THE MUNROE TRIAL.

THE OPENING FOR THE CROWN.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 7.

W. H. Tuck, Esq., opened the case on behalf of the Crown. Addressing His Honor and gentlemen of the jury, he said the indictment charged John A. Munroe, the prisoner, with the wilful murder of Sarah Margaret Vail and Ella May Munroe. Murder was the highest crime known to the law. Murder is defined by Russel to be killing any one under the King's peace with malice prepense and forethought. The prisoner was a young man, and had lived in St. John, if not the whole, for the greater part of his lifetime. The charge was a serious one at any time and against any person, but when made against a man of talent and education, the interest excited was very great indeed. He referred to the responsibility which rested upon the jurors in this case. He would state in regular order, so far as he was able, the circumstances of the case. There are two important questions to be decided:—

1. Are the remains found the remains of Sarah Margaret Vail and Ella May Munroe, and were they or either of them murdered.

2. Did John A Munroe commit the murder? Deceased was a young woman. She would have been 25 years of age the 26th of March next had she lived. She was said to be of prepossessing appearance.

On or about the 7th of September last, some colored people were berrying on the barrens on the left-hand side of the Black River Road, going out from Bunker's. After leaving Bunker's you come to two roads, one leading to Quaco, the other to Black River. It was on the left of this road the people were berrying. They found there a skull, some bones, and some pieces of clothing, among the rest a berlin sontag, worn by females. On the 12th of September the fact became known to Wm. Douglas In company with Brandy he saw the remains, and on Wednesday, the 15th, he came to the city and informed the Coroner. The Coroner, accompanied by Mr Calvin Powers, went out to the place and collected whatever they could find of the remains and brought them to the city. These are the facts so far as the discovery of the remains are concerned. Afterwards other witnesses found the skull of a child, some buttons and some beads.

In October, 1868, he thought on the 24th, there came to St. John, by the American boat, a woman and a child. Going to the Brunswick House, the woman registered herself and child as Mrs Clarke and child. The prisoner visited her while there, and engaged R. T. Worden coachman, to drive Mrs Clarke, the child and himself, out to Loch Lomond. When they had gone on the Black River road to within a short distance of where the remains were found, the prisoner directed the coachman to go back to Bunker's, they would walk the rest of the way. The coachman went back to Bunker's, and, after about an hour, the prisoner, Mrs. Clarke and the child, came back, stating that they did not find the party they went to see, and were driven into town The prisoner told Worden that the woman and child wanted a new place to board, and was directed to Mrs. Lake's, Union Street, where he, Worden, then boarded. Prisoner also gave orders to have the luggage of Mrs. Clarke removed from Mr. Lordly's to Mrs. Lake's. Mrs Clarke's bill was paid before leaving the Brunswick House. On the 15th, the prisoner enquired what charge Mrs. Lake would make to keep the woman and child until Monday.

On Saturday, between ten and eleven o'clock, Worden again drove the prisoner and Mrs. Clarke and child out to the same place, and went back to Bunker's as before. The prisoner returned without the woman and child. Worden ordered his dinner, but the prisoner seemed excited and in a hurry, urging Worden to come back to town without delay, and offering to pay for his dinner. Before leaving the prisoner ordered some brandy, the charge for which was one dollar, but being in a state of excitement, he gave the barkeeper a two dollar note instead of a one dollar note.

Coming in, he, the prisoner, gave orders to have the luggage of Mrs. Clarke taken to the American boat on Monday morning, as the woman and child would come in there and go immediately to the boat—she was now stopping at Mr. Collins's

Worden was at the American boat about twenty-five minutes after seven and found prisoner there. Hatfield brought down the trunks. No one of these witnesses have seen the woman or child since that day.

While investigation was going on before the Coroner, the prisoner went to the Coroner, and although warned not to say anything, told that Mrs. Clarke was really Sarah Margaret Vail, and that she and the child did arrive just before the boat left, that they went away in the boat, he having only just time to shake hands with them and bid them good bye, that he did not think they could be found. Prisoner made a similar statement to Capt. Jones, of Portland Police. He went to show what has before been published, that various witnesses had identified different parts of the remains, as the remains of the body and clothes of Sarah Margaret Vail and child. Even the child's clothing had been identified and more especially a bandage with a flattened bullet, which the child wore. The doctors will swear that death evidently was caused, in the case of the girl, by the firing of a pistol ball into the head, from which almost instant death must have ensued. The trunk has been traced No one appeared to examine it when called so to do by the ringing of the bell on board the American boat. It was taken to the wareroom of the Company. The trunk has been brought back and identified. It contained articles belonging to the deceased. None of the witnesses have seen anything of Sarah Margaret Vail since that time.

It may be said that circumstantial evidence is not sufficient upon which to convict the prisoner By preference to the books it will be seen that more wrong verdicts have been given on account of direct than circumstantial evidence. He was about to read the opinions of a learned Massachusetts advocate, when Mr. Thompson objected, referring to a case where Sir Roundell Palmer, or Mr. Coleridge, he did not remember exactly which, was not allowed to read the opinions of an eminent Dutch counsel. The Judge did not remember the case, and thought there was no objection to Mr. Tuck reading the opinion if he desired to do so. Mr Tuck said he had no wish to burden the case with any doubt, and without reading the opinion, went on to say that he had every confidence in the fairness of the jurors. If they came to the conclusion that there was no reasonable doubt, not fanciful, nor the off-spring of the imagination, called up to satisfy their conscience, but such as would influence them in other things—if they had no reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, unbiased by sympathy for either the prisoner or his friends, they must find him guilty Their verdict should be rendered fairly, fearlessly and honestly. He had every confidence in them. He then spoke of the intimacy which had existed between the prisoner and Sarah Margaret Vail for four years—mentioning the fact that the girl had given birth to a female child, which was sworn to belong to the prisoner. He went on to show that the crown officials were prepared to prove that the girl's father had died on the 16th of December, 1867, leaving her some property which she sold to Mr. Littlehale, of Carleton; and for which she received the money. That she went to the States with the prisoner, and returned about the 23rd or 24th of October, as before said That the remains found are those of Sarah Margaret Vail, the evidence will leave no reason to doubt This is the short and brief history of the case. The witnesses are not few but many; but such is the case we expect to present to you. It is rare that direct evidence can be obtained. This is a case largely based on circumstantial evidence but such circumstantial evidence as to leave no link wanting It will be your duty to find whether the remains found were those of Sarah Margaret Vail and child, whether they were murdered or not, and if so, whether John A. Munroe committed the deed.

Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.

Every farmer who owns a good stock of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter [illegible] get at once a good stock of "Sheridan's Condition Powders." One dollar [illegible] save at least a half a ton of hay.

IRELAND.

A REIGN OF TERROR INAUGURATED BY THE FENIANS.

(Correspondence of New York World)

Dublin, Nov. 18.

We have had another bloody fortnight, and the unhappy condition of the country is only too plainly shown, not merely by the alarming frequency of assassinations, but by the indifference manifested by one portion of the people, and the openly expressed approval of another portion in relation to these shocking deeds. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the murder of Daniel Callaghan, at Cork, the other night, was eihter an official or a volunteer act of revenge and punishment for "treason to the cause" of Fenianism. The assassination seems to have been anticipated even by the family of Callaghan; they expressed no surprise when informed that he was killed, and very little sorrow at his fate. In Cork there is no abhorrence expressed at the murder, but rather a feeling of satisfaction that the traitor has been put out of the way of doing any more mischief. It seems that Callaghan had quarrelled with the financial managers of the Brotherhood, and had threatened to make certain disclosures to the Government. On the night of his death he was met by two of the Brotherhood, who took him to a public-house, where he drank freely, and the three then went together towards the centre of the city Here they were met by three other Fenians, with whom the first two left Callaghan. They proposed to take him home, but instead of that they conducted him to a quay, far distant from any house and but little frequented. Here the murder was done, two of the assassins shooting him through the head. The first two had followed at a distance, and after the work was done the three were seen to rejoin them, and they consulted together, and then separated, going in different directions. The police have not succeeded in obtaining the slightest clue to the assassins. On the next day, when a near relative of the murdered man was informed of his death, he cooly remarked "Well, I suppose he deserved it."

Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of Mr. O'Brien, who was killed under circumstances of great cruelty, but the evidence against them seems very slight. O'Brien was what is called "a gentleman farmer,' holding about ninety acres of land; but he was also agent for some property in Sligo, and it was his management of this which led to his death. He was met on his way home at 11 o'clock at night by a number of persons, one of whom fired at him, the ball entering his neck. They seized him, twisted his neck cloth so as to strangle him, stabbed him five times with a dirk, and wound up by smashing in his ribs and breast-bone with a heavy stone and throwing his body into a hedge.

The attempted assassination of Mr. MacAdam, which occurred a few nights since, was prefaced by sending to him a letter, stating that his ancestors were traitors, and warning him to leave the country with his family within a month, or he would be a dead man. Mr. MacAdam, who is also a gentleman farmer, and who had never any quarrel with his employees or tenants, disregarded this threat, but the other night, just after he had returned home and as he was standing before the parlor fire, was fired at twice by some one standing outside of the house and aiming through the window. Neither of the balls took effect, and MacAdam rushed to the door, but found it had been locked and the key taken away. He seized his gun and fired through the window, but the would be murderer had disappeared.

Twenty-three magistrates of the County Meath have addressed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, praying for protection. They say that in their county two persons have been killed and several wounded by assassins, and they ask that something should be done to put an end to this state of things, even should it be necessary to call an immediate session of Parliament for that purpose. The memorial has been sent by the Lord Lieutenant to the Irish Secretary; but Mr. Fortescue, in acknowledging its reception, asks the twenty-three magistrates to kindly favor him with suggestions for remedies to meet the case.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

The telegrams announcing a "rebellion" against the Dominion authorities in the Red River country, or rather the Selkirk settlement, and their sensational details regarding the action of the so-called insurgents, should doubtless only be accepted with several grains of allowance. To properly understand the cause of the difficulty and its probable extent, it is necessary to review the previous action of the Dominion government and its resulting consequences among the settlers, who however unreasonable it may seem, are now in open revolt. By the cession of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory to Canada, the inhabitants of the Selkirk settlement came under the rule of the Dominion of Canada and were freed from the distasteful authority of the Company. At this point, the first error, if we may so term it, of the Dominion authorities appears to have been made. The population of Selkirk had been looking forward to a union with Canada for the past thirty years, expecting thus to obtain the privileges of self-government, and when it was found that a representative system was not to be put in force at once, there was manifested a decided feeling of disappointment. It is true that such a system was promised in the future, but no valid obstacle it is contended, could be found in the way of its immediate introduction, and events have proved that this would, in all likelihood, have been the best policy. The next indiscretion of the Dominion authorities, it is urged, was committed with regard to the appointment of a governor and the formation of a Council for the new Territory. It appears that Mr. McDougall, the Governor appointed, is extremely unpopular at Red River, and although the Canadian government was probably not aware of the fact, his appointment without some inquiry into the matter is open to criticism. A Montreal journal asserts that the Catholic missionaries to the Indians on Manitoulin Island, with whom Mr. McDougall came into collision when Commissioner of Crown lands, have stirred up the animosity of their brother priests in the Red River territory; but however this may be, the appointment of an unpopular man as governor was certainly unfortunate. A similar mistake, it is also maintained, was made regarding the constitution of the Council, the the Ottawa government causing it to be made known that a very large number of the members were to be sent from Canada, while the names of several public men were mentioned as probable councillors. On remonstrance being made only three members—Messrs. Provencher, Richards and Cameron—were finally sent up with Mr. McDougall. The mischief had, however, been in the meantime done, as we learn that the impression was conveyed to the Red River half-breeds that the Council would be composed largely of men who had been in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is not strange, therefore, in view of their strong prejudices, that the Red River settlers felt averse to being as they believed, remanded to the rule of men from whose power they had been long seeking an escape. Of what advantage to them, they asked, would be a union with Canada if it meant government by the same officials who had oppressed them under the sanction of the Company?

