to the favored classes—have been taken by the hand and urged to join the School, with the understanding that they shall receive commissions. This is the double-shuffle which is being performed, and about which so much dissatisfaction prevails. We are prepared to give names and circumstances if required. Gentlemen of respectability, connected with the Military School, and who themselves had some trouble to gain admission thereto, as well as others who have been *refused* admission, on the plea of being too late in their application, have requested us to make public the facts which we are now doing. These gentlemen are ready to testify to the truth of our statements, and it is well that the truth should be known. The scions of the aristocracy, and the friends of the heads of the Department, have been drummed up and pressed into the classes. Boys scarcely out of their *teens*, and the first down yet absent from their cheeks, have managed to monopolise the School, and to receive commissions, while men who have spent time as well as money in the Volunteer service, hard-working mechanics and others, have been cooly received, quietly passed over or rejected altogether. We say we have the names of parties at hand who can prove this, and who are willing to be cited as our authority. Now, if the Military School is merely intended as an expensive pastime, or to prepare a few striplings belonging to the upper classes to receive commissions, the sooner the farce is abolished the better. But if the school is intended to train her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of creed or class, to discharge their duty well in time of trial and danger, then the school ought to be open to every able-bodied man who presents himself for instruction. The existence of an opposite policy may explain to Col. Smith the nature of the "difficulty" experienced in filling up the classes, at least, so our information teaches us. Some persons may say, perhaps, that Capt. Cropley, in refusing admission to certain parties and accepting others, had no power or authority to act so, and that therefore it was a foolish proceeding to apply to him at all. To all such persons we would say that the "Royal Gazette" of the 27th June last, contains a General Order from the Adjutant General, notifying the public that all applications for admission to the Military School must be forwarded to Capt. Cropley, who is fully authorised thereby to receive names and afford all information in reference to the School. Capt. Cropley's refusal, in several instances, has had the effect of preventing the public generally from taking that interest in the School which otherwise would have been manifested, and herein lies the real evil, which demands a remedy.

FROM EUROPE.—Our despatches from Europe would seem to imply that peace has been finally settled between Prussia and Austria. The former has absorbed to herself most of the Petty German States, formerly consisting of independent States of the great German Confederacy, from which Austria is excluded. Prussia thus gains an addition of population of fifteen millions. The only real loss sustained by Austria is Venetia, (without which she is much better off,) and her deprivation of any voice or influence in Germany—with the exception of some of the minor Catholic German States, which are permitted to form themselves with her into a Southern German Confederacy. We do not believe that this forced peace will be of long duration. As soon as Austria arms herself with breech loaders, she will re-assert her influence in Germany. During the last war, just now brought to a close, she was taken at a disadvantage. Her forces were divided, so as to defend the Empire in the South from the Italians, and on the North from Prussia. Whilst eminently successful both by sea and land, even with an inferior force, against the Italians, she always brought into the field against the Prussians a much inferior force—inferior in point of numbers as well as in equipment—and the consequence was that she had to succumb to superior numbers and the needle-gun. When next the fight is renewed, we may rest assured the combatants will be placed on something like a footing of equality, and the despotic Bismark and his master, the King of Prussia, will have some of their arrogance and pride taken out of them. With reference to the demand of Napoleon for an extension of the French frontier to the Rhine, and which demand, the despatches say, has been abandoned on the haughty refusal of Prussia, we don't believe a word of it. Napoleon, who, in diplomacy, seems to occupy the same rank as his great uncle did in war, is not the man to make a demand of that nature and tamely submit to a refusal. The country over which he rules with so much wisdom and advantage has always been able to overrun Europe, and now that she is thoroughly armed and equipped with the most approved breech-loaders, we may be very sure that the pretensions of Prussia to change at will the Treaties of 1815, and to dictate law to Europe, backed up, though she may be, by her murderous needle-gun, will prove no bar, when the proper hour for Napoleon arrives, to prevent him from absorbing the Prussian Rhenish Provinces, and extending the French frontier to the Rhine. Before the Ides of March we are inclined to think the map of Europe, cut up, as it has been within the last few years, will be much more altered in appearance to meet the wishes of both France and Austria.

The telegrams received since our last No. are such a heap of rubbish that it would be a waste of space and time to print them. Gold 146¼.

