

of Nydia, where they entered; and as Alazar and Nydia, and her mother, father, and the stranger approached the board, the old fisherman crossed his arms upon his breast, uttered a short but sincere offering of thanks to the Giver of all good gifts. The stranger initiated his humble host, and listened with profound reverence depicted upon his bronzed countenance, and then partook of the rude but cleanly fare set before them, with an appetite so ravenous as to be remarked by even the good mother and the host.

To be Continued.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Mr. Reilly—  
SIR—It is with a slight mistake the Editors of the Patriot and Examiner have made in reference to the late Rifle Match at the Government Range—the gentlemen above mentioned give the whole credit for the improvement in this year's shooting over last year's to Col. A. J. Douglas Smith. Now, Sir, the "great improvement" that Col. Smith says has taken place, will be found on investigation—when the circumstances attending each year's shooting are taken into consideration—to be more apparent than real. In 1867 the competition commenced the 4th of October, and the weather was so wretchedly cold and disagreeable that the men were obliged to fire with their overcoats on; there were also—some 50 or 60 more competitors this year.—Another very great consideration is the amount of practice the men had this year to what they had last year, and when it is recollected that previous to 1866 there had been no competition for 2 years, it is a matter of doubt whether last year's shooting was not, comparatively speaking, the best of the two.—If Col. Smith had taken pains to have the Volunteers instructed according to the rules and regulations of the Hythe School of Musketry, and the positions laid down strictly adhered to, he might be entitled to some little credit—but what are the facts: Col. Smith in his circular addressed to Captains of Commanding Companies says, the Hythe positions will be strictly enforced; and what do we see on the ground, men coming to the front and putting themselves in positions that an instructor from Hythe would be amazed, as well as amused at, and not one of those clownish or unwarlike positions were checked by Col. Smith or any other officer in charge.

No, Sir; I don't think Col. Smith is entitled to the credit for any improvement for this year's shooting, and if we wish to give honor to whom honor is due, it will have to be given to one higher than Col. Smith—to an ever bountiful Providence for favoring us with such delightful weather and who is blessing the labors of the farmer with a bountiful harvest. By publishing those few remarks you will oblige

Yours, &c.,

A VOLUNTEER.

Ch'town, Aug. 27th, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 18, 1867.

O'CONNELL'S BIRTH-DAY.

On looking over a late No. of the Dundalk Democrat, an article with the above heading attracted our attention as worth reproducing. The Democrat remarks that O'Connell used to say that "Irishmen were proverbially ungrateful to their public men." We will not take upon ourselves to say that the remark is strictly correct. We know, however, that many of their public men have not treated the Irish people well. They have sold the liberties of the country to the highest bidder, and bartered away the rights of millions for their own profit. They were trusted as patriots, and after strutting their hour on the popular stage, they took the bribe of the enemy and deserted the people. O'Connell, however, was not one of those treacherous Irishmen, for he was true and faithful to the end. But how many thought of him on his birth day? How many of these fond slaves to an odious ascendancy, and liberated from their fetters, recalled to their minds the memory of his life-long labor in the cause! Let us hope, for the honor of the Irish race, that they were not few in number. Some, looking back for a few years, may think that O'Connell's achievements were not of great importance; but had they seen fifty or sixty years ago, they would be of a very different opinion, and honor the memory of the great man who infused a portion of his own mighty spirit into the sons of an enslaved nation, and enabled them to win religious liberty.

The people of Ireland should never forget the memory of O'Connell. And if they were really and truly grateful for his services, they would make it their business to celebrate his birth day in a becoming manner. This practice would teach generation after generation, as Moses and Josua taught the Israelites of old, how their fathers were in bondage, and how the wisdom and patriotism of O'Connell rescued them from the tyranny of their enslavers.

What was the condition of Ireland when O'Connell stood up to advocate her cause. The Catholics were groveling in the lowest state of slavery. Because they adhered to the faith of their fathers, they were denied the common rights of citizens. They would not be permitted to enter Parliament unless they swore that the sacred ceremonies of their religion were damnable and idolatrous. No Catholic lawyer could ascend to a seat on the Bench. No Catholic possessed a seat in any of the corporations of Ireland. These bodies were the hot beds of the ascendancy party, who plundered and insulted the Catholic people. Dundalk, Drogheda, Newry, Waterford, Cork, and in fact all the important towns of Ireland were groaning beneath the vilest oppression. A Catholic had no voice in managing public affairs, all was dark as the hideous gloom of slavery could make it.

