The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1865. NO. 3

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,

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ALMANACK FOR OCTOBRR.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 4th day, 10h. 31m., evening.
Last Quarter, 11th day, 11h. 10m., morning.
New Moon, 19th day, 0h. 15m., evening.
First Quarter, 27th day, 11h. 32m., morning.

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—VIZ:—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

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

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	per annum.
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or any two of the Reviews,	7.00
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Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and SIXTY CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the United States Postage.

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

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

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

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

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

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

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

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

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

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

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

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 5, 1865.

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

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

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

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, *Rochester*, N. Y.

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishidg effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

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

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 22, 1865.

Dawson's Building,

Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Ladies' Dress Material,

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

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

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

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

Groceries,

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

Hardware,

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

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

Ch. Town, May 31, 1865.

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CARRIAGE AXLES.

Half Patent, just received at

LAIRD & HARVIE'S.

Poetry.

OCTOBER.

BY THE LATE WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart! Thou dawnest here.
With sad and faded leaves to strew
The summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month, I hear thy voice—
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice—
When earth was lovely to my gaze;
Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours,
Where are thy living raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow.

I look to nature, and behold
My life's dim emblems rustling round,
In hues of crimson and of gold—
The year's dead honor's on the ground;
And sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by.
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When spring's delightsome moments shone,
They came in zephyrs from the west.
They bore the wood lark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast.
Through summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now they beat,
In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like the transports of the breast,
When life is fresh and joy is new—
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,
And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright month,
Which Hope about her forehead twines,
Till Grief's hot sighs around it breathe—
Then pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas for Time, and Death, and Care—
What gloom around our way they fling!
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial pageant of the Spring.
The dreams that each successive year
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness side by side.

Select Literature.

AMY MOSS;

OR,

THE BANKS OF THE OHIO.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

CHAPTER IX.

II.

We return to Andrew and Fanny Carstone.

How the sad couple mourned for the little one as dead, it would be weary and painful to tell. Long they hoped and trusted, and then they hoped no more, for it seemed wicked to buoy the heart up with false light, when all was dark and gloomy in the future of their earthly existence.

Andrew Carstone was approaching fifty years of age, a staid and earnest man, whose whole existence was one of patient study and thought and reflection. He was a good and kind landlord, he was gentle to the poor, he was lenient as a magistrate; he ever remained what he once had been, an excellent and loving husband.

Time did not lay its hand too heavily upon them, for they used time well, and at forty-six and fifty Mr. and Mrs. Carstone were a pleasant couple to look at.

They spoke now of the child as of one long since dead, gently, sadly, but not with that bitter pang of grief which touched them at first, and which from its violence had worn itself out.

Charles Carstone, who had been knighted for some deed of little note, and was a very precise and solemn courtier, a prim man in days not remarkable for nicety, days when men scarce spoke without an oath, when wine was a measure of man's capacity, and modesty a thing but faintly understood—they saw little of. He came once a year, at Christmas, was very polite and attentive, received his annuity with a formal, pleasant letter of thanks, and continued on his way, still Sir Charles, unchanged, unaltered, except that there was a Lady Carstone in the case, and one fine boy of thirteen, to whom it pleased Andrew Carstone to think the family estate would one day go.

Andrew Carstone was in his garden, which ran along the back of his house, and skirted a pretty lane with trees and green hedges, and Mrs. Carstone was with him looking at the flowers and shrubs, and the gravel-path, and the quaintly-cut yew trees. Andrew was dressed in the fashion of the day. He wore his own hair and a three-cornered hat, a riding habit, buttoned up to the throat with large buttons, and boots that went above his knee, for he was about to ride forth to some meeting of magistrates. His wife wore a dress, the petticoat of which was turned up all around, showing another skirt, and a high body, which was open in front and laced. Her hair was tied back in a knot, and a cap with long ribbons fluttered on her shoulders. She was pale and thin by the slow action of continued and painful thought.

They stood on a path near the wall, looking at some apricots, Andrew pointing to the wall with his heavy riding-whip. Fanny was examining the flowers with a listless and careless air.

Suddenly they both started and looked up.

A head, nothing more, protruded over the wall; but it was a head seldom seen, but once seen, not easily forgotten.

It was a very ugly-looking, middle-aged man, pock-marked, sun-burnt, with little grey eyes, a large mouth, and a shaggy head of hair, red, uncombed and dirty; the whole set off by an expression of low cunning that belongs only to ignorance and guilt combined—and in general guilt is the consequence of ignorance in those who should obey, and in those who make the laws.

'I say,' muttered this apparition, in such a voice as a door-mat with a severe cold might be supposed to indulge in, but which was really a tone common to some constant drinkers of raw spirits. 'I say, axing your pardon, is you the beak?'

And the head disappeared as if by a trick in a pantomime, and then bobbed up again, and looked hard at the astonished couple.

'What does that horrid man mean,' exclaimed Mrs. Carstone, somewhat alarmed.

'I believe, my dear, he wishes to know if I am the magistrate——'

'Exact—that's what I means,' continued the hollow voice, again disappearing, as if its speeches were uttered upon tiptoe, and the exertion was too much to be sustained.

'I am a magistrate, sirrah, and pray what do you want with me over the walls? Persons who wish to speak with me usually ring at the door.'

'But is you Muster Carstone his-self?' continued the man.

'I am Mr. Carstone,' began the magistrate—'but I again——'

'It's orr right,' exclaimed the thick-spoken individual, 'that's fah you. Cor for a ans'er in ten minits.'

With that he cast a crumpled piece of paper on the ground. The magistrate picked it up immediately and opened it.

'Merciful and all-wise Providence!' he cried, turning ghastly pale; 'come back man—come back!'

'Orr rite!' said the shaggy head, again bobbing up; 'yer I am, guv'ner—orr rite!'

'What is it, Andrew?' gasped Mrs. Carstone, with a vague and dreamy hope.

'Orr rite,' said the man.

'Our child! our child!' exclaimed the father, wildly.

'Speak! Oh, Andrew, what is it?'

'Listen. This paper says that the writer, on his death-bed, repenting of a crime, wishes to gain pardon from Heaven by revealing the place where our child lives—still lives, Fanny! Come round to the door, man—make haste, I will join you.'

'Orr rite,' repeated the shaggy head, again disappearing, while the husband and wife hurried into the house, unable to exchange a word.

In five minutes more the messenger of such glad tidings was in the magistrate's private office. He was a short, thick-set looking man, in very ragged attire, with an antiquated hat, and a stick in his hand, and a general look of one who slept in market-places, or upon piles of straw, or in hay-stalls—anywhere, in fact, but in his natural bed.

'Man,' said Andrew Carstone, 'if these tidings you bring be true, you shall be rewarded beyond all you can hope. Tell me all you know.'

The man explained as well as he could that a comrade of his—one Joe Mullins—'a post-boy as was,' being laid up and likely to die, was very much tormented by his conscience. He lived with the deponent, one Cornelius Ragg, following the humble profession of a bone and rag dealer, also a purchaser of unconsidered trifles. He, the said Cornelius Ragg, seeing that he really was ill, induced him to confess being concerned in robbing a house, and thence stealing a child; and upon hearing this statement, he, the worthy bone-picker and purchaser of unconsidered trifles aforesaid, did then and there induce the said Joe Mullins to tell the truth to the parents of the said child on certain conditions, in such a case made and provided.

First.—That the said Cornelius Ragg should be allowed to see Carstone might see of him in his visit to the bedside of the said Joe Mullins.

Second.—Perfect immunity for the said Joe Mullins, should he recover from his illness.

Third.—A slight reward in the way of a small annuity for the said Joe Mullins, always provided that he lived to enjoy it.

Fourth.—A small fee or gratuity for Cornelius Ragg, as the messenger of glad tidings.

'You live in London?' said the magistrate, anxiously.

'Her do,' replied the man.

'How came you here?'

'Wark'd,' continued the bone dealer.

'Can you ride on horseback?'

'R—rather.'

Andrew rang the bell. A man-servant appeared—a staid man of five-and-fifty.

'James,' said his master, 'I can trust you. There is news of my child—not a word to a living soul. Take this man, have him dressed up in the best clothes you can find among your own and John's. Tidy him, and make him look as much like a groom as you can. Saddle Brown Bess and Sally."

Mr. and Mrs. Carstone, when once alone, clasped each other's hands, and then fell on their knees and uttered an earnest prayer that the hope thus excited might be realised. Andrew then bade his wife be of good cheer, and prepare to accompany him in any search he should have to make for the lost one. His wife could scarcely speak, but through her tears and sobs she promised to remember all he said.

He snatched some refreshment, and as soon as his attendant and the horses were announced as ready, Andrew Carstone kissed his wife, and, accompanied by Ragg, dashed off along the London-road at a pace which showed his eager desire to end his journey.

Many were the people who stared to see them go. Cornelius Ragg, in a suit much too long and too loose for him, his face washed, his hair cut and combed, his legs encased in high boots, looked even a more extraordinary personage than he did in his previous dirty garb.

It would be idle to tell how Andrew Carstone rode to town, how he showed little of that tenderness for his beast which was generally his characteristic, how he dashed down half-crowns at toll-bars without stopping for change, and hence was taken for a highwayman by the discriminating toll-men, and how at last, covered with dust, he reached London.

He put up his horses at a city inn, took hasty refreshment, for he was sorely exhausted, and then, with little change to his attire, he sallied forth into the streets towards the place indicated by Cornelius Ragg, where Joe Mullins lay sick unto death, tormented by his conscience because he had done evil.

CHAPTER X.

I.

When Charles entered the dining-room, he found Jane sobbing in the arms of the negress, whose special duty we have said it was to keep company with Jane and wait upon her. It was, however, almost impossible for him not to laugh when he came to understand what had happened.