In saying this, let it be understood that we are not in the slightest degree defending the wrong-headed and monstrous course of the settlers in resorting to armed rebellion. If the people disliked Mr. McDougall they could have petitioned for his recall, which would have undoubtedly been granted. If they desired representative institutions, a remonstrance addressed to the Legislature would have met an instant response. If the new Councillors were personally objectionable, a peaceable agitation against their retention in office could have been commenced. In no case should the settlers have taken up arms. It is not likely, however, that the difficulty will prove of long duration. It could easily be put down by force, but it will doubtless be amicably adjusted, without bloodshed, before spring. The Irish English and Scotch settlers who have remained quietly at home and taken no part in the "rebellion," will doubtless counsel their French half-breed neighbours to moderate action, and place before them the constitutional modes of redressing their injuries. Meanwhile it is announced that Governor McDougall has settled down quietly at Pembina for the winter, where he will await the prevalence of a better feeling and the results of peaceful negotiations. Such a course will doubtless disappoint the annexationists who have been predicting quite another issue to the present trouble, but it will give no little satisfaction to all true friends of the Dominion, and we feel sure that the government at Ottawa, under the judicious guidance of Sir John A. McDonald, will be prompt to correct any mistake that may have been made and bring harmony out of disorder. The insurrection cannot in any event succeed, and the sooner the disaffected become conscious of this the better it will be for themselves and the interests of the great North West, whose future has been brightened by its admission into the Dominion, but which cuts a very sorry figure in this mistaken and unreasonable rebellion against Dominion authority.—*N. Y. Albion.*

THE SUEZ CANAL—ITS EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

So far as the actual passage of vessels through the Suez Canal is concerned, M. de Lesseps' great undertaking is a triumphant success. Not only has the Inaguration Fleet of nearly half a hundred sail made the passage in safety, but two of the "Messageries Imperiales" steamers of 2,400 tons have since sailed through. So far, then, the projectors of the Canal must be said to have gained their point, but regarding the principal object of its construction—the diversion of the five or six million tons of shipping now engaged in the traffic around the Cape of Good Hope, it is yet too soon to speak with certainty. M. de Lesseps estimates that from two to three million tons of shipping will pass through the Canal during the coming year, and that this amount will be doubled the year following. There seems to be no good reason for deeming this estimate excessive, as all vessels using the Canal are compelled to pay to 1 (ten francs, or two dollars, per ton) on their measurement tonnage, whether loaded or not. But the drawbacks to this route are not entirely comprised within the limits of the Canal. The navigation of the Red Sea is especially dangerous, and is said to be impossible for sailing vessels Trans shipment of freight from the latter to steamers, especially constructed for the navigation of the Sea and Canal, therefore becomes a matter of necessity, and the question arises whether the products of the East seeking European markets, and European products seeking Eastern markets, can afford to pay the cost of trans-shipment in addition to the tolls levied by the Canal Company Those competent to judge assert that, at least in the case of Eastern products, this cannot be profitably done, and Cape liners and clippers will, therefore, probably continue to sail their present route, until compelled by competition west, as well as east, to seek the short cut across the Isthmus.

The French and English will, for some time at least, be the largest customers of the Canal Company, their rival steamship lines—the Peninsular and Oriental, and Messageries Imperiales—at present constituting the chief means of European communication between the west and east. If commercially successful, the Canal must practically cut off Alexandria and Marseilles from the monopoly they have so long held of the Eastern trade, and open the field to successful competition. Brindisi, and other ports on the eastern coast of Italy, by reason of their close proximity to Port Said, will share largely in the rich traffic of Marseilles Trieste will also bid for the commerce of Central Europe, and already the Austrian Lloyd's line of steamers, sailing from that port, it is said, shows evidence, in increased business, of the changed condition of affairs. Alexandria, on the contrary, will probably decline from her present height of prosperity of shipping, instead of making that port a point of destination, will proceed directly to the Canal—Port Said—whether to pass through, or for purposes of transshipment.

But while these events are passing in the East that great western enterprise, the Darien Canal, is not neglected. The Washington authorities are even now preparing to test the question of the practibility of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a ship-canal. The war steamer, *Nipsic*, is being fitted out at the Washington navy-yard for service on this side of the Isthmus, and another vessel will soon be put in order for service on the Pacific side. The intention is to make surveys and to examine for both the Darien and Panama routes, and the matter may possibly be discussed in Congress during the approaching session. The Darien ship-canal treaty, now before the Senate, has been rejected by the Colombian Legislature, but it is understood that an effort will be made to save it at the next session of that body. Thus it will be seen that whatever the practical utility of the Suez Canal, the world of commerce is not to be long left without speedier and safer avenues to the East, whose competition must result in the abolition of the old modes of international traffic and in breaking down whatever exclusiveness may yet remain among distant nations in an age that has witnessed, and is destined to witness, so many of the stupendous achievements of steam and electricity—*Ib.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT RAGGED ISLANDS.—Rev. R D. Porter, writing from Locke's Island on the 10th ult, to the "Christian Messenger," of Halifax, says:—