It was in the midst of this state of things that O'Connell commenced his labors. He proposed to accomplish for Ireland what Gratian, Flood, Tone, Emmet, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald had failed to win. When his voice went forth to the people of Ireland, calling on them to unite and liberate their altars, the enemies of freedom rose up to attack him. They assailed his character, misrepresented his object, and ridiculed his pretensions. And when they could not intimidate him by slander and abuse, they conspired to take his life. But worse than the audacity and malignity of his foes was the timidity of his friends. They had seen so many failures, that they did not believe success was possible, and they were slow to attend to O'Connell's trumpet calls, as to awaken a slumbering nation.

Together with these obstacles he had to confront the opposition of the Irish and English Governments. The monarch, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the army, the navy, were all violently opposed to Catholic Emancipation. But all did not intimidate the bold heart and indomitable spirit of O'Connell. He knew he had a power that would enable him to defeat them. But the labor he had to undergo in creating that power was enormous. At length, however, he succeeded in arousing the nation, and Louth and

Waterford were the first counties that gave a stunning blow to the monster of ascendancy.

From that time till the victory was won, O'Connell's labors consisted in restraining the current of popular enthusiasm. The entire people were in motion, and in such a state of excitement that they would have rushed to the cannon's mouth, and had he decided on marshalling them in battle array, he had a force at his back that was more than sufficient to conquer the British Empire. But although he repudiated war, he kept his forces in an attitude which showed their physical power; and Wellington at length saw that he should yield or encounter a civil war. He decided on the peaceable course, and yielded Emancipation, and thus the great Irishman stood victorious on his native soil. The Church was liberated; the altars of the land became free, and Catholic Ireland was rescued from the party who held her in chains for more than a century. What that victory has produced in England, and in spreading the Catholic faith in England and Scotland, need not be stated at the present time, as its fruits are obvious to every one who can see what is passing around him. But one of its grandest effects was, that it cast a spirit of civilization into England, which was almost as dark as the Turkish Empire before Emancipation was achieved. To honor the memory of this great man who won all those blessings is the duty of Irishmen; and in future the 6th of August, his birth day, should be celebrated with all that fervour inherent in the Irish heart, and with a feeling of gratitude worthy of the nation for which O'Connell labored during his life.

The St. John Confederate Orange papers contain a letter, said to be written by His Grace Archbishop Connolly, against the Hon. Mr. Anglin—an Irish gentleman of commanding abilities, of strict probity and morals, and a most exemplary Catholic—who seeks the representation of the County Gloucester, N. B., for the Dominion House of Commons. It was a relief to us to find that the letter is pronounced a forgery by the St. John Freeman—concocted by his enemies in New Brunswick to defeat his election, and the authorship of which is principally attributed to a notoriously slippery character named Mitchell, whose low and unworthy trickery deprived New Brunswick of its political liberty. We cannot believe that any gentleman would write such a letter, much less a Catholic Archbishop, for we must say that, in so short a space, we have seldom seen so much malignity, falsehood, and attempted tyranny crammed. The spirit which could dictate such a letter must be vindictive and despotic in the extreme, and is so foreign to the teachings of Christianity that to attribute it to a Christian Catholic Archbishop, is an offence amounting, in our minds, to impiety. But Confederate plotters the Dominion over are so unscrupulous to provide for themselves, that they stop at nothing to accomplish their ends. They have forged the name of Her Majesty before now, and it is not surprising that a man whose honesty and morality are not above suspicion, should forge that of Archbishop Connolly. It is to be hoped that Mr. Anglin's success will be all the more decided from the atrocious attempts which are being made to defeat and destroy him.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our contemporaries the Examiner and the Islander, we venture to think, engaged in a very ill-timed discussion on the land question. We should be inclined to regard it as a hopeful feature in the prospect of settling that long-vexed question, that a lady who has recently become the possessor of several Townships, comprising, it is supposed, about 80,000 acres of land, has thought proper to visit the Island in person, and instead of accepting the report of interested agents, has, with praiseworthy boldness, crossed the Atlantic to see for herself, and form her own opinions of the condition and value of her property.