Jane had been sitting on a sofa beside the window, listening with anxious ears to the sound of strife without, and endeavoring, despite the danger, to school her mind to thoughts less gloomy than those which were natural to her situation. The more readily to attain this end, she had earnestly tried to check the alarm of the negress, who, like most of her race in a state of servitude, was wanting in the very first elements of courage. She was busily engaged in this task, which, from the extreme terror of the girl, was both a thankless and unamusing one, when the skirmish and the sounds of battle, with all its horrid din, came close to her door. The crack of rifles, the war-whoop of the Indians, the manly shout of the white men, the yells of the wounded and dying, the whole rendered doubly terrible by the gloom of night, still further alarmed the negress, who retreated into the farthest corner of the room and clasped her hands in agony.

At this instant, a huge painted Indian, in his fierce and "hideous bravery," came bounding into the room, and stood facing the horror-stricken white girl.

Utterly incapable of speaking, her lips parted and showing her white teeth, her face pale with horror, the beautiful American girl could scarce collect her faculties to breathe within the recesses of her soul one of those prayers which in her infancy she had learned, and which were so applicable to her situation.

'Boxhoo, sister,' said the Indian, really struck by her infantine and graceful beauty, 'get up, pretty one, quick, no talk, scalp,' he added, angrily.

'Mercy!' replied Jane, striving to rise.

'Pretty one prisoner,' continued the Indian, stooping to help her to rise. What his words were next it was impossible to say. They were doubtless the most ferocious curses which man in his most degraded state ever gives vent to, and uttered with a shriek of such agony as made Jane close her eyes and almost faint. Then the Indian turned and bounded from the room.

'De uglee debble—yah! yah! yah!' said the negress, giving way to a violent fit of laughter, as she returned to its place the half-empty kettle which had been the weapon of warfare used by her. 'De uglee ole reb-skin—teach him to obsult Missa Jane—scald him skin spee'—tink he won't run berry fah! Yah! yah! yah!'

Jane opened her eyes, and seeing no one near her, save the negress, gave way for a few minutes to a burst of passionate tears, such tears as come naturally from a woman when she has just escaped a fearful and terrible danger.

'Brave Hebe,' said Charles, smiling, when the negress had put him in possession of the facts, 'twas bravely done. I think this repulse will check the knaves; so Jane, dear, have the valuable kettle replenished, and we will o'en take a late tea.'

'Golly!' grinned Hebe, 'tink I see ub now, rub hib red skin.'

'But where is Amy all this time?' asked Jane. 'Custaloga promised she should be here before this.'

Custaloga and Harvey will fulfil their task the easier that the Indians are round the Moss. Be of good cheer, my sister.'

'Tis pleasant, Charles, to hear your words of comfort, very pleasant; but recollect, my brother, what we have been together—Amy and I have never been parted. Despite the difference of age, we are as twins—we have slept beside each other at night, we have walked by day, we have studied, we have read, we have lived as boughs of one tree; and now there is the howling wilderness between us, and horrid savages.' Dear Charles,' she said, blushing deeply, and looking on the ground, 'there was something in that wild man's manner that told me it was not death Amy would have to fear—an Indian can see her beauty—oh, to be tied to the wigwam of a Shawnee—she that hates the race in her heart, despite her every effort to be generous!'

'Yes,' muttered Charles, gravely, 'her detestation, to a certain degree, of the colored races is peculiar—I have often feared she would make Custa our enemy, and Heaven knows such a friend is needed indeed.'

'I have feared it, too, Charley—her sneers, her allusions, her constant words, speaking of all save the whites as beings of an inferior race, have often puzzled me. Custaloga, too, has heard them moodily; but oh, Charles, he is generous, brave and good, and I can never mistrust him.

'I love him as a brother,' said Charles; 'but it would have been as well if Amy had been more tender of his feelings. You have educated him, elevated his mind, your altar, prove that he is capable of lofty sentiments, noble feelings, and keenly alive to all that you admire in poetry and sentiment——

'Save that he remains an Indian in garb, in love for the forest, in his instincts.'

'The consequence, dear girl, of early education; but I am confident that, did Amy show less repulsion for the savage race, she might entirely reclaim him to civilisation.

'And become Mrs. Custaloga, I presume—thank you,' said Jane, with a courtesy.

'And she might do worse,' replied Charles, with a sigh, as he turned away to summon the defenders of the fort to an instant of repose.

As he went out into the open air, it became evident that the contest was over for the time. Not a gun was heard, not a cry could be distinguished, and when he came to the Block-house he found that the Indians had retired on all sides. His proposal to place a few sentries was therefore readily acceded to, and the judge, Squire Barton, the pedlar, and the younger people, were soon collected in the supper, dinner and breakfast-room, as it was indiscriminately called.

'This is the beginning,' said the judge, gravely, after a few moments of desultory talk, 'of a war between the whites and red-skins, which must end in the extermination of the latter. It is a pity. I know well that everywhere the early discoverers of America, glorious Columbus excepted, treated the natives with a cruelty which justifies much; but the Indians will, by such acts as those of to-night, lose their best friends. I have always demanded justice for them, I have always demanded even-handed justice for them, and I would hang a man who shot an Indian in cold blood, as I would hang one who shot a white man or a negro.'

'Nay, judge, I am not of your opinion,' exclaimed Squire Barton. 'No! no! hang me—a red-skin and a nigger are not white men—I never thought the natives could be preserved.'

'The squire's right, judge,' said the pedlar; 'the squire's right, and his remarks is judgmatical. The abrygines ain't no account agin a white man. I've traded with 'em up and down considerable now, but I'm bound to say they're a pesky set of varmints.'

'They are a bad lot generally,' continued the judge, 'drunken, thievish, treacherous and murderous; but there are noble specimens amongst them, faithful, sincere and true; Custaloga is as fine a specimen of humanity as any in the Union.'

'We all know your opinion of him,' said Barton, dryly.

'I am sorry to say we know yours,' said Jane, an expression of anger and sorrow crossing her face. 'Would that all men were as brave and generous as he.'

'Miss Jane,' replied Squire Barton, with a laugh, 'I know I may not speak of your and your sister's pupil; but methinks you are already aware that he can be over boastful. He has not brought back Amy, and I fancy you must even turn to poor me after all. It is, therefore, my intention to leave the Moss to-night, to go down east, rouse a strong party, and relieve you and rescue Amy, which is more than either the Wyandot or his double, the Mad Artist, will ever do.'

'Leave the Moss?' said Jane, looking strangely at him.

'Leave the Moss?' repeated the judge, who simply regretted the loss of a rifle; 'but why think you dear Amy's case so desperate?'

'I do not believe it desperate,' replied the squire, 'but I believe that no two men and a young girl can cross from the Crow's Nest while these savages are in the woods. Rely on it, judge, the worst that can happen to Amy will be a few hours' detention. She is known, and a savage has even more cupidity than ferocity.'

'I hope so,' said the judge solemnly. 'If you think, then, that your going is best, go, but hasten back.'

'How will you depart?' asked young Moss.

'By the *dugout*,' said the squire. 'I will glide down when the moon is hid, strike Gum Creek, and it will be a good-legged Indian that will catch me."

'I will go with you as far as Gum Creek,' said Charles, 'and bring back the dugout. We may want it.'

'Well, Judge,' began the trader, looking uneasily at the squire, 'I think promiskus like, I'll be on the move—tu g'uns is getter nor one.'

'Promiscuous or not promiscuous, you'll not move with me,' said the squire. 'You had better stop until I come back, which will not be a long while first.'

'Very good, squire,' remarked the trader, carelessly; 'I dar say the judge will give me house-room, for I'm reck'ned unkimmin good at a long shot.'

'You and all honest men are ever welcome,' said the judge earnestly: 'but every man who aids me now to drive back the bloody heathen is my friend.'

'And, judge, he who brings relief, and restores your child, will have claims, I fancy, even greater,' remarked the squire.

'He who restores unto me my daughter shall not bargain with William Moss. I am his slave, as was the genius of the lamp to the man in dear Amy's famous story, and nothing that he asks will I refuse.'

The look of the squire was now so proud, so self-satisfied, and so strange, that Jane viewed him with astonishment. Never had she seen such an expression on his face. She translated favourably. For some time he seemed to fear that Amy did not receive him so well as formerly, and it was natural that he should snatch at the opportunity of restoring her to her friends, and thus gain the support and countenance of her father. Little more was said on the subject, and after supper Charles and Barton went out to examine the forts and change the sentries.

The night was very dark. The savages gave no sign of life, and the vast expanse of forest gave forth no sound, save when a slight moaning was heard, as of the dying wind, or the cry of the whip-poor-will came softly from afar to wake the soul to sad harmony. But all gave sign of a storm. The dark clouds from the nor'-west came bodily down towards the earth, charged with vapour and electricity, a damp feeling pervaded the atmosphere, the air was chill and cold, darkness spread over the whole face of nature, surcharged with the menace of the tempest; and then the rumbling of thunder was heard, gusts of wind came rushing over tree-tops and through the forest glade, the great limbs of the trees rattled and fell, so that the sentries, with every possible good-will, could scarcely distinguish an inch before their noses.

The Block-house lay in deep obscurity, except when the lightning lit up the scene, and then the wary borderers kept close, peering only from chink and crevices, to see that none approached. But the Indians appeared utterly inactive, and it was difficult to realize to the mind there had been on this spot so lately a deadly combat between the settlers on the American soil, and those who who have been said to hold the soil by the free and bounteous gift of Heaven, and whose tenure was founded on nature.

'Charles,' said Barton in a low tone, when they had gone their rounds, 'hold out forty-eight hours and all will be well. You have powder and ball, and good men and true; and your defence will be easy for that time. Ere it has passed, however, you shall have relief; I will dash for the Crow's Nest with the Little Bridge Regulators—they are mounted, and the thing will be easy.