"A young girl, Lydia Cook, living at service in the family of Colin Locke, Esq., was left about the dusk of the evening, with the children of the family, all of whom were in bed except the two eldest little girls, often and eight years respectively. Coming down stairs with a large lamp, the girl unaccountably fell, and striking the floor heavily, broke the lamp, and lay there insensible. The oil took fire and the little girls unable to raise her, and thinking she was dead, ran out and gave the alarm, and returned to find the flames mounting to the ceiling, having nearly consumed the girl's clothing and charred the door casings and other wood work near her. The elder child, with remarkable presence of mind and heroism, then dashed with a dipper two buckets of water on the fire and subdued it, before help arrived to extinguish it completely and drag out the now reviving girl, who had become a spectacle awful to behold. One side of the head, with the ear and nose, were burnt to a crisp; the eye on that side was destroyed; her neck and breast were terribly burned; and her right arm and hand were roasted hard and black, while the left hand was but little better, and other parts of her body were frightfully burned. Notwithstanding that the attending physician thought she could live but a few hours she continued enduring inexpressible sufferings over two weeks."

THE LAST GREAT SUCCESS.

DIPTHERIA CURED.

PAIN-KILLER, so long used with uniform success in curing Coughs, sudden Colds, Bronchial and Throat Affections and so much prized by families and kept by them as a household medicine has over-come this terrible disease Diptheria and has effected marvelous cures.

Read the following extract from a letter from Mrs. Ellen B. Mason, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Tounghoo, Birmah:—

"My son was taken violently sick with Diptheria, Cold Chills, Burning Fever and Sore Throat. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a water melon full of seeds; the remainder coated as thich as a knife-blade. So many children have died around here, I was afraid to call a physician, and thought I would try your PAIN-KILLER for a gargle, with small doses inwardly. I did so, and found the gargle invariably cut off the vesicles, and he raised them up, often covered with blood. He was taken on Sunday; on Wednesday his throat was clear, and his tongue rapidly clearing off. I also used it as a liniment, with castor oil and hartshorn for his neck. It seemed to me a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to to mothers in our land who are loosing so many children by this dreadful disease."

The PAIN-KILLER is sold the world over by Druggists and Medicine dealers.

PRICE; 25 & 50 cts. per bottle.

Examine the bottle well when purchasing. be sure you get the genuine made by PERRY DAVIS & SON.

W R. Watson, Agent, Charlottetown.

THE SUN OF MEDICINE DR. MORSE'S INDIA ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with disease get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tulu Almanac."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London Dec. 6th, evening.

President Grant's message was transmitted last night by the Atlantic Cable and is published this morning.

An English company is being formed to complete telegraphic communication between England and China, by way of India, and extend it to Australia by means of a submarine cable.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th, evening

Corn 29s. 6d; Pork 11s 6d; Lard 76s. 6d. Sugar 39s a 39s 6d.; Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester dull; Oats 2s 11d; Peas 38s California Wheat 9s. 10d.; Red Western 9s Receipts of wheat for three days 17,500 quarters of which 11,000 quarters were American.

London, Dec 8th.

Consols 92 ⅞. U. S. 5-20's 85⅝.

Liverpool markets steady.

The convoy with remains of late George Peabody will sail on Monday next.

Paris Dec. 7th.

The *Moniteur* announces that an extraordinary meeting of the Council of State was held yesterday, at the close of which the ministers tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

London, Dec. 8th.

Austria demands the consent of the European Powers to cross the Turkish territory, that she may reach Dalmatia by land and extinguish the rebellion in that Province.

London, Dec. 8th.

The Emperor of Russia has granted a concession for a telegraphic cable to China and Japan.

London, Dec. 9.

Specie in the Bank of England has increased £229,000 during the week ending yesterday.

The Government will take possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the 1st of February, according to the provisions of the law recently enacted.

Vessels arriving at Liverpool from the South Atlantic report vast numbers of icebergs in those waters.

Letters from Rome assert that the majority of the Archbishops and many others of the German Bishops will oppose the declarations of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

Paris, Dec. 10.

Many cities in France were illuminated last night in honor of the inaguration of the Council at Rome.

At Marseilles a crowd of 1500 men made voilent demonstrations against the illuminations. They marched through the streets singing the Marseillaise and destroying the decorations and transparencies, and committed other excesses. The Police dispersed the mob after making 60 arrests.

London, Dec. 10.

The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan and accepted all the conditions it imposes.

London, Dec. 11.

Consols firm, unchanged. Liverpool markets quiet. Corn 28s 9d.

The *Scotsman* publishes a report which it declares is worthy of credit, that Lord Clarendon will soon re-open negotiations with the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

London Dec 11, evening.

Ernest Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha is dying. He is 51 years of age. Prince Alfred of England, Duke of Edinburgh is his heir.

Paris, Dec. 11.

The French yellow book has just been issued. It says that the relation of France with Foreign powers, and those of Foreign powers with each are favorable, though the evident sympathy of the United States for the Cuban rebellion has complicated Spanish relations somewhat.

Paris, Dec. 11.

The French Legislature had another stormy session yesterday. An opposition deputy demanded the impeachment of M. For cade, the Minister of the Interior, and scenes of violence followed such as have never been witnessed in the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned amid great excitement.

Rome, Dec. 11.

The Pope delivered an allocution before the Ecumenical Council yesterday, in which he condemned the false human science and impiety which hid themselves behind the pretended aspirations for liberty.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Dec. 8.

Gold 122⅞. Exchange quiet.

New York, Dec 8, evening.

Gold has advanced to 123½. Foreign Exchange dull at 108⅝.

The Democrats carried the New York City election yesterday.

The Commercial Exchange building in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire last evening.

New York, Dec. 10.