We entertain as sincere a desire to assist in superceding the Leasehold tenure, as our contemporary the Examiner, but we esteem it both discourteous and impolitic to talk of coercing Proprietors, when this lady's intentions with regard to the Estates are still unknown, and, we believe we may add, before the Government is in a position to tender payments in cash. If it was desired to influence Miss Sullivan's decision in this matter, many arguments might have been adduced more cogent than threats of coercion, tenant leagues, or annexation. These are words which, just now at least, ought not to have fallen from our contemporary's pen, words which we are sure he will regret having used on this particular occasion. If we possessed Miss Sullivan's ear, we would endeavor to show her some of the risks attending the ownership of Township land, and to explain the causes of the dislike felt by nearly the whole community to the leasehold tenure. We should point out that the policy approved by the Representatives of the people differs widely from that formerly pursued, and which invariably met the reprobation of the Imperial authorities. Now, the Government of this Colony desires to purchase Proprietors' lands on fair terms, and this proposal seems to meet the decided approval of the Secretary of State. The British Government declines to maintain a military force in this Colony, and it would seem indeed a strange anomaly to ask a free people to support a military police to compel submission to a system they cordially detest, and which they are willing to put an end to, by pledging their credit in payment of all just demands. Singularly enough, it appears that the same sort of remedy has been suggested to remove Irish discontent. The case of Prince Edward Island is just a reproduction of that of Ireland, on a smaller scale, and without its most aggravated features. England feels the disgrace of having a discontented Province, in close proximity, in a state of chronic sedition, not to say rebellion; the desire of whose people seems to be, to shake off their allegiance and escape to the United States, there to become the deadly enemies of everything British, and not only so, but to develop by their industry the resources, and increase by their numbers the strength of her great Transatlantic Rival. Here, in Prince Edward Island, the Irish disease can scarcely be said to have become chronic, and it is with no little satisfaction that we find a London paper gravely advising Capitalists to invest their unemployed funds in the purchase of Irish lands, with a view to re-sell them at such an advance as would constitute a respectable profit. Mr. Bright, we think, was the first person who suggested the application of the principle of purchase to the Irish grievance, the very same in fact, on which our Land Purchase Bill is founded. The "Spectator" of August 17, thus treats the Irish question, and we would candidly ask Proprietors to lay well its words to heart. "Suppose the British public buys Ireland, and sells it again to the Irish at a profit! That looks a very startling, and, in its epigrammatic form, a very absurd proposal, but it has been gravely debated in the House of Commons, is the plan to which opinion slowly gravitates, and is, we are persuaded, the only feasible solution of the great Irish land difficulty. It is quite certain that sooner or later, and probably very soon, we must make some grand effort to settle the Irish question, to grant the people the one privilege—without which they will never be contented subjects—that of possessing a permanent instead of a terminable tenure."

What is the very thing we want in Prince Edward Island, 999 years is certainly long enough for any lease, but we don't want leases at all—and we are willing to pay the reasonable difference between a leasehold and a freehold. Strangers may not be able to comprehend this anxiety of ours; it may seem to them a simple process to pay £5 11s. 1d. once a year as the rent of 100 acres, but it is not always so easy as it appears. Bad seasons sometimes occur, farmers do not always raise their own bread corn—markets are often adverse, and valuable produce is sometimes sacrificed, as fine pork was last spring—and wool has been ever since the termination of the Reciprocity treaty. Farmers generally commence with small means: when they take land, they expect to make a living, and to provide by degrees live stock and implements of husbandry, farm buildings, dwelling house, and furniture. These, no one will say, are unreasonable expectations, in fact, they are what every Settler in America confidently looks forward to. No doubt many vicissitudes must be expected, and many years must elapse before they can be accomplished, and it is from a conviction of these facts—proved by experience to be so—that every prudent man desires to spend his labor and invest his savings on a Freehold, and not a Leasehold, farm. With a Freehold property, one constant source of disquietude is prevented—bad seasons may occur—sickness—death—or other dispensation may arrest progress for years; but if there is no accumulating rent, the farmer feels himself safe. Such, we believe, are some of the causes of the dislike felt by all classes to the leasehold tenure. They may assume a somewhat different aspect in the case of independent men, who have realized considerable wealth, but we abstain at present from developing their view of the case, or illustrating the proposition which we consider incontrovertible, that the prosperity of the Colony has been retarded, and its peace disturbed by the maintenance of this relic of feudal times.