'You are a brave fellow, Barton,' replied Charles; 'and I trust we shall soon see you again.'

And yet there was a constraint in the manner of young Moss, who for reasons of his own had no great or earnest desire to see him become his brother-in-law. He had lax notions of morality, which were far beyond the sympathy of Charles, who was not himself devoid of error and cause for repentance.

Barton made no reply, but prepared for departure. He saw to the priming of his gun, he wrapped it up carefully to guard it from the wet, he changed his dress for one wholly composed of deer-skin, he looked to his pouch, his knife, his short bright axe, and then stood still on the edge of the wharf, where the canoe lay moored. Barton and Charles listened; not a sound was heard. They looked; nothing could be seen. With the stealth of serpents then they glided into the boat, just as the sharp cry of Harrod from the lower part of the Block cried to the sentries to be vigilant and careful.

Up the river and down the river they gazed, and then began paddling across to the forest on the opposite side.

It was with a feeling akin to awe that they approached the deep shelter of the beeches and oaks that lined the glade, and within, behind girdled trees, their foemen might have been lying. It was not very long, however, ere they breathed more freely beneath the deep shadow of the forest trees which overhung the water. Suddenly Barton seized the arm of young Moss and shook it convulsively.

'Hush!' said he, 'there is not an instant to lose. Look!' and he pointed to the prairie on the opposite side of the river; 'see where the stockade is high—they have ladders. If we startle them now, we are lost.'

Charles looked, and saw indeed, by the glare of a lightning flash, a large body of Indians advancing with several men at their head, who wore the garb of white men, and in the hands of these were scaling-ladders.

'A moment,' added Barton, stepping out of the canoe and springing on to the shore; 'now we can do it. Let us both fire, and then you dart for the Block openly. They will have too rough a reception to mind you.

'Well thought of,' replied Charles; and instantly the two young men aimed and fired.

The voice of Charles Moss at the same time was heard above the storm:

'Up, my lads, give it to the bloodthirsty knaves—defend the south bastion.' With these words he darted across openly, still repeating his cries, and such was the noise and confusion which ensued that none noticed his return to the fort. The fight there was hot. The men in the Block had aimed at the rear of the column, the head of which, however, was still beneath the stockade, whence it was not easy to dislodge them. Charles, with a smile on his face, rushed to the kitchen, thinking all the time of the act of Iisbe. A large copper which contained some soup for the negroes' breakfast—pea-soup of which they were very fond—was on the fire. Delighted to find this, Charles summoned one or two of the negroes, and bade them fill three or four pail fulls as quickly as possible. The negroes obeyed, laughing all the while, and with this ammunition Charles rushed to the high line of stockade, which was intended to defend the girls' bedrooms from danger. A garden ladder, a pile of wood, and other aids were soon found. Then three active men caught each a pail, and after listening to hear where the assailants were digging at the foundations, they tipped the pails over. The yell, the shriek of wild despair which burst from the unhappy wretches, was such that not one in the Block heard it unmoved. It was a fearful and cruel act, but one of those excused and absolutely necessitated by the instinct of self-preservation, when alone man may be pardoned for being a little fierce and devoid of that gentleness which on all other occasions should be the characteristic of human nature.

To a certain extent this act had the opposite effect to that expected. Some of the besiegers fled, some fell writhing in agony on the ground to die, while others, rendered desperate by physical pain, planted the ladders and rushed to the assault with cries and shrieks worthy of demons. The garrison was paralysed—but only for an instant, and then the reckless band was beaten back with axe and gun.

To be Continued.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE AT MONTREAL.—The trial of the three prisoners, Blossom the elder, Blossom the younger, and Hogan, three Americans, whose attempt to kidnap Geo. N. Saunders, the Southern refugee, but failed, owing to the plot being revealed by detective O'Leary, and the arrest of the party at the Lachine toll-gate, when they had so far succeeded as to carry off Mr. Saunders with them. The trial lasted for over a week, and was brought to a termination on Monday. The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict were discharged, and a new trial ordered for to-day. During the delivery of Mr. Justice Mondelet's charge to the jury, quite a scene occurred between himself and the defendant's counsel, Mr. Devlin. His Honor charged strongly against the prisoners, and also defended detective O'Leary against the insinuations, that being a Roman Catholic and a mason, he had violated first the rules of the church, then his oath, and that his evidence was unworthy of credence. Judge Mondelet complimented O'Leary highly, and said it was to the prompt and faithful discharge of his duty that the country was saved from being involved in another Trent affair, or perhaps war.—*Quebec Daily News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TENANT UNION MEETING AT CAMPBELTON, LOT 4.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Tenant Union was held at Campbelltown, Lot 4, on Tuesday evening, October 10th. Mr. Peter McDougall was moved to the chair, and Strang Hart acted as Secretary. This very crowded meeting assembled in consequence of its having been represented to the members of the Campbelton Tenant Union that Mr. Jas. Sullivan *acted* in private, contrary to the principles of the Tenant Union, by making a private arrangement with the Land Agent, while he not only professed in public to be a warm advocate of the Tenant Union, but continued to act as Treasurer thereto. A notification was sent to James Sullivan to appear and answer the said charge; he attended, and had to admit the charge, (it being most fully proved against him) when the following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

1. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Sullivan has violated the principles of the Tenant Union.

2. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Mr. James Sullivan be expelled from this branch of the Tenant Union, as a rotten member.

3. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Mr. Sullivan be asked to give up the books and money belonging to the Tenant Union.

4. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That this meeting do express their pleasure at being rid of Mr. James Sullivan, as an unworthy member, and their contempt at his conduct, viz: acting as a Tenant Unionist, and playing a counter-part with the Land Agent.

5. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Doctor O'Leary be requested to send the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

6. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Mr Eugene McCarthy be appointed Treasurer in place of Mr. Jas. Sullivan, dismissed; and that Mr. Eugene McCarthy do demand the books, money, &c., from Mr. James Sullivan.

7. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That meetings be held at Lot 7, Lot 8, Bloomfield and the Brae.

Delegates were then appointed to attend meetings at Bloomfield, on Tuesday, the 17th, and at the Brae, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. After which

8. It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, That the next meeting at Campbelton be on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and on every alternate Tuesday thereafter.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman, after which the meeting adjourned highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening.

A

The Herald.

Wednesday, October 25, 1865.

SUCCESS THE TEST OF CAPABILITY.

In the common transactions of life, and in the case of individuals, the ordinary plan adopted to ascertain a man's capability or good parts, is to apply the test of *success*. If his life has been a failure, if his speculations and enterprises to improve his social condition prove futile, he is at once set down as a man of defective mental powers; whereas, if success crown his efforts, his judgment, talent, and well-directed enterprise are the themes of general laudation. The test is a good one, notwithstanding the fact that, in the present age, honesty and folly are too frequently considered synonymous terms, and every knave prides himself on being a man of talent. An honest man possessed of bright parts may, we grant, be outstripped in the accumulation of wealth by a knave, but honesty in the end is found to be the best policy, and such cases as the one at which we have just hinted are naturally few and exceptional. [illegible] of mental power—it is merely a taking advantage of the confidence of the well-disposed, and success in its practice only demands an utter want of principle. It may succeed for a time, but, sooner or later, receives its just punishment. Success, then, we claim to be the test of capability. Now, without any further generalising, let us apply this test, which so accurately guages individuals to Governments, and without proceeding beyond the limits of P. E. Island, we shall apply that test to our own local Government. It makes little difference to us personally what party is in power, provided the Colony is governed with justice, and each class of the community receives fair play; but we must close our eyes to the existing state of things and to the events which are every day transpiring around us before we can admit that the present Government are possessed of the proper capability to rule a country, or are worthy the continued confidence of the people. Utterly devoid of originality in their legislation, they have endeavored to improve upon that of their predecessors, but everything which they have touched has withered from that moment. The Land Question was to have been settled in eight months. It *was* settled, however, after *some six years'* legislation, by the celebrated Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, which has brought the country to an unprecedented state of excitement, simply because the transition was so great between the terms of the Bill and the hopes previously excited and held out. The Free Education Act was tinkered and tinkered until, at length, in the interests of morality and honesty, it would be almost desirable to have it abolished altogether. We will not speak of the composition of the Board of Education further than to say that it is an evidence of the folly, fraud and illiberality which have characterised the history of the Island for the last six years; we will rather refer to the changes which have been effected in the system of education. It was all very proper and commendable to seek to establish a higher standard of education than had previously obtained by the erection of a College and the securing of Professors therefor; but, in any improvement that might suggest itself in so important a matter and one so general in its bearing, fair-play should have dictated a consultation of the wishes of all parties to be affected thereby. The College, as far as we can ascertain, affords no superior education to that imparted by the old Academy; nevertheless, there is this difference between the two—that the low rates of the latter and the absence of everything that could be construed into sectarianism, opened its halls wide to every class in the community; whereas the former is practically a sectarian institution, closed to nearly one-half the population, and the tuition fees are so high, that none but the wealthy can participate in its advantages. Under these circumstances, another step was resolved upon intended to gain political capital—Butler's Catechism and works of that kind were forbidden to be read in even strictly Catholic districts, and the political salvation of the country was made to hinge on a cunning *objection*—we do not say *refusal*, because a grant was not sought at the time—to subsidize St Dunstan's College to the extent of three or four hundred pounds per annum. The salaries of the teachers, too, like their expectations, were first raised, but only to be as suddenly lowered below recompense and below honor. The effect which the reduction of the teachers' salaries has had, is to foster forgery and dishonesty to an extent that is truly alarming, and to practically kill the Free Education Act. By the recent *amendment*, the inhabitants of a School District are obliged to subscribe and guarantee fifteen pounds before the teacher shall be entitled to the Government allowance of forty-five or fifty pounds. This proviso, however, is systematically defeated, as the unfortunate teacher can testify by sad experience, in the following fraudulent manner. The Normal School has arrived at such a point of perfection, that an unlimited number of raw teachers are turned out from it at the end of each term, and these licensed graduates roam the country in search of employment, so that in many districts the competition to obtain a school is as sharp as at an auction of old furniture. Unlike the Turks, who appreciate medicine by the value set upon it, the inhabitants of many school districts throughout this Island deem the cheapest teacher the best, and clinch a bargain with him who is the readiest to cheat the law. Hence, in these competitions to obtain a school, the young man who is willing to teach for the Government allowance alone, and who will give the Trustees a *receipt* for the required fifteen pounds, when he has not received, nor ever expects to receive, one penny of it, is generally successful. We do not blame the people for accepting the lowest teacher; but we do blame that botched legislation which permits such a state of things to exist. At the eleventh hour we would request the legislature to remodel the whole system, so that dishonesty and fraud may be avoided, fair-play meted out to all parties, and education become a blessing and an advantage, instead of a sham or a delusion, to which it is fast hastening. It is not sufficient, in our opinion, that in the present progressive age, a Government, in order to merit a continuance of popular favor, should refrain from doing positive evil—they should do good; but, from the retrospect which we have taken of the political history of the Colony during the past six years, we find that the legislation of the Government during that time has been a wretched failure—not merely free from actual injury, but productive of positive mischief. The two points upon which we have touched warrant us, therefore, in arriving at the conclusion that the Government are no longer worthy of popular support, they are not the right men in the right place—in fact, they are not the men for Galway; and other matters to which we shall hereafter refer will equally justify us in this conclusion.