"CLERICAL POLITICAL INTERFERENCE."—We copy from the last *Patriot*, the subjoined article, simply to show our readers one of the elements likely to be introduced into the approaching electioneering campaign. Whatever truth there may be in the statement in reference to "Father Angus," we do not believe the Catholic Priesthood as a body intend to take any part whatever in the coming elections, and indeed we know that even the Rector has ere now expressed himself in opposition to the very scheme of Confederation against which our contemporary is so determinedly hostile. Nor is it likely that he has two sets of opinions—one for Charlottetown and another for St. Peter's. The *Patriot* must be misinformed. However, after the elections are over, we shall be better prepared to judge and speak of the nature of the influence exercised to secure the return of a Confederate candidate for a District wherein his chances of success were so small a few days ago as almost to throw him into convulsions. But what about the shameless interference of "G. S."? Is he to be allowed to go "Scot free"? For the sake of consistency we hope not. And yet, before our contemporary published the following, he ought first to have administered a gentle rebuke to Presbyterian clergymen for interfering in political matters about which their congregations know as much as themselves:—

"CLERICAL POLITICAL INTERFERENCE. — A short time ago, we expressed the opinion that the Catholic Priesthood would interfere in the coming election in behalf of Mr. Whelan, whose influence is on the wane among his constituents on account of his advocacy of Confederation. Our opinion has been confirmed by statements which have been received from reliable parties residing at St. Peter's and Morell. "Father Angus" has, it appears, taken the field in favor of Mr. Whelan, and is using his best exertions to allay the resentment and hostility of the people to Confederation and its advocates, and to secure the return of Mr. Whelan. We have no doubt these exertions on the part of Father Angus will succeed, and it is well that Protestants should be made acquainted with the course likely to be pursued by the Catholic Priesthood in this Island during the coming contest, and particularly with regard to Confederation. The Protestant constituencies will see the strong necessity which exists for them to elect none but uncompromising Anti-Confederate Conservatives. Should the Catholic Priesthood succeed in returning ten or twelve Liberal Confederates they would only require the adhesion of four or five Confederate Conservatives to ensure the defeat of the Conservative Party, the surrender of the independence of the Colony for all time to come, and the triumph of the Priestly Party. Anti-Confederate Protestant Conservatives, be up and doing, and in defeating a combination of this kind, there can be no doubt but that you will receive the warm support of every independent Catholic in the country, whose rights and privileges are equally imperilled with our own."

THE ELECTIONS. — The Government organ, the *Islander*, insinuated a short time ago, that the Elections were purposely delayed until the decision of Her Majesty's Government in reference to Confederation was made known. Well, that decision has now been given, and therefore we presume there will be no more shuffling about the matter, but that they will come off before the bad roads and inclement weather set in. The Confederate members of the Executive having had their wish gratified in staving off the elections thus far, we expect the Antis will now exercise *their* influence (if they have any) and insist upon an early election, as they may rest assured that delays can only benefit the Canadian plotters. We have a strong reason for saying this. The Confederates have already stolen several marches upon the over-confident and supine Antis. They promise to be caught napping again.

BENEFIT CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The Band of the 4th, which has so nobly and generously come forward, both here and in Nova Scotia, to aid the sufferers by the late fire in this City, purpose giving a farewell Concert before leaving the Island. It will take place in Temperance Hall this evening; and, as the proceeds are intended as a complimentary benefit for the Band, we trust every person who can spare a half or a quarter of a dollar will patronise the Concert, to mark their appreciatition of the kind and valued services of the Band, and also to enjoy a musical treat not every day to be obtained in Charlottetown. Go one; go all!

Cregan, who was accused last Spring of having murdered a young man named Humbert, was tried in St. John last week on that charge, but the jury found him guilty of a common assault only. The Confederates of that City made a shameful use of the accident,—the result of a street brawl—to influence the elections in their favor, which they succeeded to a certain extent in doing by representing Humbert a victim of Anti-confederate violence and outrage.

The Band of the 4th, by permission of Col. Paton, played on Hillsborough Square from three until six o'clock on Saturday evening last. A very large number of citizens was present.

A report of a public meeting at Baldwin's Road, is in type, but is unavoidably crowded out.

The Prussian "needle" has given Austria "a stitch in the side."

Why is a newly-married man like the Atlantic Cable? Because he is united to his Heart's Content.

LECTURE AT LONG CREEK.—On the 9th instant R. B. Irving, Esq., lectured in this Settlement on the Present State of Parties, the Proper Qualifications of Parliamentary Representatives, the School Act, and Confederation. Mr. Alex. McNeill, Teacher, was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Neil Currie, Secretary. Mr. Irving treated the several heads of his extensive subject at considerable length, and in a spirit of candor and moderation. He spoke of the Tenant League troubles, and expressed his approval of the course adopted for their suppression. The learned lecturer also referred to the many good qualities of the Hon. John Longworth, the present representative of this end of the District, and intimated that the people would do well to re-elect him. The lecture was followed by an animated discussion, in which Peter Robertson, Esq., and Mr. Alex. Shaw took part, and dissented from some of the views advanced by the lecturer. With a vote of thanks to Mr. Irving for his excellent lecture, and to Mr. McNeill for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*Com to Pat.*

We understand that the President and Committee of the Charlottetown Reading Room have made arrangements to procure Daily Telegrams of the latest European, American, and Colonial News.—*Pat.*

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POORER SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.

Mayor's Office, Halifax, N. S.,
August 21st, 1866.

The Mayor acknowledges the receipt of the following amount in aid of sufferers by the fire at Charlottetown, E. E. I.:—

Wm. P. West, Esq.,	$20
Previously acknowledged,	32
	$52

Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 1866.