We are well aware that certain philanthropic Proprietors may suggest that their tenants need fear no eviction, or other harsh treatment. But men who desire to spend the labor of their lives on a piece of wilderness land desire better security than benevolent intentions. They know that townships may change owners, when a very different state of things may succeed. For example, Lord Selkirk, who rightly, we believe, enjoyed the reputation of being a considerate landlord, sold one of the finest townships to the late Mr. Douce. Acting on the principle of saying nothing but good of the dead, we would simply point to the different position Mr. Douce's tenants are in, to what they would have been, had his Lordship either kept his estate himself, or sold it to the Government! After all, self-interest is the best argument which can be used to induce a proprietor to sell his Estate. We would suggest you lately resigned a vast amount of arrears—which themselves spoke volumes as to the fictitious value of your nominal rent-roll—you agreed to accept fifteen years' purchase of the rent of a farm when tendered, and very likely you entertain grave doubts as to whether a Reformed Parliament will support the Proprietary system in this Colony. How much better, then, to accept a reasonable sum, and be clear of all these grievances. Self-interest, we repeat, is the true key to open Proprietors' hearts, and, therefore, we desire to place in strong contrast—on the one hand—the comfort and convenience of 6 per cent. debentures payable half-yearly in London—or cash in hand if preferred—on the other—Rents irregularly paid—arrears accumulating—land taxes—Road assessments—and Agitation, not the less formidable, because based on reason and justice.

The Queen's Printer, by surferance, has been rather rudely awakened to a realization of his true position, and, as a matter of course, the dirty, deceitful organ which he controls savagely snaps at us. We can afford to smile at his ludicrously affected airs of importance, and leave to the decision of the "general public," as we have before now, the relative merits and influence of the organ and the Herald. We are glad to see him so reticent in his last issue upon Confederation: for although he promises not to dignify our unpretending sheet in future, we can assure him that when next the Queen's Printer compromises by his Confederation mania, those who keep him in bread and butter, we shall notice him, and, perhaps, in such a way as to compel him to do what any man of spirit or principle would have done long since after being contemptuously rejected at the polls—Namely, resign a position which he has clearly forfeited and now prostitutes.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140, Fulton Street, New York, has been received, and contains the following articles:—1. New Paris; a most remarkable article, full of startling hypothesis starting with the modern aphorism that "Paris is France," and predicting all sorts of dire disasters for France at an early day. In our opinion, it is a pity to see so much learning and research as this writer displays thrown away. 2. Cornish Antiquities; 3. Reminiscences of Massimo D'Azeglio—An article instructive of the reign of Charles Albert, of the policy of Cavour and of the great political movements in Italy since 1848 to the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy, as it now exists. 4. The New Courts of Law; 5. Mountain Climbing; 6. Characteristics of English History; 7. Agricultural Gangs; 8. Hannibal's Passage of the Alps; 9. The Church and her Curates; 10. Reform Essays.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Examiner and Islander are indulging in a little bye-play on Confederation and the Land Question, which, however satisfactory it may appear to themselves is simply laughed at by the public. Try something else, gentlemen, if you would redeem the ground you have lost in popular favor, or if you desire to succeed in your darling objects.

Oysters are selling at Summerside for \$1 a barrel. We learn that one of the Charlottetown Mechanics Fishing Company's vessels (uninsured) with sixty barrels of mackerel on board, was wrecked on a sand bar on the North shore, off Tracadie, on Friday night last.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Reilly, of the Summerside Tobacco Factory, is making a lot of choice tobacco for the Industrial Exhibition. We think it will be pretty hard to beat him in the manufacture of the weed.—S. Journal.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Kildare, Lot 3, on the 8th inst., before Mr. P. Conrick, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for Prince County, on the deceased body of Peter Ahearn, son of Mr. Patrick Ahearn, Kildare. It was explained by evidence before the Jury that the deceased went to swim in Kildare River, with a boy of M. Campbell's; that he swam the river, and in attempting it the second time, when about half way across the river, a cramp took him, he cried out to Campbell that he was sinking, and immediately went down.