THE new Barracks have, according to the *Islander*, been completed within the stipulated time. The damp state of the plaister, however, prevents their immediate occupation. Although it is stated that Mr. Alley deserves great credit for the manner in which he has completed the work, we may say that we have heard from gentlemen who inspected the work and the grounds, that the terms of the contract have not been by any means too strictly fulfilled, and that many a flaw and defective piece of workmanship have been allowed to escape in consequence of no inspector having been appointed to superintend the work and guarantee its faithful execution.

☞ We beg to remind our readers that the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame and their Pupils intend giving a musical entertainment in St. Andrew's Hall on to-morrow night; and, judging from the success which has hitherto attended the Ladies of the Convent and their Pupils in catering to the public taste, we have no doubt but the present entertainment will be equally satisfactory and worthy of patronage.

THE Sheriff's officers, accompanied by 20 soldiers, who proceeded to West River on Wednesday morning last, (not Tuesday as erroneously stated by us) succeeded in serving a number of Writs and in arresting several parties who had previously obstructed Deputy Sheriff Curtis. They afterwards proceeded to Crapaud and to the Estate of Lord Melville, (where a branch of the Tenant Union exists) for the purpose of serving Writs and otherwise aiding in collecting rents.

LAST week the mails were somewhat irregular in their arrival from abroad, in consequence of the prevailing high winds which prevented the steamers from performing their regular trips at the appointed time. The *Princess of Wales* did not start for Summerside and Shediac until Saturday morning, and the *Heather Bell* omitted her regular trip to Brule on Saturday. Until the past week the steamers have plied with the regularity of clock-work; but as the Steamboat Company have no control over the elements, we suppose the same punctuality cannot be expected during the remaining portion of the season in which navigation is possible.

WE perceive by our Halifax exchanges that a hue and cry is being raised against the Gas Company of that city for the high rate at which they supply gas—namely, eighteen shillings this currency per one thousand feet. The complaint is well founded, for in Charlottetown, where the consumption of gas is about equal to one-fifth of that of Halifax, gas is supplied at fifteen shillings per one thousand feet. We suspect the Halifax Company find gas-making a profitable business.

☞ We would remind our subscribers that we have, at this season of the year, to lay in a stock of Paper and other supplies for the winter, and that a little cash would, therefore, be very acceptable.

☞ Any of our subscribers in the city who may, occasionally, through the negligence of the carrier, fail to receive their paper, would oblige us by informing us of the fact.

The Charlottetown *Examiner* says:—

"We learn from reliable authority that Confederation is gaining ground in New Brunswick."

We wonder if there are any persons in P. E. Island silly enough to believe such a statement.—*St John Freeman.*

FLAX CULTURE.

A public meeting has been held at Milton, near Charlottetown, and the question "whether the cultivation of Flax is deserving the attention of the farmers of P. E. Island," has been discussed. The meeting, which was composed of experienced agriculturalists, resolved that the cultivation of flax in this Island might be profitable, and pledged itself to adopt its cultivation. The meeting, we think, should have gone further, and organized a society with the view to applying to the Legislature for aid to assist in the erection of mills. Since the breaking out of the American war, flax has risen in value, and been grown in England and Ireland in greater quantities than formerly. The best thing to be done is to make application to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland for information on the subject of flax culture. The importance of this subject cannot, in our opinion, be overrated, and we believe the Legislature would be found ready to act liberally, with funds from the Public Treasury, any company which may be organized for the purpose of raising flax and preparing it for export or manufacture.—Isl.

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.—The Annual Fair and Cattle Show for this County, which came off on Friday last, was a very mediocre exhibition both as regards the stock exhibited and the numbers in attendance. The irregularity which has characterised these shows for the last few years, and also the unpropitious state of the weather on Friday, operated against the Fair and Cattle Show; but now that an interest is being manifested in improved stock, we hope that next and each succeeding year the Queen's County Fair and Cattle Show will be something that shall be not only widely and favorably known, but that it will also excite an emulation amongst our agriculturalists. The following is the list of Prizes:—

BLOOD HORSES.			
1st Prize—Blood Colt, Artemas Warren, York River,	£2	0	0
2d do.—D. McEachern,	1	0	0
BLOOD FILLIES.			
1st Prize—Jno. McMillan, Brackley Point Rd.	2	0	0
2d do.—John McGougan, do. do.	1	0	0
CART FILLIES.			
1st Prize—George Clark,	2	0	0
2d do.—Duncan Robertson, York River,	1	0	0
SHEEP.			
Best Ram, any age, J. S. McLeod, Esq.,	1	0	0
" Ram Lamb, G. Tweedy, Esq., China Pt.	1	0	0
" Pen Ewes, B. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
" do., Ewe Lambs, B. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Recommended—Ram Lamb, H. Longworth,	0	10	0
Pen Ewes, H. Longworth, Esq.,	0	10	0
Ewe Lamb, H. Longworth, Esq.,	0	10	0
do. Chas. Kennedy, Esq., Br. Point,	0	10	0
CATTLE.			
Best Bull—A. McKinlay, Esq., York River,	1	10	0
Best Cow—A. LePage, Ch. Town Royalty,	1	0	0
" Boar Pig—P. McLaren, Hermitage,	1	0	0
" Sow—Geo. Lewis, Ch. Town Royalty,	1	0	0
Recommended—T. Pethick, Esq., for a superior Heifer,	0	10	0
Stephen Bovyer, for a Bull,	0	10	0

COMMERCIAL.

[Prices in the currency of place named.]

Charlottetown, Oct. 21st.—Potatoes per bushel, 1s. 3d. *a* 1s. 4d. Barley per bushel, 3s. *a* 3s. 9d. Oats per bushel, 2s. 0½d. Pork, by the carcass, 5½d. *a* 5¾d. Codfish, dry, per quintal, 20s. Hake, do., 12s. 6d *a* 13s. Yesterday, oats, potatoes and pork showed an upward tendency, with a fair business doing at prices quoted. Barley rules low, there being but one or two purchasing.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 19th.—Oats per bushel, 43 *a* 46 cents. Barley not quoted. Potatoes per bushel, 45 *a* 50 cents. Oatmeal not quoted. Codfish, dry, per quintal, $4.25 *a* $4.30. P. E. Island Mess Pork, $23 *a* $25.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 19th.—Oats per bushel, 50 *a* 55 cents. Barley not quoted Potatoes per bushel, 60 cents. Oatmeal per 100 lbs., $3.25. Pork, mess, $22 *a* $24 per barrel.

Boston, U. S., Oct. 12th.—Oats, Northern, Canadian and Western, per bushel, 65 *a* 67 cents. Barley, per bushel, not quoted. Potatoes, Jacksons, per bushel, 75 *a* 85 cents. Pork, mess, $37 *a* $38, and prime do., $29 *a* $31.

New York, Oct. 12th.—Oats, Canada, per bushel, 60 *a* 62 cents, and State ditto, 60 *a* 61 cents. Barley, Canada and Western, per bus. $1.23 *a* $1.25. Potatoes, per barrel, $1.75 *a* 2.50. Pork, mess, $35.87 *a* $36.87.; Western prime do., $31 *a* $31.50.

Exports from the Port of Charlottetown for this week: Oats, 20,786 bushels; Potatoes, 16,769 do.; Turnips, 1,356 do.; Barley, 7,000 do.; Mackerel, 1,111 barrels; Herrings, 487 do.; Alewives, 12 do.; Salmon, 99 boxes; Oysters, 69 barrels; Eggs, 13 do.; Pork, 45 do., and 8 carcasses; Oatmeal, 8,700 lbs.; Butter, 2,276 do.; Lard, 601 do.; Codfish, 12 quintals and 24 boxes; Hake, 267 quintals; Sheepskins, 18 bundles; Wool, 6 sacks; 60 tons timber; 10 cords lathwood, and 189,000 feet of timber.—*Patriot.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The "Nova Scotian" has passed Father Point with dates to the 16th inst.

It is stated that the British Government proposes to guarantee the Canadian Loan for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory.