Foreign Exchange steady but quiet at 108½ in gold for banker's 60 day bills on London Commercial bills are about 133 in currency. Gold 123.

Liverpool Dec 10

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. California wheat 9s 8d a 9s 9d; red western 8s 4d; 8s 4d; red winter 8s. 10d.

Receipts of wheat for three days, 35,000 quarters of which 27,000 are American.

New York, Dec. 11.

The Spanish gunboats have been released, it having been shown they were not intended to act against Peru.

Gold quiet; exchange dull. Money market easy. Gold 123. Exchange 108½ gold for 60 day bills with little doing.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Ottawa, Dec. 8th.

Langevin was sworn in as Minister of Public Works, and Aitken as Secretary of State to-day.

The news from the North West is favorable.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.

Despatches received from Governors MacDougall and McTavish represent the difficulties in the territory as subsiding Governor MacDougall will enter the territory as soon as the Queen's Proclamation reaches him, and the authority of the Dominion Government and the question of territory will be at once announced by him in a proclamation dated from Fort Garry.

PRUSSIA BEARING LIBERAL TESTIMONY.

The Medical College of Breslau, Prussia, by command of the Government, instituted enquiries in regard to the purity of DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. The following is a copy of the report, after a thorough analysis, signed by the Professors of the College:

REPORT OF AN ANALYSIS OF RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Instituted for the satisfaction of the Prussian Government and people. It appears that the great popularity of the Pills throughout Germany, as an aperient, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, had provoked the malice of the apothecaries, who caused a report to be circulated that the ingredients were poisonous. Therefore a scientific inquisition into their nature and properties was ordered, the issues of which was a most triumphant vindication of the sanitary value of the Pills.

The Faculty of the College state in their report that after a careful and minute examination, they have the honor to state that "the Pills are not only free from every substance injurious to health, but are composed wholly of substances and elements promotive of digestion, and certain at the same time to act favorably upon the nervous system," &c., &c. They state, further, that the injurious rumors set afloat by the Prussian apothecaries originated "in a mean spirit of trade jealousy, excited by the great celebrity attained by the Pills within a very brief period.'

Signed in behalf of the College.

DR. PHIL. THEOBALD WERNER,
Director of the Polytechnic Bureau.
DR HEISE,
First Assistant.

Dr. Radway's Pills are sold by Druggists and Country Merchants everywhere.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—In angry or indolent sores and skin diseases originating in impure or weak blood or repressed secretions, the joint agency of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is perfectly irresistible. It is of little consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, or how sluggish, or obstinate, or malignant they may seem, the daily application of the Ointment to the parts affected, and a course of these matchless Pills, will most certainly effect a cure, not temporary or superficial, but complete and permanent. Both the Ointment and Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with mercury or any other deleterious substance. They are accordingly as mild and safe as they are powerful and efficacious.

DEATH TO WORMS.

Among the many preparations to be found on e shelves of Drug-stores for relieving children those troublesome and irritating companions—Worms, we are sure none will be found so effective as "Watson's Scholedion"—a new remedy, advertised in our columns this evening and one that may be relied on Mothers! try it. It is about the most wholesome Candy you can give your little ones. 3m

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 20, 1869.

AUSTRIA is, at the present time, involved in a way, which, though trivial its origin, and confined in its area, may yet give her trouble, as it has already cost her anxiety. In 1797, when the Bacche di Cattaro passed into her hands, she guaranteed to the inhabitants "the inviolable maintenance of all their property, rights, and immunities." The new law recognizing the *Landwher* ignored this stipulation. It might, indeed, seem a farce to make Dalmatia an exception to an Imperial Decree. But, it was exactly there, among the agricultural population in the plains, and the hardy inhabitants of the mountains, that the obligatory law to join the *Landwher*, met with a resistence, which can hardly be blamed in a spirited people struggling to maintain the remnants of an ancient independance. Agitation once began spread rapidly. A public meeting was held, at which it was resolved to forward to the Emperor a petition, setting forth:—1, That the *Landwher* of this district should not be forced to serve beyond its boundaries: 2, That the young men enrolled should be permitted, at the end of their military training, to leave the country to attend to their own affairs: and 3, that in deciding on the uniform to be adopted, some regard should be paid to the national costume. To these somewhat primitively simple demands the Imperial Government vouchsafed no reply. Meanwhile agitators were busy with the public mind. Rumors were spread, and eagerly believed, that enrollment in the *Landwher* was only a device to enable the Government to select with certainty the most efficient men and transfer them by force to the regular regiments of the standing army. To a simple and rude people, deeply attached to the country, and homesteads of their forefathers, no prospect could well be blacker. In armed resistence, seemed to lie their only hope of averting the calamity which threatened them. This notion gaining ready adherents, spread rapidly from village to village, accelerated, it is alleged, not a little in its course by malcontents from Montenegro and Herzegovina. The ardor of youth, and the resoluteness of of manhood, were speedily enlisted, the standard of revolt was raised, and aggressive measures instantly entered upon. The commander of Dragagl, a small fortress with a garrison of sixty men, and armed with four pieces of artillery, perceived, on the morning of the 7th October, several hundred mountaineers, armed, approaching in skirmishing order. He despatched to Risano a messenger for reinforcements. Forty-six men and two officers were all that could be spared. These, on their march, found themselves suddenly confronted by a strong body of insurgents. In executing what seems to have been a flank movement, they again found their advance barred by a still more numerous band, which ordered them to fall back. The soldiers did so, and having retreated a short distance, halted, and faced about. This movement was construed by the mountaineers into an offer of battle, and it was at once accepted. The Insurgents advanced with the intention of surrounding the little detachment, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which the Imperialists were worsted and forced to retreat, leaving behind them four dead and thirteen wounded. The Lieutenant in command, though himself severely wounded, directed the retreat until, completely exhausted through loss of blood, he could proceed no farther. His body was found some days after, disfigured by many dagger-cuts, and rifled of 435 florins, intended for the payment of the garrison. Thus was the struggle begun.