Verdict, "Accidentally drowned while swimming." The body was procured in an hour afterwards in eight feet of water, when Dr. Stewart, of Alberton, was dispatched for, but life was extinct.—Com.

GOOD SHOOTING.—At a rifle competition at the Model Farm on Monday last, between the members of the Irish Rifle company, Lieut. Tobin, with ten shots at two and four hundred yards, scored thirty-four points, and won the first prize of £2. Private M. Doyle scored thirty-one points—prize £1. 5s; Corporal C. Callaghan, 29 points—prize £1, and Private J. Callaghan, 22 points—prize 10s.

The Examiner's babbling, like that of an old woman, has proved very annoying to the Hon. Mr. Kenny, and has led to an apology in its last issue for the doubtful honor which it conferred upon that gentleman.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We learn that a young man named Morrison, who took passage from Georgetown to Pictou in the Heather Belle on Monday last, was run over by the train at New Glasgow, about two hours after landing from the steamer, and was completely severed in two halves.

A fire took place in a stable, situate on Fitzroy Street, in the occupation of a Truckman named Good-nough, on Wednesday night last, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. The building was burned to the ground together with another Stable in the vicinity, occupied by Mr. Harris. How the fire originated we are unable to state; but the prevailing opinion is, that it was accidentally set on fire through the carelessness of a number of boys who were in the habit of frequenting the premises at night. Probably a spark from a pipe did the mischief.—Isl.

The Examiner is as voracious as some of its Confederate contemporaries in Nova Scotia, in claiming anti-confederate candidates of that Province elected by acclamation as Unionists.

The Islander allows this Colony a longer political existence than the Examiner will permit, since it predicts that a General Election upon Confederation will not come off until about this time next year, whereas the Queen's Printer will be satisfied with nothing short of an election this Fall. Whether an election takes place or not, which we regard as most unlikely—all the schemers with all the money which they could command, would not carry the measure within the next two years at least.

It is rumored about town that one or two companies of Her Majesty's troops are again to be stationed at Victoria Barracks. We do not know what truth there is in the rumor, or where it originated. Their presence would be more satisfactory under existing circumstances than when they were called here as a "sort of special police."

Col. Smith, on his recent visit to Souris, was honored with a dinner party by the officers of the 4th Regt. King's County Militia, which the gallant Col. never acknowledged.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Under the existing prohibitory law, the topera find it extremely difficult to procure any intoxicating liquors in Boston.

The St. John Oarsmen have been defeated at Springfield, by the Ward Brothers.

McGee boasted that he would have a majority of 1000 in Montreal, but at the close of the poll he was only 260 ahead. This shows that he is going down hill fast; especially when we consider that at the previous election, he beat his opponent, Mr. Young, by 750.

A submarine cable has been laid between Newfoundland and Cape Breton.

Lieut. General Sir Charles Wyndham, the hero of the Redan, is shortly to succeed Gen. Michel in the command of the forces of British North America.

France and Italy are said to be at loggerheads concerning the affairs of Rome.

The Queen has gone to visit Scotland, and the Prince and Princess of Wales are on the Continent. The Princess is still invalided.

The most serious rioting has disgraced the elections in various parts of Canada.

To-day the elections for both the Local and General Parliaments come off in Nova Scotia. Cholera is raging in the Island of Malta.

The Prince of Wales is a teetotaler. It is reported that the prospects for a good market for oats in the Old Country are good.

The Hon. A. J. Smith, of New Brunswick, was returned to the Dominion Parliament for Westmorland by a majority of over 1,800 votes over his opponent. Another able and unselfish statesman to swell the Anti-Confederate ranks of the Opposition.

Three of the Nova Scotia Candidates, viz: Campbell of Guysboro, W. Ross, of Victoria, and Coffin, of Shelburne, were in nomination returned to the Federal Parliament without opposition. This is a good beginning for the People's Party. May they be victorious everywhere.

In our present number will be found an article, copied from the Daily British Colonist, of July 16, published in Victoria, British Columbia, giving an account of the melancholy death of Mr. JOHN T. PIDWELL, for many years a resident of this City. At the time of his death Mr. Pidwell held the office of Superintendent of the Victoria Road Commission. The Colonist says, "Mr. Pidwell was a man of great energy and ability, and his loss in the community will be severely felt."