Fenian arrests continue—about 200 in all, thus far, have been arrested. A suspicious vessel, flying the American flag, and supposed to be one of those with arms, had appeared off Queenstown, but put to sea. A strange vessel is said to have sent a letter on shore which was opened and found to contain a bill for £1,000, in favor of a member of the Fenian organization. The examination of the six Fenians at Dublin, was concluded on the 2d. Additional evidence developed nothing new of moment. Five of the prisoners were committed to take their trial for High Treason. The prisoners denied that the indiscriminate slaughter of the higher classes was ever meditated.

The publication by the American press of the alleged holders of the Confederate loan, caused some flattering. Laird authorises Liverpool papers to say that he never held or was interested in any of that stock.

The important American torpedo experiments took place at Chatham on the 4th inst., under the direction of Mr. Donald McKay and Mr. Beardsley, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty. Numerous operations took place, the most important being the destruction of the sailing frigate *Terpsichore*. Two hundred and seventy-five (275) powder torpedoes were placed at the depth of seven feet below the keel, when the electric spark was communicated there was a dull report, and the vessel quivered, and in a few moments settled down on an even keel. Not a splinter was shot into the air.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to six per cent.

Bullion decreased during the week £777,000 sterling.

Consols 88¾ to 88⅞.

Breadstuffs continued quiet and firm at previous quotations. Provisions firm.

News by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The testimony in the Wirz case has closed.

Gold 145.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, p.m.

The Jackson, Miss., special despatch to the *Herald*, says that guerilla operations have been resumed with vigour. A government waggon train was attacked near Bolton, between Jackson and Vicksburg, and one teamster was killed, and four mules stolen.

Gold 144⅝.

BELFAST, Me., Oct. 13.

A fire last night consumed nearly the entire business portion of the city, below Washington and Cross streets. Over 100 buildings were destroyed, and the loss is, at least, over $300,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, p.m.

Several British detectives have recently arrived in this country to look after the Fenians.

The freed colored men of Eastern Virginia have subscribed $3,000,000 towards the recent Government loans.

Steamers leaving this port for Europe to-day take about six hundred thousand dollars in gold.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Oct. 14.

An immense meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood was held last evening,—several thousand persons being present, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, has been in a state of eruption since Sept. 23, and it is supposed to have had some connection with the recent earthquake in California, although the central part of the State only felt the shock. Gold 144¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

A Washington despatch of yesterday says: "The President to-day received a petition signed by five thousand women of the State of Georgia, praying for the pardon of Jeff. Davis." Similar memorials, but not so numerously signed, are received almost daily.

Gold 146.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, p. m.

The Times' Havana correspondent has information of a very important insurrection in the department of Ojacco, Mexico. The Republicans had met with great success in their capture of Thucau, capturing greater supplies of money and arms than was supposed, and were able to equip a large force.

The Times' Washington despatch says the President told the South Carolina Delegation that Governor Magrath may be released, but no hope for Jeff. Davis has been vouchsafed. Gold 145⅝.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 17.

Dr. Blackburn, of Yellow Fever notoriety, has been admitted to bail on his own recognizance to appear when called for, and his sureties have been discharged.

A. N. Sickles, A. Potter, Samuel Bailey, and J. and R. Quackenbush, have been committed for trial at Bellisle, for counterfeiting on a large scale.

A number of persons of influence are reported to be connected with them. Gold 145¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17th

Steamship *Scotia*, with dates to the 8th, arrived to-day.

Fenianism is still the engrossing topic in the Irish Provinces. Arrests continue. Among the latest are the proprietor and printer of the Cannaught *Patriot*, for a seditious article in that paper. Strict surveillance is kept on vessels from America to Queenstown. Eight additional Fenians had been examined in Dublin, and committed for trial. The American correspondent of the *Times* says Sir. F. Bruce had asked Mr. Seward for an explanation of various Fenian movements throughout America. He also represents a general amnesty as likely to be proclaimed by President Johnson.

The Body of a man was discovered among the cargo of the steamer *Queen*, from New York. It is believed to have been placed there while loading.

A Royal Commissioner has been appointed in England to enquire into the cattle disease.

NEW YORK, Oct 18, p.m.

A large fire in this city last night destroyed property, consisting of cotton and liquors, to the amount of one million dollars.

Advices from Belize state that the English Government has repudiated the attempt by Maximilian, in 1864, to extend the boundary of the Mexican Empire into British Honduras by means of a military mail from Yucatan. Maximilian acquiesces

Advices from Mexico confirm late reports of the activity of the supporters of Juarez. Leading Republicans are defraying the expense of arming the guerilla bands at Tampico. Along the coast imperialism was decidedly declining.

CITY TALK.—The talk is, that the wrigglings of the snake in the *Examiner* show the "varmint" has been scotched, and that he is beside the mark. The talk also is, that the tortures of the "new-found friends" is at times equal to those of the damned, on account of their hopes and schemes being dashed to the ground. The talk further is, that if our constitution should be suppressed through the exertions of these notorious worthies and their friends, they should be "summarily" made face the gallows for their treachery and double-dealing. The talk still further is, that the tortuous "new-founds" are closely watched, and that there is a retribution in store for them they little expect. City talk also adds that the dodge of representing the laws as being unable to be enforced in the Colony in order to forward Confederation, will fail, that the plotters both in and out of the Government will, through the good sense of the tenants, come to grief, and that brighter days for the Island will soon dawn—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished for."—*Com.*

EXPORTING PIGS.—The farmers find our American neighbors good customers. They buy readily almost everything the Island produces. Recently enterprising Yankees have been through the country buying up young pigs. They have already purchased and shipped large numbers. In our opinion, those who sell these unfatted pigs thereby act very unwisely. The price which they obtain for them is trifling. The stock of pigs upon the Island is much smaller than it should be, and if the trade of which we are writing is continued, our farmers will soon discover the error. This year the supply of potatoes and barley is large, while the prices of these articles are low. Pork, on the other hand, brings a very high price, and common sense should teach our farmers that when potatoes are worth but one shilling a bushel, and barley only three shillings and nine-pence, the best mode of disposing of these articles is to convert them into pork, especially when there is every prospect of their being able to get six-pence per pound for the pork.—*Islander.*

The Quebec *Chronicle* of late date has the following interesting paragraphs:—

Captain Lowther, of the ship *Madras*, from London, who arrived in port on Monday, has kindly furnished us with the following extract from his log-book:—August 29, 6 p. m., latitude 52.12 N., longitude 37.20: passed about a mile to leeward of a large buoy, painted a darkish red color, with a flag-staff having a red, white and red color flying, apparently new, with a flat black ball on the top or staff, and having two smaller buoys or barrels lashed alongside.

Captain Lowther expresses himself confidently that these buoys were stationary from the fact that a strong breeze was blowing at the time, and from the particular observation he took of them. These particulars are extremely interesting from the fact that other shipmasters have reported that they have seen nothing of the buoys left by the "Great Eastern," one of which, thus described by Captain Lowther, undoubtedly is.

Mr J. A. Donaldson of Toronto estimates the quantity of land under crop with flax in Upper Canada this year at from ten to fifteen acres, the quantity of flax straw to the acre at two tons, and gives the price paid at the mills at from $12 to $14 per ton with the seed on. The cash return from fibre and seed he places at $450,000, put into the farmers' pockets by the 1st of August, just in time to enable them to carry on the operations of the grain harvest, under circumstances which make the receipt of such money a highly welcome addition to the farm revenue.

BROWNLOW.—A correspondent of the New York "Mercury," who is personally acquainted with Parson Brownlow, gives the following faithful pin-and-ink portrait of his *Excellency*:

"A dusty, sallow man—all gall and bluster. He is Scotch-Irish by birth, and a shouting Methodist preacher by profession; fierce rather than strong, an uncomfortable friend and an ugly enemy. He is a tall and awkward man, with large hands and shambling feet. His provincialism is shocking, his coarseness repulsive. The most unchristain of preachers, he makes it a sin to forgive an enemy. His personalities are disgustingly original. He has some virtues—never drinks or smokes. His son John has the same style of temperance, but once killed a fellow collegian."

UNDER the heading "Disgraceful," the *Islander* of Friday last says "the Steamer *Princess of Wales* arrived here this morning, about seven o'clock, from Pictou, having had to contend with a heavy South-west gale on her passage over. She landed quite a number of passengers, the principal part of whom were females. Those persons proceeded at once up the town in search of lodgings, several of whom had to wander from house to house, and street to street, and were unable to procure shelter, until a private gentleman stepped forward and took pity on them. How long is this disgraceful state of things to remain as a stigma on Charlottetown? Is there not public spirit enough in the place to start a GOOD HOTEL?

☞ A steamer named the *Circassian*, has been driven ashore near Arichat, during the past week. She had six hundred passengers on board at the time, and all were safely landed.

Mr. Patrick Murphey, (Postmaster), has been appointed agent for the HERALD, for South West and surrounding Districts. Mr. McGuiggin acts for South West alone.

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INSURING CIGARS.—A man lately went to an insurance office in Paris, and insured a quantity of cigars against fire. Some time afterwards he made a claim on the company for compensation, the cigars having been burnt. He admitted that he had smoked them, but claimed as they had been destroyed by fire he was entitled to claim for them. The parties went to law, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff, whereupon the defendants immediately threatened to indict the man for arson, he having set fire to property which he had insured. The scamp was only too glad to let the matter drop.

We understand that on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., the foundation stone of a new Catholic Church is to be laid at Freetown. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. P. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, and the sermon in connection with the same, will be delivered by the Rev. A. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown Royalty.—*Summerside Journal.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Fair Play" and a communication on the cultivation of Flax will appear in our next.

☞ GO to the DOUBLE EXHIBITION at Temperance Hall THIS EVENING—price only that of *One* Admission. ST. JEAN, the Magician, will appear.—GOOD MUSIC.