Marshal Wagner, military commander of Dalmatia, lost no time in adopting measures of suppression. From Zara, the capital, he proclaimed, on 10th October, a state of siege, and endeavored what he could to dissipate the ill-founded apprehensions of the people, and contradict the rumors which had given rise to the disturbance. Neither his explanations nor his contradictions were received. All proposals of reconciliation were rejected by the Insurgents. They, indeed, were preparing themselves for a desperate resistance. Their women and children, the aged and infirm, all incapable of bearing arms, were borne to unassailable mountain fastnesses, or conveyed for greater security to the friendly territory of Montenegro. Mountain gorges were fortified, difficult passes rendered more so, means of communication between the various garrisons cut off, Fortresses surrounded, and the blockade maintained with such rigidity that provisions could only be obtained by a battle. Villages, townships, and strongholds fell thus into the hands of the Insurgents; and to such a pressure had the condition of affairs arrived in the early days of the insurrection, that a transport ship, attempting to land soldiers and munitions of war at Cattaro, was forced by the musketry of the peasants to abandon the attempt, and stand out to sea for protection,

Austria seems never to have undervalued the strength of this insurrection, but to have comprehended, from the first, the bravery and determination of the people who had armed themselves to resist her government. Powerful reinforcements were despatched to Marshal Wagner, who, concentrating forces at various points, pushed forward strong columns, so as not only to drive the Insurgents from their positions, but to pen them in. Under cover of mountain batteries, which sweep the heights, these advanced. But the mountaineers, who are said to number 10,000 well armed men, contest every inch of ground, and sell dearly every advantage. Some hamlets, townships and strongholds, have been thus recovered by the soldiery after sanguinary struggles. There can be little doubt, as to the issue of the conflict. The odds against the hardy mountaineers are overwhelming. Yet had the relations between Vienna and the Otteman Porte been less friendly, there was in Herzegovina and Montenegro abundance of ready fuel to feed the flickering flame of rebellion into a conflagration of no mean dimensions.

Canada, like Austria, has also at the present time a small altercation with her Red River subjects. We cannot, indeed, compare the half-breeds to the Dalmatians. But neither can we set the resources of Canada against those of Austria. The due deductions, however, being made, a just proportion may still exist. On the Red River, as in Dalmatia, the chief danger would seem to be apprehended from the vicinity of excitable neighbors to the disturbed districts. The one rebellion, like the other, had its origin in an idea of infringed rights. Here we trust the parallel will end, and Canada, unlike Austria, will secure submission by friendly negotiation. Power may paralyze resistence, but it has been invariably observed that the parts so treated have ever been the weakest in the body politic.

To redeem the promise in our last, we lay before our readers the account given by the the Right Reverend Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, of his journey from Alexandria to Jerusalem. His Lordship's letter, addressed to the Very Reverend Dr. McDonald, V.G., is dated from Jerusalem, October 26. After referring to his previous communication from Cairo, His Lordship writes:—

"On our return from Cairo we found in Alexandria seventeen Bishops from Japan, India, China &c., on their way to Rome, to assist at the Œcumenical Council. With all due deference to the classical as well as the religious renown of the City of Alexandria, we were nothing loth to leave it. Accordingly, on the 17th October, we took passage in one of the steamers belonging to the *Messagerie Imperiale*, and on the following day arrived at Port Said, a small town at the enterance of the Suez Canal. Our ship had here to unload, and load; so taking advantage of the time we stepped on shore to examine the city, and take a look at the celebrated works of the Suez Canal. The city is of recent growth; its population about 10 000 souls; but from its communication with the East, and with Syria, it is probably destined to rise into great commercial importance. Its port was well filled with shipping.

"We walked for a considerable distance along the banks of the Canal It is somewhere about 100 miles long, and 25 feet deep, giving free ingress and egress to ships drawing 24 feet of water. The country all around, as far as the eye can reach, is only a portion of the great Arabian Desert.

"Towards evening our ship was ready for sea; and at 8 o'clock of the following morning, we arrived at Jaffa. The harbor is without a wharf of any kind, and so it behoved us to engage a skiff to take us on shore. The town of Jaffa is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and has, in its modern aspect, nothing about it either interesting or inviting. Tradition says it was here that Noah built the Ark; and St. Peter here raised to life Tabitha (Acts IX) We visited the house of Simon the Tanner, where St. Peter "abode many days." It is at the present day a Turkish Mosque. At 3 o'clock, p m., of the same day on which we arrived, we set forward on horseback for Jerusalem, distant about fifty miles. At nightfall we reached Ramleh, having accomplished about one third the distance. Our route lay over the plains of Sarom, and the country through which we passed was very fertile, but poorly cultivated. Here and there we saw groves of olive and other fruit trees, said to have been planted by Colbert, the Prime Minister of Louis the Fourteenth, and around which the troops of Napoleon encamped while endeavoring to reduce *St. Jean d' Acre.* This was the country of the Philistines, whose crops were destroyed by Sampson. Ramleh itself is said by tradition to be the birth-place of Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, who buried our Lord We passed the night in the Monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, and at 5 o'clock next morning started afresh on our journey. Our company consisted of about twenty-one persons of different nations. Until we came to the foot of the mountains of Judea, the country around us seemed one vast plain, dotted over at intervals with groves of olive citron, lemon, fig, and date. The grain crop is generally reaped in May. Here, as in Egypt, the appearance of the inhabitants is disappointing. Their houses and dresses are miserable in the extreme. On arriving at the mountains of Judea rocks surrounded us on all sides, and not a blade of grass was visible. All this country, however, is rich in Biblical history, and in reminiscenses of the Crusades. At a short distance from the road stand the ruins of an ancient town, where, it is said, the Penitent Thief was born. The Grotto of St. Jerome, and the valley where David slew Goliah also lay near our route.