We have received the first two or three Nos. of a smart little sheet published at St. John, N. B., called the "Morning Sun." It is issued by Mr. Joseph R. McCready, and "shines forth in the interests of the people," against the Confederation scheme.

A great misfortune has fallen upon Venice and the artistic world of Italy. The famous chapel of the Madonna del Rosario, adjacent to the church of San Giovanni di Paolo, has been destroyed by fire. Titian's celebrated picture of the "Martyrdom of St. Peter," with perhaps the finest landscape in the world for a background, the Madonna of Giambellino, and other works of very considerable note were consumed by the flames.

As a counter demonstration to the meeting which has just taken place between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg, arrangements are being made for an interview between the Sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, to be held at Baden, on the 6th or 8th of September.

Hasford's Price Current, of the 11th inst., quotes Oats at from 47 to 50 cents a bushel and Potatoes, at one dollar a barrel in St. John.

The McDonald Ministry is going to have a decided majority in the first House of Commons. Since Sir John is to have a majority at all, we are glad that it is going to be a sweeping one, because now he will have a chance to demonstrate all the promised virtues of the system he has been instrumental in inaugurating, without any factious opposition from a formidable minority.

The first session of the Dominion Parliament, which is to meet about the 18th of next month, is going to be a short one, and will be prorogued until December or January, as soon as the necessary supplies are granted and the tariffs are assimilated.

The Sultan offers to sell Jerusalem to Russia for 20,000,000 piastres.

The American Government is about purchasing a portion of St. Domingo.

General Prim, who promises soon to have Cuba in his possession, offers to sell it to the United States. Gold has run up to 145.

Mgr. Baillargeon was installed Archbishop of Quebec on the 27th ult.

The Labrador Fisheries have been very good this season.

It is stated that Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is still alive.

The Democrats have carried the State of California by a large majority.

Five deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred in New York since Wednesday, 6th inst.

A mass meeting of servant girls was held in New York Saturday evening, protesting against further demands for money from the Fenians.

London printers are in distress. One fourth of them have been out of work for two months, and as many more are employed but half the time.

Madame Theresa Yelverton, well known for her pleadings in the English courts is coming to the United States, and will deliver public readings.

The total number of deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever for the week ending Aug. 8th, was 249. The total number for the 24 hours ending Sunday morning was 49, and the number for the 24 hours ending Monday morning, 51.

Late advices from Mexico state that Maximilian's body had not reached Vera Cruz. His mutilation is denied. Commander Roe, of the American gunboat Tacony, by request of the Austrian Commander, claimed Maximilian's body, and his claim was given attention.

The trade between Halifax and Montreal via Portland, is largely on the increase. Extensive and convenient sheds are now in course of erection on Dominion Wharf, South end, for the accommodation of the increasing trade, where steam engines for loading and unloading will also be provided.—H. Reporter.

A despatch from Athens states that Great Britain and France have sent a joint note to Greece, urging the Government at Athens to refrain from hostilities with the Sublime Porte, and maintain a strict neutrality on the Cretan question. The fortifications of Strassburg are to be extended and strengthened.

The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garribaldi if he persists in preparations for an attack on Rome.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has issued a political manifesto in favor of the Union Candidates, for the city, for whom he intimates he is going to record his vote. He calls upon the Catholics of Halifax to follow his example.

The late elections throughout the Dominion are all in favor of the Opposition.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

DEPUTY RECEIVERS OF LAND TAX.—In compliance with the provisions of the several Acts of this Island for levying an Assessment on all lands therein, the following persons have been appointed Receivers of the said Assessment:

PRINCE COUNTY.—John Carter, Townships Nos. 1 and 2. George Clarke, Township No. 3. Henry Oliver, Townships Nos. 4, 5, 6, and Savage Island. David McWilliam, Townships Nos. 7, 8, and 9. Richard Warburton, Townships Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Lennox Island and Sandhills adjacent. John P. McLellan, Princetown, Princetown Royalty. Townships Nos. 18, 19, Grover, Banbury, Fishery and George's Island. N. J. Brown, Townships Nos. 15, 16, 17. John Clay, Townships Nos. 25, 26, 27, and Indian Island. Richard Hudson, Townships Nos. 28, and 29.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—William Johnston, Townships Nos. 20, and 21. James Laird, Sen., Townships Nos. 22, 23, 24, and Peter's Island. David Lawson, Charlottetown. Charlottetown Common. Charlottetown Royalty, Townships Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, the northern moieties of Townships Nos. 35, 36, and 37. Townships Nos. 48 and 65, Governor's St. Peter's, York, Pownal, Goose and Bedford Islands. James E. Kelly, the southern moieties of Townships Nos. 35, 36, and 37. John McEachern, Townships Nos. 49 and 50. John McLeod, (Murdoch's son) Township No. 67. Alex. McDonald, (Hector's son) Townships Nos. 57, 58, and Prim Island. Roderick Morrison, Townships Nos. 60, 62, and Wood Islands.