Soldiers and Officers in the Army, being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches," as they give prompt relief in a Cold, Cough, or an Irritated Throat.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Determination of blood to the head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight, and other indications of approaching appoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

Married.

At St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. FitzGerald, Rector of Charlotte Parish, George Andrew Lloyd, Esq., of Halifax, Civil Engineer, to Caroline Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. G. R. Goodman, of Charlottetown.

On Monday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Sutherland, Alex. McRae, of the Grammar School at Summerside, to Eliza Helen, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Anderson, of Charlottetown.

At the bride's residence, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pope, Mr. T. Alfred Alley, to Miss Isabella L. Fletcher, all of Charlottetown.

Died.

At Tryon, on the 16th inst., after a painful illness, which he bore with great patience and resignation to the Will of His Heavenly Father, Mr. John Lea, aged 71 years, a native of Lincolnshire, England, and for over forty years a resident of Tryon. In his death his family have sustained a great loss, and the poor a kind friend. His memory will long be cherished by a numerous circle of acquaintances. His life was that of the true Christian; his death that of the righteous.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday morning last, 18th inst., after a long and lingering illness, borne with great patience and submission to the Divine will, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. John Yeo, of this City, aged 27 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

At the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Cooper, Esq., Sydney Street, after a very brief illness, Charlotte, relict of the late Samuel Bagnall, Esq., Merchant of this City, in the 91st year of her age.

At Bonshaw, on the 24th inst., Alex. Falconer, youngest child of Alex. Robertson, Esq., aged 11 months and sixteen days.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, OCT. 24, 1865.

Butter (fresh)	1s 6d	Turkeys, each,	4s to 6
Do. by the tub	1s 3d to 1s 5d	Geese,	2s to 3s
Lamb per lb.,	3d to 5d	Carrots per bush.	
Pork	5½d.	6 Fowls	1s 3d to 2s
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridge	1s to 1s 3d
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 5d	Chickens pair.	2s to 3s
Beef (small) per lb	3d to 6d	Codfish, per qtl.,	18s to 20s
Do. by qr.,	2½d to 5d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, doz.	2s to 3s
Tallow	7d to 9d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s6d to 4s
Lard	9d to 10d	Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Hams, per lb.	6d to 8d	Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	35s to 45s	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Do. per lb.	2d to 2½c	Hay, per ton,	75s to 80s
Oatmeal	1½d to 2d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s 6d to 2s
Eggs, per doz.	11d a 1s	Homespun, per yd.	4s to 6s
Potatoes, p bus.	1s 3d to 1s 4d	Calfskins, per lb.	5d to 8d
Barley	3s6d to 3s9d	Hides do	4½d
Oats	2s	Sheepskins,	5s 3d to 5s9d
Timothy seed bush.		Apples per doz.,	3d to 5d
Clover seed,		Plums per qt.,	4d to 5d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHEAP GAS.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company have reduced the price of Gas from 15s. to 10s. per thousand feet, when consumed in Gas Stoves, for cooking or heating purposes.

The Gas Stove used for heating purposes surpasses all other stoves in cleanliness, safety, quickness of adaptation, as well as in economy.

The Gas Stoves, when used in Halls, radiate a warm and agreeable atmosphere throughout the whole house, and as the gas can, with the greatest safety, be left burning during excessive cold nights, it obviates the necessity of using stoves in the Bed-rooms throughout the dwelling, thus making one Gas Stove perform the same duty as five or six coal stoves when placed in the several Bed-rooms, and not only diminishing the risk of fire to the same extent, but also the cost of warming the various apartments, together with the yet greater benefit derived by enabling persons to discontinue the use of Bed-room fires so highly injurious to health.

Apply at the Warehouse of E. R. Taylor, or at the Gas Works.

October 25, 1865. 4i

I have used them for the past five years, one in a room with no ventilation, and in which most of my time in my house is spent. During this period there has been no discomfort in any respect.

In brief, I have been so well satisfied as to this invention that, by my advice, many of my friends have tried them, and from none have I ever heard a complaint.

WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.

I am ready to say, at your request, that I have used your gas-stove in a dressing-room for some years, and have found it, in that capacity, an admirable and unexceptionable contrivance.

Yours truly,
HENRY J. BIGELOW, M. D.

NEW YORK, 103 Ninth Street.

I have used W. F. SHAW'S GAS STOVE, for a year past, in a dressing-room without fireplace, and have found it a source of great comfort and convenience.

W. DETMOLD, M. D.

We have used your gas-burning apparatus for heating purposes, during the past year, and are well pleased with the utility and superiority over the old method of burning gas for heat. In the laboratory, we consider them indispensable to economy and convenience.

We recommend them to every Chemist and Pharmacentist who has the luxury of gas at his control.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Manufacturing Chemists.

I have made use of one of your Gas Stoves, with three burners, in my room at the Bank this season, and have been entirely satisfied with it. I have generally found that one burner was all that I needed. The air has not been unpleasant, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to those persons who wish to heat rooms quickly, and with almost no trouble.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL H. WALLEY.

Wanted at the Gas Works.

WANTED at the GAS WORKS, TWO MEN, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Members of a Temperance Society preferred.

W. MUPPHY, Manager.

Oct. 26, 1865. 1in

Prince Edward Island, King's County. } PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, ALEXANDER HALLORAN, of Souris, who maketh oath and saith, that a report has lately been circulated in this place that he gave the information which led to the apprehension of the two Deserters found in his father's house some eighteen days ago: Now, he, deponent, most solemnly swears that he never gave the information about the Deserters, nor did he know that any information of the kind had been given by any person until he heard the party of soldiers and others searching the house for the deserters.

his
ALEXANDER ✕ HALLORAN.
mark.

Sworn before me, at Souris, this sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1865. } ALEXANDER LESLIE, J. P.

Mrs. Halloran was sued to Georgetown for harboring deserters, and four of her family were taken there as witnesses against her.

1in ALEX. LESLIE.

Office of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. Island,
October 18, 1865.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals from parties willing to contract for the delivery of the number of straight, sound and substantial CEDAR TELEGRAPH POSTS, requisite from Cape Tormentine to Sackville—to be twenty-five feet long, and six inches in diameter at the smaller end—to be placed along the road at equal distances of forty to the mile—the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of June, 1866.

Ample security for the performance of the contract will be required.

C. A. HYNDMAN,
Supt. P. E. Island Dist.

Oct. 25, 1865.

YARMOUTH IMPROVED STOVES!

THE Subscriber has this week received from the Factory, a full and complete cargo of those celebrated COOK, BOX & FRANKLIN

STOVES,

ex schooner "Blue Wave." Those Stoves cannot be beat for

Durability, Neatness and Economy,

and are the only Stoves imported here that give general satisfaction, and are now offered for sale,

LOW FOR CASH,

Merchantable Produce, or twelve months credit on approved notes.

A good assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS.

R. J. CLARKE,
"Orwell Cheap Store."

October 18, 1865.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO A NEW STORE!

MR. BENJAMIN DAVIES would inform the Public that he is about to

REMOVE

HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS TO HIS

NEW STORE

NOW FITTING UP IN

QUEEN STREET,

between Mr. HEARD'S and Messrs. G. & S. DAVIES's Firms, fronting on QUEEN SQUARE.

He would announce that the New Establishment will open on the

15th day of October,

when he will offer for sale a new

STOCK OF GOODS,

daily expected to arrive from BRITAIN and other Countries, not to be excelled in

STABILIY OF STYLE,

(probably not equalled in the market), which can be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES.

He would intimate that he will continue to uphold the RULE laid down some years ago in not making any reduction from the prices as marked, but a discount will be allowed for CASH PAYMENT in cases of large purchases when the Goods are delivered.

MR. DAVIES embraces this opportunity to thank his Friends and Customers, particularly his Country Friends, for the support bestowed on him while in business, and trusts he will ensure their future favor by offering good articles for sale at

Low Prices,

and by bestowing that attention, he feels pleasure in offering to those who patronize his establishment.

☞ TAKE NOTICE. ☜

B. DAVIES removes to his New Store on the 15th October.

Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1865. 3in

House of Entertainment.

PERSONS Travelling through Lot 1, can be COMFORTABLY ENTERTAINED and ACCOMMODATED at the TIGNISH PUBLIC HOUSE.

JOHN PRESTON, Proprietor.

Tignish, Lot 1, Oct. 11. 3in

KEROSENE OIL

In Store, and for Sale low,

20 Bbls Kerosene Oil.

—ALSO—

White Wine Vinegar,

Retailing cheap for Cash.

G. D. WRIGHT,

Kent Street, Oct. 11, 1865. 1m

Final Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform all those indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS Esq., that unless they pay their accounts in full this Fall they shall be sued for WITHOUT ANY DISTINCTION OF PERSONS after the closing of the Navigation.

☞ ALL KINDS of MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE taken in payment.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell, Sept. 20, 1865. ex isl rw

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND
WIND COLIC,

and over come 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, 1865. 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 Consumption, 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. 11, 1865.

1425 Pairs

Mens', Womens', Misses' & Childrens'

INDIAN RUBBER

OVER SHOES,

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP AT THE

P. E. ISLAND

Boot & Shoe Factory.

GEO. NICOLL.

Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1865. 4in

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a quantity of

Ready-Made Clothing

Of his own manufacture, consisting of:

OVER-COATS,
In Beaver and Pilot Cloth;
SHOOTING and SACK COATS,
In Homespun and Tweed;
PANTS,
In Doeskin, Tweed, and Homespun;
VESTS,
In Black Cloth, Homespun and Tweed.

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

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, and will be manufactured on REASONABLE TERMS, Beaver Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, etc, etc.

P. REILLY, Tailor.

Sept. 20, 1865.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, by a YOUNG MAN in this City, in a Shop or Warehouse, or as cellarman.—Applications addressed to this Office will receive immediate attention.