Henry Bowyer Smith, Esq., St. John, N. B.,	£6	0	0
Adam MacRay, Esq., Halifax,	0	15	0

☞ THE Treasurer of the Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt from Miss Anna Swan of Eight Dollars, presented by Miss Swan to the subscription of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in Charlottetown of the 15th of July last—being part of the receipts of the exhibition at the recent Caledonia Gathering on Government House Grounds.—*Isl.*

WE are informed that the Board of Education intend to examine Candidates for the vacant Scholarships in the Prince of Wales College on the last Thursday in this month. The names of our youths intending to offer themselves should be forthwith sent to the School Visitors.—*Isl.*

Mr. Morris, the new Solicitor General for Ireland, who is a Roman Catholic and a moderate liberal, has issued his address to the electors of Galway, in which he says he has received the fullest assurance that the government will be conducted with perfect regard to the material interests of Ireland, and in no spirit of illiberality or exclusiveness.

The fishing schooner *Frank*, Gallant, master, of Tignish, was dismasted off the North Cape during the heavy blow on Friday the 17th inst. We have heard that several other disasters occurred around the coast and the North shore of New Brunswick during the high winds of the past ten days.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Saturday last about half-past two o'clock a fire was discovered in the old Wesleyan Chapel, close to the Vestry, we understand, and burnt through a large beam and a considerable portion of the floor before it was noticed and put out. How the fire got into the building which is, we believe, entirely out of use, is quite a mystery. One can hardly suppose that the incendiary has been again at work, for the time and place selected for the fire do not favour the supposition. We are gratified to learn that no actual trace of an incendiary, such as a bundle of inflammable materials, has been discovered, and for the present we must conclude that the fire was altogether accidental, caused, perhaps by the careless lighting of a lucifer match by some person in the building, where there was a lot of shavings that would easily take fire.—*Ex.*

A correspondent from the Westward states: "We had a heavy gale from the E. N. E. on Friday last. I expect to hear of some vessels being on shore, and others meeting with disasters. Already I have heard of one schr. being ashore at Fish Island, belonging to Nova Scotia, nearly loaded with codfish; another at the back of Lenox Island; and another drove from her anchor in Richmond Bay and went ashore on Curtain Island, and has to be lightened to be got off.

Schooner "Flirt," Donald McRae, Master, which left Charlottetown last Thursday week for Pinette, with a cargo of Deal and Iron, and having spars in tow, was found on the 21st off Brule, bottom up. Crew supposed to have been lost.

Since writing the above, we have heard it stated that the name of the vessel is the *Bee*, McRae, Master, from this Port, with sundry goods, bound to the Wood Islands, where the vessel was owned.

The Cricket Match between the Garrison and the Charlottetown Club, advertized to take place on Saturday last, had to be postponed on account of the unfavorable state of the weather. The match was played yesterday—the Charlottetown Club being victorious. The grounds were visited during the day by at least five hundred spectators, and the proceedings were enlivened by the performances of the excellent Band of the 4th Regt.—*Bal.*

A disreputable looking man of the name of William Woods, a stranger, was arrested by the Police about 11 o'clock, on the night of Wednesday, for being drunk and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and of part of a worsted window curtain, found in his possession—supposed to be stolen. The curtain lies in the Police Office where it may be seen at any time.—*Isl.*

We understand through the politeness of Colonel Paton and the Officers of the 4th King's Own Royals, the Band of that Regt.—now in this City for a few days—will perform on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., on Hillsborough Square.

☞ THE regular monthly meeting of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society will be held at St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening next.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Premonition—The opinion gains ground that disease is a diminution of vitality, and there is little doubt that the powers of life are principally depressed by impurities in the system. This depravity can be corrected by taking a course, or an occasional dose of Holloway's famous Pills, which expel all morbid matter from the circulation, and thoroughly cleanse and invigorate the glands, viscera and brain. Through this wholesome influence, Holloway's medicine casts out the seeds of all fevers which in sultry weather, prove so formidable to life itself.

Military Officers and Soldiers should have Brown's Bronchial Troches, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough, which, if neglected, may terminate in something worse. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a box.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the Prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age!

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery soremouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarhœa, and dysentery. Applied externally, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chiblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague and Chills and Fever.

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

aug8 1m

Congregation de Notre Dame.

THE Schools of the Congregation de Notre Dame will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 3d SEPTEMBER proximo.

Aug. 29, 1866. 2ins

Mare Stolen.

FROM a Pasture Lot on the Mount Edward Road, Charlottetown Royalty, on Sunday the 19th inst., a BAY MARE, raised by Neil McInnis, late of Charlottetown, and afterwards owned for some time by John Rigg, Esquire. This Mare has a long body, is a spirited animal that would not bear a whip, is believed to be from a Revenge horse, had the hair slightly chafed on the right shoulder, also a small wound mark on the left side and shoulder, now scarcely visible without close examination; can either pace or trot, and answers to the name of "Cora."

Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be handsomely rewarded by the owner.