KING'S COUNTY.—John McGuire, Townships Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41. Lawrence Kickham, the Southern moiety of Township No. 43. Township Nos. 44 and 45. Angus McDonald, Township No. 42, and the Northern moiety of Township No. 43. Archibald McKinnon, Georgetown, Georgetown Royalty and reserved land, adjoining Townships, Nos. 52, 53, 54, and that part of Township No. 55 south of Grand River, Panmure and Boughton Islands. George Wightman, Townships Nos. 51, 61 and 66. Daniel Flynn, Township No. 56 and that part of Township No. 55 north of Grand River. James McLean, Townships Nos. 46 and 47. George Harris, Townships Nos. 63, 64, and Murray Islands.

Council Office, August 29, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

James Edmund Price, Esq., M. D., of Summerside, to be an additional Coroner for Prince County, in terms of the Act 18th Vic., Cap. 23.

Mr. George Harris, to be a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for the Court at Murray Harbor, in the place of Cartney McClure, Esquire, resigned.

To be Assessors for Charlottetown and Common in terms of the Act 24th Victoria, Cap. 35, viz:—Owen Connolly, W. McGill, Artemas Lord, Neil Rankin, Esqrs., and Mr. John Quirk, in the place of Peter McGowan, Henry Hazard, George R. Beer, Richard Hertz, and John Brecken, Esquires.

Mr. Henry Griffin, to be an Assessor for Georgetown and Common, in terms of the Act above mentioned, in the place of Mr. Donald MacAulay, resigned.

Council Chamber, 4th September, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Mr. Thomas Handrahan, of Charlottetown; Mr. John Angus McDonald, and Mr. Philip Hughes, of Township 35, to be Justices of the peace for Queen's County.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The sure cure.—As the battle of life has to be fought alike by the naturally feeble and constitutionally strong, how momentous is it to preserve the former class from adventitious ailments. A scratch on the leg, slight swelling or inflammation about the ancles, which could have been removed at once by Holloway's Medicaments, grow from the want of the commonest precautions into grievous maladies, which throw the sufferer on the bed of sickness and his family on the parish. Every peasant's home should have Holloway's remedies. They will save both parents and children from much misery, and, above all, they will dispel their diseases at trifling cost when contrasted with a Doctor's heavy charges.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of rest, by a child crying with the pain of cutting teeth. If so, go once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the little sufferer at once. It cures and colic, regulates the bowels, and perfectly safe in all cases.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Her World's Hair Restorer and Zybalosamm or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them 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. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zybalosamm or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES. THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurfy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless, try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

For Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

Sudden colds and hard coughs can be cured immediately, as hundreds can testify, by mixing about one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with four teaspoonful of Molasses, mixed well together, and taken as your coughing spell comes on; three teaspoonful of the mixture will answer for a dose. Also rub a little of the Pain Killer on the hands, and inhale the scent of it into the lungs. After you have taken the medicine, bathe the throat and around the collar bone, also across the upper part of the breast and down the sides, if they have been made sore by coughing, and you will soon get relief, if you do not neglect it too long. The sooner this medicine is applied the more speedy the relief. In all cases, if you do not get relief in thirty minutes, take it again, and bathe frequently according to directions.

MARRIED.

On the 5th Sept. 1867, at the Mans, Charlottetown, by the Rev. Thomas Duncanson, Robert Galbraith, to Harriet W. C. Boswell, (Relict of the late John McDonald.)

DIED.

At the Lunatic Asylum, Sept. 1867, William Hillman, late a resident of Georgetown, aged 79 years.

At Somerset, Lot 27, on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., of Asthma, Widow Bridget Ryan, in the 56th year of her age.—May she rest in peace.