Sept. 20, 1865.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH

GALLERY,

Corner of Great George and King Streets.

THE undersigned being an operator of acknowledged skill, acquired by practical experience of over twelve years in some of the largest cities in the United States, and also in the Provinces, is now prepared, with every facility, to prosecute his profession in this City, for the accommodation of the public, at MODERATE PRICES.

PICTURES made in every style known to the art; Plain or Colored. Special attention paid to copying and enlarging old Pictures; also, for making Childrens' pictures for which his light is admirably suited, and in which he acknowledges no superior.

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

Instructions given in the above art.

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

CARTES DES VISITES.

C. LEWIS.

Ch. Town, May 31, 1865.

£5,000

To all Concerned!

GEORGE NICOLL,
Proprietor of the
Prince Edward Island

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

IN returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs to inform them that he is now manufacturing a VERY LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK of

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

uitable for Fall and Winter Wear, consisting of

Men's Grained Leather		KNEE BOOTS,	
Men's	do do	Wellington	do
Men's	Kip	do	do
Men's	Calf	do	do
Men's	French Calf	do	do
Men's Congress Boots,		Sewed and Pegged,	

(all Double and Single Soled.)

Men's, Boy's and Youth's BROGANS,
(Oxford Ties),
Boy's and Youth's WELLINGTON BOOTS, &c.,

Women's	Calf	Balmoral	BOOTS,
Women's	Grained Calf	do	do
Women's	do do	Congress	do
Women's Cloth and Felt BOOTS.			

Misses' Grained, Calf, Congress and Balmoral

BOOTS,

Misses' Felt and Cloth, Congress and Balmoral

BOOTS,

Children's Boots,
all sizes, from Three's to Ten's.

All of the above are being manufactured with the greatest care and under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who will be enabled to dispose of the above goods on better terms than can be imported.

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to give this Establishment a call before buying their Fall Goods.

The attention of all importers of Boots and Shoes is called to this fact, that the subscriber is prepared to supply the trade with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, and will sell them at such prices as will prevent the necessity of importing inferior goods.

☞ All kinds of Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order at short notice,

GEORGE NICOLL.

Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1865.

AGENCY

FOR THE

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS

AGAINST THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PENSIONS,
BOUNTIES,
BACK PAY,
PRIZE MONEY,
and all other claims promptly adjusted.

PENSIONS

FOR

Widows and Children.

The Widows of all officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who have been killed in battle, or who have died either of wounds or sickness, are entitled to pensions.

If there be no widow living then the children of such officers, soldiers, etc. are entitled.

PRIZE LISTS

Will be furnished gratuitously at this office or sent by mail.

Additions are every day being made to these lists, and the latest and most reliable information can always be obtained at this office.

No charge for information.

No charge until the money is collected.

All charges less than any other agency.

Claims collected *without delay.*

☞ Prompt answers to all letters.

DERBY & WILLIAMSON,
46 Court Street,
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Oct. 4, 1865. 3m

North Shore Steam Line!

The Fine Steamer "Island City,"
ISAAC SMITH, Master,
will, until futher notice, leave Charlottetown,
FOR
Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham, Newcastle, Caraquet, and Dalhousie,

Every MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning she will leave Dalhousie every Wednesday, at 8 p. m.

The *Island City* connects with the Steamships *Commerce* and *Greyhound*, at Charlottetown. For Freight or Passage apply to

I. C. HALL, Agent.

Sept. 13, 1865.

Boston and Colonial

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Fine Sea-going Steamships GREYHOUND, P. A. NICKERSON, Master, and COMMERCE, F. M. SNOW, Master, will leave BOSTON for CHARLOTTETOWN alternately, every TUESDAY, calling at Halifax and Canso. Returning, they will leave Charlottetown for Boston every Monday.

The "Commerce" will call at Pictou, on her regular trips both ways.

☞ By arrangements just now completed, FLOUR will be forwarded from New York to Charlottetown for THREE SHILLINGS per Barrel by the above-named Line, in connection with a Line of Steamships between New York and Boston, which land at the same wharf, as the "Greyhound" and "Commerce." Whitney and Hatheway, New York, Agents.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, by the Boston & Colonial Steamship Line, apply to FRANKLIN SNOW & Co., 4, Commerce Street, Boston, or to

I. C. HALL, Agent.

Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1865.

Notice!

ALL PERSONS having any legal claims against the Estate of the late JOHN BLAKE, deceased, will please hand in their Accounts to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to the said Estate will please call and settle their Accounts immediately.

PATRICK BLAKE.

Ch. Town, Sept. 13, 1865.

THE Subscriber begs to notify his friends that the Business will, in future, be carried on by him.

P. BLAKE.

R. W. E. Isl.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS,
Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,
COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE

WORKER,

QUEEN STREET, - - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

☞ TIN and ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVE PIPES, and TIN WARE, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

*** All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 17, 1862.

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE!

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

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

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1864. tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

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.

NEW SPRING

GOODS.

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

DELANY & BYRNE

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

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Comprising:

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

Ladies' Dress Goods,
NEWEST STYLES.

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

SKELETON SKIRTS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

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

RUBBER COATS & CAPS.

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

HARDWARE.

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

BEST AMERICAN CUT NAILS,
(all sizes.)

GROCERIES.

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

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

Charlottetown, May 31, 1865.

St. Dunstan's College.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

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

TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 Weeks:

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

Payment to be made half-yearly in advance.

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

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

For further particulars apply to

A. McDONALD.

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

CONFEDERATION FROM THE ANNEXATION POINT OF VIEW.

BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Continued.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS FOR ANNEXATION.

A few extracts from articles recently published in some of the leading journals of Upper and Lower Canada will best show the utter unreliability of those British organs and British placemen that deny the existence of any annexation sentiment in the province, and will substantiate the assertion that at no former period of their history have the people of Canada been so ripe for severance from the mother country as at the present time.

The Montreal "Witness," in July last, discussing the various schemes proposed for the relief of the provinces, said:—

"Others, and their party is in both sections rapidly increasing in number have no confidence in any of these proposed changes, but believe that, our ultimate destiny being annexation to the United States, the sooner it is brought about the better for the peace and prosperity of the province."

The "Weekly Trade Review," of Montreal, a strictly commercial publication, referring to a pretended desire on Mr. Secretary Seward's part to drive Canada into the Union, said a few weeks since:—

"The change of public sentiment all over Canada on the annexation question is indicative of how successful he has been. It is safe to say that at no previous period in the history of the country has there been so rapid a revulsion in public opinion as on this question. What was three months ago regarded as rank disloyalty is now the most frequent topic of discussion and advocacy by a large number of the leading men of the country.

Le Nord—a French Canadian paper—in some comments on Mr. Consul Potter's Detroit speech, said in its issue of July 27:—

"Without doubt these anticipations are exaggerated, but it is impossible to conceal the fact that a great change has taken place in the sentiment of the people since they have had before them the project of confederation. The fatal consequences which it will inevitably have for us—the certain loss of all that we hold most dear and most sacred—have brought a great number of our compatriots to seek safety in an alliance with the neighboring republic as being the least of the evils which we could, in this conjuncture, suffer."

The "Messager de Joliette," under date of July 20, says:—

"It may be that the aspirations of Upper Canada turn towards the United States. The population of Upper Canada is in great part composed of the same elements as those of the main portion of the States, of the Great American republic. In the one as in the other the inhabitants are nearly all of English or German Origin, and their religion is also the same. That the maritime provinces should also threaten to enter into the great republic does not astonish us, since not only have they the same reasons as Upper Canada has, but the further reason of discontent at the persistent effort of England to force upon them the confederation they do not desire."

The St. Catharine's "Post" July 20, published without disapproval a letter in which the writer thus boldly meets the issue:—

"To prefer that our position may be definitely understood, we would merely say that we believe annexation to be the true solution of the difficulties, political, military and commercial, in which the British American provinces have so long been involved, as well as our inevitable destiny, and that, such being the case, our wisest course is to look results in the face instead of ignoring them, and to accept a condition alike forced on us by events, dictated by prudence, and consistent with the honor of the parties concerned."

The same paper on July 27 said:—

"We know that a good many people in Lincoln and Welland are not in favor of it (annexation), and that a great many people will never probably declare themselves in favor of it until the proper time will arrive."

The Galt "Reporter," shortly before the Detroit Convention, held the following emphatic language:—

"Success in life is the great aim of us all. In a pecuniary point of view, it is almost impossible to find one individual that does not admit that annexation to the United States would greatly benefit us. And yet it is expected of us that we struggle on as we have struggled, without a thought of the future, without an aspiration to join our neighbors, who, whatever their follies and faults, are at least in a more prosperous condition than we are. It will not be done. Dearly as we all love the old flag, willingly as many of us would shed our life's blood in its service, still this constant, never ending struggle will wear out the stoutest loyalty, and lead men to wish rather to prosper under the American flag than stand still under the British."

From the Belleville "Independent," August, 1865:—

"In times of depression and scarcity men are apt to look around them for some more ready and rapid mode of extrication from the difficulties which surround them than simply sitting down to wait until the recuperation of trade, or the occurrence of a more abundant harvest during the next season, may relieve them from the pressure which cramps their energies and nullifies their exertions. In such crises their thoughts generally take a political complexion, and they are apt to suppose that a change of Government or of policy contains the panacea which is to rehabilitate their prosperity, and to secure them from similar calamities for the future. * * * * The direction of the wished for change in the relations of the province on these occasions has generally been towards annexation to the United States; and at the present time earnest and loyal men, under the pressure of the difficulties which now affect the community, are setting themselves seriously to consider the comparative advantages to be derived from continuing under British rule, or from becoming amalgamated with the American republic. * * * * Defensively we gain nothing by our status as a portion of the British Empire, and commercially we enjoy no advantages from our connection with England which we might not equally possess if separated from her."