ANDREW A. McDONALD.

Georgetown, Aug. 25th, 1866. 1in

Stray Mare.

ON the night of the 21st instant, a young MARE, rising three years old, of a dark grey colour, clean-limbed and handsome shape, strayed from the Premises of the subscriber. When last seen, (Tuesday night) she was on the Tryon Road, near the West River Road. The owner will feel greatly indebted to any person who may know of her whereabouts, to inform him of the same, so that he may come and take her away, and pay whatever expenses she may have incurred.

ANDREW COADY.

West River, Lot 31, Aug. 29, 1866. 3in pd

Notice.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the Charlottetown Reading Room will be held at the Room, Water Street, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August instant, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m.

GEO. A. THRESHER, Superintendent.

Charlottetown Reading Room,
August 29, 1866. 1in

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c,

Office—Great George-St., Charlottetown,

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. tf E

Middle Trip per Undine.

THE Subscriber has received, by the above, in addition to his former well-selected Stock, the following, viz: White, Blue, Red, and Green COTTON WARP, Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Prince of Wales, Peef, and Felt HATS, Ladies' White and Black STRAW HATS, Earthenware, &c., &c., much lower than spring importations.

PATRICK WALKER.

August 15, 1866 1m

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

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

SHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
Sullivan's Spelling Books,
Lennie's Grammars,
Carpenter's Spelling Books,
Worcester's Dictionary,
—AND—
all school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at very low prices, at

MARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.

August 8, 1866. tf

REMOVAL.

OWEN HAMILL,

Architect,

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA.

MAY be consulted professionally at the ROBSON HOUSE, or at his Office in ROSS'S BUILDING, Three Doors east of McPherson's Bookstore, to which he has removed.

Pictou, N. S., Aug. 8, 1866. 3m

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

WE beg to inform the public that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between us, under the style or firm of W. W. LORD & CO., General Merchants and Ship Owners, in this City, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All persons having any Business transactions with the said firm will please come forward and settle their several Accounts, at the Office of the subscribers, before the 1st day of OCTOBER next.

W. W. LORD,
ARTEMAS LORD.

Charlottetown, Aug. 1, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 1, 1866.

REFERRING to the annexed Circular, I beg to inform you that I shall continue the Business at the Old Stand, head of Lord's Wharf, on and after the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1866.

Allow me to thank you for the generous support accorded to the late Firm, and respectfully to ask for a share of future favors for myself.

I am, your obedient servant,
ARTEMAS LORD.

aug 8. 4in

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the Country in general, that he has opened a New **Tobacco Factory** on QUEEN STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Whitford, Painter, and situated opposite Mr. William Sneeston's.

Having superintended, for the last Seven Years, the manufacturing of Tobacco in the firm well known as LOWDEN'S with unequalled success, he will fearlessly warrant his Tobacco as second to none in the Colonies, and would earnestly advise the public to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. QUIRK.

Ch'town, July 18, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Business hitherto carried on in this Island, and in Plymouth, England, by the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, up to the time of his death, and since his decease, by the undersigned, as his Trustees and Executors, has this day been assigned and transferred, in accordance with the directions contained in the last Will and Testament of the Testator. All sums of Money due to the Subscribers, as surviving Trustees and Executors of the said James Peake, must be paid forthwith, and will be received at the Office of Messrs. PEAKE BROTHERS & Co., who are authorised to receive the same.

B. L. A. PEAKE,
D. HODGSON,
Surviving Trustees & Executors.

Charlottetown, July 14, 1866.

CARD.

THE Undersigned having Purchased the STOCK IN TRADE from the surviving Trustees of the late James Peake, Esq., deceased, have this day entered into Copartnership, under the name and style of PEAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY, and will continue the same Business carried on by the late James Peake, Esq.

JAMES PEAKE,
GEORGE PEAKE,
RALPH REECKEN PEAKE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN.

Charlottetown, July 14, 1866. aug 8 4i

NOTICE!

THE undersigned, having fitted up, since the fire, a STORE in DORCHESTER STREET, in the building owned by J. D. Mason, Esq., adjoining the Store of Messrs. DAVIES & WEEKS, hereby respectfully informs his numerous Customers, in Town and Country, that from and after this date the business will be carried on as heretofore.

B. D. REDDIN takes this opportunity to return thanks to his Customers for their past support and patronage, and to solicit a continuance of the same.

B. D. REDDIN.

Dorchester Street, Ch'Town,
August 1, 1866. i e

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and Greenbacks, bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, Aug. 1, 1866.

WATTS' TEA STORE,

KENT STREET.

ARRIVAL OF MIDSUMMER STOCK.

THE Proprietor, thankful for past favors, begs leave to intimate that he has just received, ex "UNDINE," a large supply of unrivalled CONGO, which will be offered Wholesale and Retail,

—ALSO—

An assortment of EARTHENWARE, consisting in part of—

20 White Stone China TEA SETTS,
200 doz. CUPS and SAUCERS

in variety enough to suit the most particular housekeeper.