"Never did I experience heat equal to what we had to endure on this day's journey. The dog-days in Charlottetown last summer were temperate compared with it. A dead calm reigned all day. Not even on the mountains was there stirring a single breath of fresh air. Our jaded horses could attempt nothing beyond a slow walking pace, and so we were all day exposed to the fierce rays of a blistering sun.

"About an hour after mid-day we came to a mountain gorge called "St. John of the Desert." Here is a small village, said to be the birth-place of St. John the Baptist, and here was the field of his labors when preaching penance. Hither, also, it was that the Blessed Virgin Mary came "in those days when rising up, she went into the hill country with haste into a city of Judea, and entered into the house of Zachary and saluted Elizabeth." This, too is the spot where first was uttered the sublime canticle of the Magnificat (Luke I.).

"About four o'clock in the afternoon, almost exhausted with fatigue, we caught the first sight of Jerusalem, and in compliance with pilgrim usage, we alighted from our horses, knelt down, and prayed. Shortly after we entered Jerusalem, and took up our abode in the *Casa Nova*, or Pilgrim's home, kept by the Franciscan Fathers.

"On the following day, our Pilgrim Band assembled, and performed through the streets of Jerusalem the *Via Dolorosa*, or Way of the Cross. We next visited the sanctuaries of the Passion, so dear to every Christian heart. The place on Calvary where Our Lord was stripped of His clothes to be crucified; the place where the cross was fixed: the rocks that were split when He expired; the Stone of Unction, on which His body was laid for embalming: and the tomb in which He was laid and from which He arose in triumph; we visited them all, with feelings that cannot be described, and can only be dimly appreciated by those who have never stood by those sacred places and felt for themselves. So renowned are they over all the world — celebrated by Saints and by Sages — and for them brave Knights fought and shed their blood. Some of these places are in the hands of Schismatic Greeks, but we were always allowed access. Close to the Stone of Unction are the Pillar of Flagellation, and the place where Our Lord after His Resurrection, appeared to the "Three Maries."

"In the afternoon we visited the site where stood the House of the Blessed Virgin: the Hall of the Last Supper: the remains of the House of Caiphas, where Peter denied his Lord, and the place whither he went forth and "wept bitterly" the spot where Judas betrayed his Master, and the place where in despair he hanged himself: the Potter's Field, purchased with the Thirty Pieces of Silver. In one corner of this ground I observed a large pile of human bones, blanched with time and exposure to the atmosphere. The place was used as a cemetry in the time of the Crusades. We also visited the Valleys of Jehosophat and the Torrent of Hedron: the scene of the martyrdom of St. Stephen: the Garden of Gethsemeni: the Mount of Olives: Solomon's Temple: the Pool of Siloe: the spot where Our Lord taught His Apostles the "Our Father," and many other places of interest, connected with Holy Writ.

"From Jerusalem we directed our steps to Bethlehem, distant about fifteen miles. There we saw the Grotto of the Shepherds, to whom was first announced the birth of the Messiah, and where was first heard from Angel-lips the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." We likewise visited the Crib of Bethlehem, where Our Lord was born. Here, on Mount Calvary, and over Our Lord's tomb, I had the happiness of saying Mass for the Priests and Laity of my Diocese, and particularly for the good people of Charlottetown, who showed me at my departure so much sympathy and kindness.

"On our return to Jerusalem we went, accompanied by our Guide, to the outer wall of the ancient Temple of David. There we found hundreds of Jews, men and women, all lamenting and crying with their faces to the wall, bemoaning their fallen country, and imploring the Great God of their Fathers to take pity on them.

"My travelling companion and myself enjoy excellent health and spirits. We intend leaving Jerusalem tomorrow, Oct 27, for Italy."

His Lordship's route on returning from Jaffa, led him through Beyrout, Tripoli, Laodicea, and the Grecian Archipelago, to Constantinople. Some interesting jottings from this journey we will give in our next.

LITERATURE.

THE NORTH BRITISH is made up of articles which may be described as seldom lively and always heavy. Juventus Mundi, Mr. Browning's Peotry, and the Literature of the Land Question in Ireland, are unquestionably the most readable. The author of the article on the Constitutional Development of Austria, arrogates to himself an undue share of accuracy, when he notes certain changes as the very springs which furthered the Empires welfare We have seen the same instances quoted by men of different views, to show that solidified prosperity was in the circumstances impossible An article on the massacre of St. Bartholemew concludes thus, "Such things will cease to be written when men perceive that truth is the only merit that gives dignity and worth to history." The writer's views are of course, to be taken as adding these ornaments to the question he has been discussing—altogether ignoring the fact that men who hold opposite views have established an equally good claim to address a like sentiment to him. A communicated article on the Pope and the Council shows more ignorance regarding Popes and Councils, than we ever before met with within the same dimensions. As such we recommend its perusal.

BLACKWOOD for November contains the openings of two new tales, "Earls Dane" and "John." Cornelius O'Dowd has found in the Prophetic Dr. Cumming a butt for his monthly contribution of raillery. He plays with the Doctor somewhat after the cat and mouse fashion, showing him that as he was entirely unknown on the continent, there is in his case a beautiful inversion of the adage respecting prophets—since it was only in his own country that he was known at such. "The Jewish Reformation" and the "Talmud" is an article in every way interesting. It shows how a section of the Jewish people of the present day are sweeping away the "fences" set up by the Rabbis, and drifting into Rationalism. The Land Question in Ireland is well considered, and carefully set forth. "The Faroese Saga" brings up a curious piece of Ancient History It gives an account of an Icelandic work, which narrates the history of the refugees, who were driven from Norway by Harold Fairhair. They spent some time in Ireland and England, and fled at last to Iceland. There is a pretty description of a French Watering Place of the quiet order, under the title *Saint-Eloy-Sur les-Dunes.* "Scotland in Parliament" is a severe utterance upon the conduct of the Scottish Radical members in Parliament, and upon Mr. McLarens conduct in particular. It is broadly hinted that the member for Edinburgh would have no objection to fill the office of Secretary of State for Scotland.