The Brockville "Recorder" of August 10 speaks as follows:—

"Let the cause be pecuniary or otherwise, there is no use denying the fact that many eminent merchants and others have more faith in annexation than in confederation, one argument being that while confederation would only give some three millions of a population, annexation would add thirty millions, thus giving a market ten times larger than could be obtained by confederation. * * * The subject being a public one, ought to be publicly and honestly discussed, without raising the bugaboos of treason and disloyalty to scare people from thinking for themselves."

The Hastings "Chronicle," in a well considered article, says:—

"War has removed the great barrier to annexation, slavery. It has, it is true, in the consideration of some, raised up another in the war debt." The "Chronicle" goes on to compare the debt of the United States with that of England, and to show that England prospers under hers, and continues:—The comparison is just in every respect, although it is favorable to the United States, on two grounds: First, the debt of the latter country is smaller and the resources much greater than that of the former. If Great Britain has been able to sustain a debt of four thousand millions of dollars and prosper under it beyond example, it may be safely affirmed that the United States will be able to do so under a debt of three thousand millions."

The London "Free Press" in several articles, from which it is needless to quote, sensibly discusses the position of affairs, and, admitting the necessity of some change, argues the question of annexation in a calm and considerate manner.

TESTIMONY FROM OPPONENTS IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

But it is not alone from the tone of the papers friendly to annexation that the public mind is led to contemplate the advantages to be derived from a political association with the United States. Organs the most rabid in professions of loyalty—bound to the ruling government: by the profits of place, as well as by the prejudices of birth—cannot avoid placing before their readers statements that vividly, if not undesignedly deflect the vast benefits that must follow annexation. The Toronto "Globe" of August 11, in urging the policy of Confederation, thus comments upon its advantages to the States:—

"One great secret of the rapid progress of the United States lies in the fact that there has been perfectly free commercial intercourse over the whole of that vast country. The union comprises half a continent. It includes nearly all varities of soil, climate and natural resources. It has vast tracts of land adapted to the growth of nearly every kind of agricultural produce. It has timbered lands and prairies. It has minerals of all kinds in great abundance—gold, silver, lead and iron. These things produce a vast amount of internal traffic. The terms of the federal constitution prevent any interference by State authorities with the free interchange of commodities between the different sections of the Union—just the safeguard that is wanted to secure to the people the full advantages of the natural and cultivated wealth of their country."

No advocate of annexation could more forcibly have set forth the advantages it offers to the province; for the same benefits conferred upon the States by union would, by the same means, be secured to Canada as an integral part of the Union.

CANADA WILL NOT FIGHT AGAINST ANNEXATION.

The following conversation with a member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly is, with his consent, reported *verbatim*:—

QUESTION.—You support the government in its intercolonial confederation scheme. Do you believe it will remedy the evils existing in the province?

ANSWER.—I do not. My own conviction is they never can be cured, except by annexation to the States. Indeed, we never expect confederation as now proposed to be carried out. But it serves to occupy the public mind for the present. A good crop will temporarily make the people better off, and they will go on for a while and forget their difficulties. Intercolonial confederation will explode, and be followed by an attempt to confederate the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and perhaps the Northwest Territory. This, too, will fail, and then annexation must come. But at present annexation could not be secured without actual trouble.

QUESTION.—Why, do you think the majority of the people are opposed to it?

ANSWER.—On the contrary, I believe the large majority to be actively or passively in favor of it. But you see how we are situated. We are entirely in the hands of the imperial government's officers, and of men who are interested in keeping up the British connection. Any serious movement towards annexation would be treated as an insurrection. The militia would be called out; the absurd cry of treason would be raised all over the province; thousands who secretly desire annexation would be unwilling to get into difficulty and would hold their tongues, and the few who were bold enough to speak out, would be crushed down by the authorities.

QUESTION—Suppose we should come over and help you?

ANSWER—Well, still there would be difficulty, and that we want to avoid. Besides it is questionable, whether your government would interfere as a government. Plenty no doubt would come over independently to our aid, and after our course in your war, your government would probably not strive very vigorously to prevent them. Still, it would lack the character of a national war. England would fight then as long as she could—would proclaim France on her side under those circumstances, and, whatever might by the result, we should undergo all the horrors of war. We want to come to you, as a commercial and laboring people, to better our condition, but we want to come peaceably.

QUESTION—Do you think you can come peaceably if you wait till the confederation scheme is exploded?

ANSWER—I think there is much more prospect of it then than now. By that time all our leading men would be for annexation. The few who honestly desire to try confederation would see its hopelessness and give it up. The dishonest—and they are many—would find it impossible longer to stem the tide, and would be the first to try and swim the strongest with the current. The provincial government, when the movement was general, would find it impossible to resist it, and I question whether England would not then make a virtue of necessity and let us go.

QUESTION—But suppose we do not wait for that time, and declare that public policy and the public safety require that we should annex you at once?

ANSWER—Well, that would be a different matter. If the United States government should throw a strong force into Canada and declare her intention to annex us by force, I do not believe there would be any serious resistance. Western Canada would yield at once, on condition that she should be spared the horrors of war, and I believe every stronghold in the province would be in your hands before England could bring any force to bear upon you. It may be a very unpatriotic feeling, but I believe there are thousands in my own neighborhood who would be glad of the chance to secure by such means a connection they ardently desire.

CONFEDERATION VALUELESS TO CANADA.

The population of the maritime provinces proposed now to be confederated with the Canadas numbers in all 700,000. The population of Canada was in 1861, 2,400,000, and is now probably but little over two millions. At the present time the stable products of all these provinces are exchanged free of duty; the extension of trade resulting from their confederation could therefore only be in manufactures. This would amount to literally nothing, for there could be no demand in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island for Canadian manufactures, even if the population were much larger than it is. How, then, could their acquisition revive the trade of Canada?

Confederation would not aid immigration—the great want of Canada—or draw labor and capital into the province, for it would leave untouched the evil that shuts them out, the danger of a war to be fought out upon Canadian soil. Indeed, by throwing the gauntlet down to the United States, it would render such a war the more inevitable.

Confederation, without adding to the revenue of Canada, would increase the expenditure. To the expenses of the general legislature would be added the expenses of separate local legislatures. The building of the intercolonial railway—a road traversing an uninhabitated and uninhabitable country, never to be used in summer and rendered impassable by snow for five months of the winter—which is part and parcel of the scheme—would entail upon the province an immediate debt estimated at twenty-one millions, but which, it is well known, would reach forty millions, and a prospective outlay of from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars annually to keep it in existence. The erection of defences along the borders, also part and parcel of the scheme, and inseparable from it, would also entail a further debt of several millions upon the Provinces.

In the meantime the canals of Western Canada would not be enlarged—the St. Lawrence would be left in its present condition; and if Reciprocity should stop and the Canadian ports be thrown open, direct taxation for all these "blessings" would fall upon the people.

The value of the trade of Canada with the North American colonies can be estimated from the following statement:—

The total value of the exports from Canada to all the British North American colonies for the year 1863 was $935,000.

The total value of exports from Canada to the United States in 1863 was $2,500,000.

The total value of imports into Canada from all the British North American Provinces in 1863, was $510,000.

The total value of imports into Canada from the United States in 1863, was $23,100,000.

The total number of vessels entered inward from sea at all the Canadian ports, from all the British colonies, in 1863, was 738.

The total number of vessels entered outward for sea at all the Canadian ports, to all the British colonies, for 1863, was 687.

And it is this mighty trade with distant and scattered colonies, that is held out as a boon to a starving province with over two millions of suffering inhabitants, while the trade with a neighbor lying at their very door, and opening to them a market with over thirty millions of people, is denied them.

To be continued.

P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Co's. Steamers

PRINCESS OF WALES & HEATHER BELLE

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing Monday, May 22.

The Steamer 'Princess of Wales'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Steamer 'Heather Belle'

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

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

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

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

FARES:

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

Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back,		$5.00
Do. Miramichi,	do.	6.00
Summerside to Richibucto,	do.	3.50
Do. Miramichi,	do.	4.50
Shediac to Richibucto,	do.	2.00
Do. Miramichi,	do.	3.00
Ch'town to St. John, or back,	£1 8s. 1½d., or	4.50
Do. Eastport, do.	1 17s. 6d., or	6.00
Do. Portland, do.	2 10s. 0d., or	8.00
Do. Boston, do.	2 16s. 3d., or	9.00

FARES—FREIGHT.

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

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

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

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

By Order,

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer "Greyhound," a few boxes Austin's celebrated SODA, WINE and BUTTER CRACKERS; also a few prime American CHEESE boxes LOZENGES, &c., &c.

G. D. WRIGHT.

Kent St. Grocery Depot, Aug. 14, 1865.

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.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS —AND— ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for 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. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer. AND ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

The great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair TO *Its Original Youthful Color*

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS AT Bell's Clothing Store, Queen Street.

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

NEW and SELECT STOCK OF GOODS,

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

Style, Quality and Price,

to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL, Merchant Tailor.

May 24. 1865.

STELLA COLAS.

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

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

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

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

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

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS

per L. C. OWEN and UNDINE are now ready for

Inspection & Sale.

BEER & SONS.

Charlottetown, May 17, 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 medicament 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 follows 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 be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relievable 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 read be improved, although the eruption may be driven out merely 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 suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	Lumbago	Scurvy
Bites of Moschetoes &c.	Cancers	Piles	Sore-heads
Sand-flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Tumors
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Ulcers
		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 civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 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 are affixed to each Box.

August 7, 1863.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON.

Attorney and Barrister at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC; &c.,

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
25, Prince Street,
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UNION BANK, P. E. I.

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

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1864. 2m

Bank of P. E. Island

(Corner of Queen and Water Streets.)

HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND, President; WM. CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier. Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays. Business Hours—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.