Kent Street, Aug. 1, 1866. b i p e 1m

SODA WATER!

WE have received, per steamship "Alhambra," one of Puffer's celebrated Soda Water Apparatus, at a cost of $600.00, for manufacturing

Pure Soda Water.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage, is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer. Our Grocery Store is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favor us with a call will always find a *warm* reception, and a *cool* drink of SODA WATER, flavored with choice Syrups, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 4th, 1866. 3m

LOTTERY.

A LOTTERY of a first-rate

Reaping and Mowing Machine,

in good working order, will take place at Mr. JOHN McLEAN'S, Souris West, on

Wednesday, 12th September next.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. to be had of Mr. W. Wilson, Charlottetown; John Sutherland, Esq., St. Peter's; and also at the Subscriber's.

☞ The strictest impartiality will be shown.

J. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Souris, 10th July, 1866.

Paper Blinds.

FOR SALE, at the

KENT STREET BOOK STORE.

250 Window PAPER BLINDS, of various colours and patterns. Cheap for Cash.

E. REILLY.

August 22, 1866.

Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY
WITH

DELANY & BYRNE.

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE.

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Skeleton Skirts,

Etc., etc., etc.,

At a Discount of Twenty per Cent

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for 8s
We will give 20s. worth of Goods for 16s
We will give 30s. worth of Goods for 24s

☞ Larger Sums in Proportion. ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

QUEEN STREET.

Opposite Hon. Daniel Brenan's.

Ch'town, Aug. 1, 1866. 1 P E S P

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING

DORCHESTER STREET.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1866.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber hereby notifies his Customers, and the Public generally, that since the late Fire, whereby his Premises on Queen Street were destroyed, he has removed to that Building on KENT STREET, next door to the Premises of Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Carriage Builder, where he is prepared to carry on his Business in all its branches as usual. Having been a heavy loser by the fire, he takes this opportunity to request all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment of their respective amounts, as his Books will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement and collection on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS, Gunsmith.

August 1, 1866.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken part of J. D. Mason's three story Building, in Dorchester Street, between Duncan's Brick Store and the Catholic Church, where he will sell off the balance of his Stock at reduced prices. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

JAMES STANLEY.

July 31, 1m

CARD.

W. R. WATSON begs to tender his sincere and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, his Worship the Mayor and Corporation, the fire department, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Regt., his friends and the public generally, for their heroic exertions in saving part of his stock and furniture from the ravages of the devouring element on the morning of Sunday the 15th instant.

Thanking the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the last twenty-two years, he begs to inform them that his place of business is now at the premises formerly occupied by the late Hon. Robert Hutchinson, where he will continue to meet the wants of his numerous customers until he resumes business at the old stand, Queen Street, which will be about the first of December next.

July 23.

Notice to the Tenants of the Rev. John MacDonald.

I HAVE been appointed AGENT to the Rev. JOHN MACDONALD, and all Rents due him must be paid to me at my Office in Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 4th July, 1866. 2m

HENRY A. HARVIE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c.,

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE,) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently BELL'S Clothing Store, and directly opposite the Store of WM. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having RE-FITTED his Establishment, and intending to do business as much as possible on the CASH SYSTEM, is prepared to supply Wholesale and Retail Customers on the very best of terms.

MR. HARVIE embraces the opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronised him while in connection with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, QUEEN-STREET.

Charlottetown, July 11, 1866. tf

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, 1866.

Select Literature.

GRACE WELDON,

—OR—

FREDERICA, THE BONNET-GIRL.

CHAPTER IV.—*Continued.*

"Be at peace, gentlemen,' said Clow. 'You are both of service to one another. It is natural Mr. Ellery should have some feeling about this matter of your laying hands on Miss Weldon, as I know he is interested in her as much as your enemy Daily is.'

'Is that true, Mr. Ellery?'

'It is, Brigs. Daily is my rival—therefore I am his enemy.'

'That alters the case. If you can defeat him in this affair I am your man to help you! But I did the young lady no harm.' She stood perfectly quiet, and looked very firm and calm, though pale as a white statue of some of the marble goddesses I've seen in great houses. She met my gaze steady, and without fear, and, blast my eyes, if I didn't feel a sort of respect for her, so I said, kindly,

"Well, Miss, you are a fine girl, and no mistake. You do not seem to be afraid, and understand what you ought to do without any compulsion. I hope you will say I treated you civilly. My card I should be happy to have with you, but I dare say you will excuse me, as I don't happen to have my card case about me. Good night, miss!"

"Good night, sir," she said, as sweet and quiet as ever was, and her voice never trembled no more than mine did, and she eyed me so steady-like, that I verily believe if she had had a pistol she would have had the courage to try to take me prisoner before I could leave the house. "Good night, miss," said I. "I am sorry to leave you. Five minutes I give you to keep silence, and then you may open music with a full choir. She smiled, confound her, pale as she was, and I was half a mind to give her a ——

'Dare to breathe that word!'