From letters by the *Commerce* on Monday, we are sorry to hear that Mr. William Malone, for many years foreman printer in the *Examiner* office, is believed to have been drowned five weeks ago at Boston. He was crossing over from the city to Cambridge, and as the night was dark and stormy, it is thought he fell over the bridge. He has not been seen or heard of since then, nor have any traces of his remains been found Mr. Malone was a steady young man, an excellent mechanic, and much respected by all who knew him.—*Pat.*

Our readers will observe by an advertisement in another column, that the Y. M. C. Association purpose giving a Grand Literary and Musical Entertainment on Thursday evening, the 23d inst, at the "Athenæum," (late Temperance Hall). As this meeting will, we understand, be the first held in the Hall since repaired by J. W. Morrison, Esq, we hope that the attractiveness of the place,—which has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now one of the neatest lecture rooms in the Lower Provinces,—will tend to swell the audience on the occasion. Mr Morrison deserves great credit for the enterprise he has displayed, and we hope that the Association, patronized by liberal-hearted friends, will worthily inaugurate the Hall on being opened to the public under its new name and proprietorship.—*Ib.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that Mr. Hector McDonald, son of Alexander McDonald, Little Sands, was killed a few days ago on board the Schooner *Villette*, John McNeill, master, off Jedore on her passage from Halifax to Charlottetown. The deceased went aloft, and was standing on the gaff in the act of reefing the throat hal-yard, when he either lost his hold, or his feet slipped, and he fell on his face on deck. He never spoke again His remains were brought to town, and word immediately sent to his family, to whom his death will be sad news indeed. He was a sober, steady young man. Coroner Beer, held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.—*Ib.*

SAD DEATH.—We regret to learn that George McArthur, a boy about 18 years of age, living on the Margate Road, near Kensington, committed suicide by hanging himself with one of his skate straps on Thursday evening last, the 9th inst. The Coroner, Peter McNutt, Esq., was sent for on Friday morning and held an inquest on view of the body that evening The Jury could not ascertain the cause of his committing so rash a deed. He had been about his work as usual that day, and came in about 3 o'clock, when he asked for his skates. He was told they were up stairs. He then went and got them, and about half an hour afterwards was found dead.—*Ib.*

By a cable message to the Hon. D. Davies, the brig *Clanranald*, May, arrived at Swansea, yesterday,—all well,—20 days out. A telegram to R. T. Holman, Esq, states that the brig *Kewadin* arrived in Liverpool, 14 days from Summerside. This is one of the shortest passages on record, and proves the *Kewadin* to be a very fast sailing vessel.—*Ib.*

The barque "Theresa," Fraser, and the brig "Athlete," from Georgetown, both laden with oats, and bound to Europe, collided in the Bay at the entrance of the Gut of Canso, on Thursday, the 9th inst., and damaged each other considerably. They have since repaired damages, and proceeded on their voyage.—*Isl.*

The steamer "St. Lawrence" took over to Pictou on Wednesday afternoon last the Supplementary Mail for England, and returned the same night to this port with an English Mail, which arrived at Halifax per steamer "Etna" on Tuesday morning last. Dates down to 2nd inst.—Ib.

The steamer "Princess of Wales" arrived at Georgetown, from the Gut of Canso, on Wednesday afternoon last. She had been down to the wreck of the ship "Duncan" Part of the materials of the wreck were saved, and together with the Hull, were sold at Auction, for the benefit of all concerned, realizing some $2000. On Saturday last, a heavy sea rolling, the vessel slid down off the rock, on which her bow was resting, and sunk in 13 fathoms of water, nothing but the tops of her spars are now to be seen.—Ib.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamer "St. Lawrence," on Monday morning last, for Pictou, on their way to England,—Messrs. Thomas Handrahan, George Peake, and Wm. Welsh, of this city; Mr. F. W. Hales, for California.—Ib.

Since our last, the following vessels have loaded at this port, with oats for Europe. The barque "Galatea," Egan, for Queenstown, with 30,500 bushels. The brigt. "Gazelle," 12,000 bushels. The brigt. "Arabian," from Bermuda, arrived here on Sunday night last, and is now ready for sea, having taken in some 16,000 bush. oats. These vessels are the last from this port for Europe this fall, and will sail the first fair wind.—Ib.

Two young men named McCormack, from Boughton Island, while returning to their home on Cardigan River, perished during a violent snow storm, then raging. They were aged respectively 17 and 19 years.—Ib.

APPOINTMENT AT THE ADMIRALITY.—Allan McNeill, Assistant Paymaster, to the "ROYAL ALFRED," (bearing the flag of Admiral Wellesley,) Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Station.)—London "Times," Nov. 22.

[Mr. McNeill is a son of John McNeill, Esq., of this City.]—ED. ISL.

I. C. Hall, Esquire, is certainly one of the most enterprising men in the community. Besides conducting a general mercantile business, he is largely engaged in the fishing trade, and carries on pork packing to a great extent. A few days ago, he sent the schooners *Lettie* and *Island Home* down to Newfoundland for cargoes of frozen salt and herring for the American market.—*Pat.*

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are obliged to let the City Council proceedings and other matter stand over till next week.