'Well, then, I didn't follow out my mind, and shouldering my sack, I made for the window, and got out, closing it after me. I reached the sidewalk in safety, and then prepared to make tracks; for I knew I should soon have the hue and cry. I pulled off my shoes, so that I could have the advantage of not being heard, and started down the court. I went kind of slow at first, for I thought, as I was getting over the fence, I saw a man on the opposite side of the street. I wasn's wrong. I had hardly gone ten paces, when he crossed over, and walked very rapidly after me. Now, says I, if I run I'm gone; for he'll be sure I'm what he suspects, and then, ho! for rattles, shouts, and Charlies! So I walks on at a round pace, taking long strides, without seeming to hasten. He came nigher and nigher, and I stretched on hoping to get under the dark shadows of the Franklin arch before he came up with me, intending to turn and throttle him if he was pursuing me. As I passed underneath a lamp, I turned to see his face, and who do you suppose it was?

'Daily.

'You've guessed. It was he, and he had in his hand a flute.

'He was going to serenade Grace—the low upstart! I have heard that he has done that thing before. Let us hear! I hope you gave him his deserts when you discovered who he was,' said Ellery, vindictively.

'I saw he was coming on faster and faster, the more I tried to keep ahead of him. But when I discovered who he was, I shortened my pace, for I was then close to the arch. He came up with me just as I got under it. You know all is dark there. I dropped my sack, drew my knife, and turned upon him all at once.

'So, Daily, we have met again,' said I. 'As this meeting is of your own seeking, take the consequences.'

'Jack Brigs; it is thou,' he said, just as coolly as if he had met an old friend, and I had presented him my open palm, instead of a knife grasped in it. 'I thought it was you. You have been breaking into Mr. Weldon's house, villain! I saw you climb from the window. Put up your knife, ruffian! I do not fear you! Surrender at once; for you know I am your master.'

'When he said this, I felt all the blood in my body boiling at my fingers ends. I gave a cry like a tiger, and sprung on him. He struck aside my knife with his flute, which broke into half a dozen pieces with the contact. The knife grazed his clothes on his left side, and I fell against him from the failure of the stroke which I meant for his heart. He closed with me, and taking me by the neck, threw me backward, and knocked my head against the stone lining of the arch, till I saw stars as thick as sparks from a locomotive. I made out to seize his arm in my teeth, and then he released his hold of my throat to plant a blow between my eyes. I now fought mad, and somehow I fell, and he on top of me. All this while I held my knife in my grasp, and was trying to shorten it, so as to put it under his ribs. But he saw what I was at, and kept me from it. I now tried, as we lay on the ground struggling, to pass my hand over his back, and put the point in between his shoulders. I came near doing it, when he pressed his knee upon my elbow, and deadened it so, I couldn't stir a muscle. Then, somehow, he reached the knife, and got it from me, and then sprung to his feet. Well, the upshot of it was, in trying to get my knife, he put it into my arm. This I did not like; and if ever there was a madman, it was me when I felt my blood was drawn. I howled like a Spanish bull, and went at him as if I had been the devil. I threw him down by main force, and as he fell my knife fell, and rebounded some distance. I was about to leave him and get it, and finish him, for I saw he was nearly senseless, when I saw three men coming down towards the arch. I had only time to catch up my sack and fling it across my shoulders—pick up my knife—leave Daily as he was, and take care of myself, which I had hard work to do, as I soon heard the music of rattles, and in the direction of the arch. I soon reached here in safety, and there is the end of my story. If I haven't earned my thirds, Ellery, it is not my fault. Another tumbler of rum, Mr. Clow, for my arm pains me.'

'That is not your fault, Jack! You have done well. I can almost forgive your insult to Miss Weldon for your affair with Daily. Between you and I, Jack, that young gentleman must be taken in hand, and *done for*, unless you have already fixed him!'

'No, I only stunned him. If I had got my knife in time, he would never have played on the flute again!'

'I am glad, on the whole, you didn't kill him. It would have made a great noise, and, besides, I have a better plan in my head for wreaking our vengeance upon him. You shall know it soon, Jack. Now, Clow, let us see how much I am to have on this.'

'Three hundred and twenty-five you asked for.'

'Yes, but Jack must have his thirds also; for I want every dollar of this for my draft, you know. Weigh the silver, and let me have five hundred.'

The mulatto opened a mahogany case on one side of the room, and displayed a pair of scales within. Into one of the balances he placed the pieces of plate, after ascertaining that they were solid silver, and carefully weighed them.—Ellery and the burglar looking on. Clow finding their value a sufficient equivalent for the sum desired by Carlton, he closed the case, and took from a drawer of his secretary ten notes of fifty dollars each, and placed them in his hand. Three of these Carlton gave to Jack; and, in a few moments afterwards, took his leave. Jack remained to have his wound dressed by Clow, who was a skilful leech, as it would have been a betrayal of his share in the night's adventures for the wounded burglar to have gone to a surgeon. No sooner had Brigs had his wound dressed, and had also left, than Philip Clow, the mulatto, wrapped himself in a blue cloak, and concealing his features with the cape, sallied forth, and took his way towards Washington street, cautiously, as he went by the street lamps, guarding his features from the observation of those he met.

CHAPTER V.

It was about ten o'clock when Philip Clow, the rich mulatto, left his habitation, and proceeded in the direction of Washington street. About the same time a young girl of exquisite beauty of feature and form, and an expression remarkably gentle and pure upon her youthful face, was seated at her needle in a small parlor in the rear of a millinery. It was Frederica! None who have read 'Jemmy Daily' will have forgotten Frederica, we are quite sure. She was now in her eighteenth year, and although we remember how beautiful she was a little girl of ten, yet each summer since then had added to her charms, and now she had not her peer in Boston for loveliness, unless it might be Grace Weldon. Yet many would give the palm to Frederica, even with this comparison. Both, indeed, were equally beautiful! But their style of beauty was so different that judgment could not be given, for the eye, bewildered by the conflicting charms, would refuse to decide! Grace was tall and graceful, with dark brown or chestnut hair, large rich brown eyes, full of fire and tenderness, and a bright complexion, just shaded with brunette. Her air was remarkable for its sweet dignity, and her step was light and elastic as that of a mountain roe. Her heart was gushing over with joy, and her laugh was heard all the day long, just as birds sing all day long. Her mind was accurately cultivated, and intelligence and good sense beamed from her looks. She was skilled in drawing, embroidery, and music; but her greatest ornaments were her filial love, her love for home, and her accomplishments in housewifery; for though born to luxury, and an heiress, she had been wisely educated by her father to be a poor man's wife, if need were! Grace knew that she was beautiful, but she knew that she was good also; that her mind was fairer than her person; therefore she was not vain. She, however, was glad she was beautiful, for James Daily's sake; for she knew he loved her *both* because she was beautiful and good. Altogether Grace Weldon was a charming person, and one who would turn any man's head who had head and heart enough to appreciate female virtue and worth.

Now what shall we say of Frederica? She was inferior to Grace only in the cultivation of her mind. As an orphan and the protege of Mrs. Daily, whose apprentice she was, she was denied the advantages which wealth and a different social position had conferred upon Grace. She had, however, closely improved the opportunities Mrs. Daily conferred upon her, and James Daily was by no means a bad teacher; and, boarding in the same house, he devoted much of his leisure time to the improvement of her mind. He taught her many of the graces of female education—first learning them himself that he might impart them to her. Thus her mind became cultivated, and intellectually she rose superior to the humble circumstances in which she was placed. Frederica's eyes were a deep, sunny blue, large, and frankly opened, and beaming with purity and truth. Her complexion was as fair as the lily, and a tint of the moss rose bloomed in her cheeks, which were delicately oval. Her hair was light flaxen, soft as floss, and, till of late, fell thick and abundant in shining masses upon her neck; but recently she had imprisoned as much as she could of it in a comb behind; but a good many truant tresses escaped the confinement, and now danced upon her neck at every motion of her head as she sat at her work. There was an expression upon her pure countenance like that of one of Raphael's angels—calm, devotional, tender! The beauty of her mouth was wonderful, and seemed formed only for words of love and prayer. One would never look for a merry laugh from the infantile beauty of those half-parted lips, as one would from the ruby mouth of Grace; though Frederica never spoke without a smile. At the least movement of her lips a smile went rippling away from its corners, just as shining circles are formed in the sunny lake, when its calm surface is broken by a pebble.

She was now seated on a low chair, arranging flowers in a fashionable hat. The hat was for Grace Weldon, though the two maidens were unacquainted. Grace had entered the shop a day or two before, and, struck with the gentle beauty of Frederica, she became interested in her, and ordered a bonnet, requesting Frederica to trim it, saying, 'Trim it in your own taste, for I know you can do nothing ill."

Frederica was now trimming the bonnet for the beautiful stranger, and as she worked at it, the words of praise she had spoken came often to her mind, and she felt happy to reflect that she was kindly regarded by one whom she felt it would be happiness to know and love.

A light placed upon a table higher than her head, cast its light upon her—the lovely bonnet girl. She was dressed in a neat blue and brown muslin, the blue in it harmonizing with the deep azure of her eyes, and the brown with her hair. This little matter of taste in the selection of colors, spoke volumes for the refined delicacy of her mind. She wore no ornaments of any kind, save a plain ring, which James had given her on her last birth day. That one ring, however, was dearer to her than everything else she had on earth, save, perhaps, a silvery lock of her aged father's hair—the old blind German, whose death cast her upon the benevolence of Mrs. Daily. The light fell upon her, revealing the maidenly outlines of her youthful form just developing into the rich fullness of their womanly beauty. The attitude in which she sat was inconceivably graceful, yet natural, and the movements of her fingers, which were very white and pretty, were captivating. She speaks, as if to herself.

'There, that orange flower with the rose-bud, will be very becoming together,' she said, holding it up and surveying it. 'Delicate orange and scarlet are most becoming to a fair brunette, and I observed that Miss Weldon, though very fair, had a shade of brown, the least thought of it in the world! How very beautiful she is! And how richly and yet tastefully she was dressed! I don't know how it was, but I thought of James while I was gazing on her noble and youthful face! Ah, me! James doesn't love Frederica as he loved her when she was a little girl! But I love him more—more every day! (There, that sprig of jasmine will make it look lovely!) Why did I think of James when I looked at Miss Weldon? Oh, I can tell, I think! It is Mr. Weldon James is with. Can it possibly be her father? I have heard James, a long time ago, speak of Mr. Weldon's daughter, and said she was at school in Troy. Can it be that this beautiful stranger is the same?'

As Frederica asked herself this question, she sighed heavily, and the bonnet gradually fell heavily upon her knee, while her face became, all at once, very sad and thoughtful. Tears, at length, filled her large blue eyes, and when she found they were dropping fast upon the ribbon of the bonnet, she brushed them away and resumed her work.

(*To be continued.*)

1866. Spring Goods. 1866.

THE Subscriber has now completed his Importations for the Season, per ships "Lotus" and "Ariadne" from BRITAIN, consisting of—

Black Broad Cloths and Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trowserings, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Grey and White Cottons, sheetings, checked shirtings, printed Cottons, ginghams, jeans, osnaburgs, baggings, tickings, Cotton Warp, white, red and blue, (warranted superior quality); white and scarlet flannels, shawls, parasols, Hats, bonnet-shapes, ribbons, falls, white and coloured Hose, hoop skirts, and a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

Chests choice Congou TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Liverpool Soap, glass, nails, sole leather, &c.

W. H. WILSON.

McIsaac's Old Stand, Queen-street, Charlottetown, June 13, 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line, suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favorable terms and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a Good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c., ever offered in this City.

—ALSO—

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's

India Rubber Over Shoes,

for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

June 27, 1866. 6m

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. 13.

FLOUR!

CHEAP FOR CASH. Apply to A. McNEILL.

Queen-Street, May 21, 1866.

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co's Steamers

"PRINCESS OF WALES" AND "HEATHER BELLE."

Summer Arrangement.

The steamer "PRINCESS OF WALES" leaves Charlottetown for Summerside, Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham and Newcastle, every Monday night at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning train on Tuesday.

Leaves Shediac for Richibucto at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and Richibucto for Chatham and Newcastle at one o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves Newcastle for Shediac at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, calling at Chatham and Richibucto on way down.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown on Wednesday afternoon at half past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Tra .

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning at nine; returning leaves Pictou for Charlottetown at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves Charlottetown for Summerside and Shediac every Friday morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown at half-past two, after arrival of train, every Saturday afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Monday morning at nine.

Leaves Pictou same evening,—on arrival of Mail, about half-past four o'clock,—for Charlottetown.

Leaves Charlottetown for Brule every Thursday and Saturday mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlottetown same evenings, immediately after arrival of mail a-Brule, at about four o'clock in the evening.

FARES—From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back, Cabin, 12s; steerage, 10s 6d.

Charlottetown to Brule, or back, Cabin, 9s; steerage 7s 6d.

Charlottetown to Summerside or back, Cabin, 9s; steerage, 7s 6d.

Charlottetown to Shediac, or back, Cabin, 13s; steerage, 15s.

Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back,			$5.00.
Do.	Miramichi	do.	6.00
Summerside to Richibucto,		do.	3.00
Do.	Miramichi	do.	4.50
Shediac to Richibucto		do.	2.00
Do.	Miramichi	do.	3.00
Charlottetown to St. John, or back,		£1 8s 1½d,	or $4.56.
Do.	Eastport,	do. 1 17s 6d,	or 6.00
Do.	Portland,	do. 2 10s 0d,	or 8.00.
Do.	Boston,	do. 2 16s 3d,	or 9.00.

FARES—FREIGHT.—Charlottetown to Summerside, 1s per barrel bulk.

Charlottetown to Shediac, 1s 6d per barrel bulk.

Do. Richibucto and Miramichi, 2s 6d, do.

Shediac to Richibucto and Miramichi, 1s 6d do.

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

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

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

By Order,

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June, 1866.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING 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 BEDEQUE and otherparts of the Island, in good cultiva,noti well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid ti tles, and immediate possession can e 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

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

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,

Dependupon 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. 11, 1866. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumptian, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Oct. 1.

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.

New Tobacco Factory

AT SUMMERSIDE.

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

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, August 9, 1865.

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 cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent 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 distressing 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 beeffected, 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 joints, by the simultaneous 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, time 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 affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulo 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-disease,
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples,
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)		Scurvy
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumors
		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 ollo ing 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.

THOMAS KELLY,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

SUMMERSIDE, - - P. E. ISLAND.

July 4, 1866. 3m

A FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE!

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

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

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.