THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, January 16, 1865. New Series.---No. 7.

The Cheapest House

IN THE TRADE!

DAVIES & WEEKS

Respectfully announce that their

IMPORTATIONS

FOR THE

Coming Season

ARE

NOW COMPLETED!

The Stock of GOODS now on hand is LARGE, and includes almost every article which the wants of the country demand, and which, in order to meet the "hard times," have been marked at

Exceedingly LOW RATES.

We especially invite attention to

A Large Stock

OF

Ready-made Goods,

suitable for Winter—manufactured expressly to our order, and warranted to give satisfaction—in

Over-Coats, Reefing Jackets,

Pants, Vests,

Fancy Flannel SHIRTS,

Heavy Kersey Drawers,

Lambs Wool and Merino

Vests, Pants, &c.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels, Wool Serges,

Fancy Flannel SHIRTINGS,

BLANKETS,

Cloths, Doeskins,

Fur Caps, Buffalo Robes,

MUFFLERS, SCARFS,

Ties, Collars,

Gloves, &c. &c.

Queen Street, Dec. 19, 1864. M W I

COMPLETED

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

QUEEN SQUARE,

IMPORTATIONS

FOR FALL 1864!

THE SUPPLY OF

British & Foreign Merchandize,

COMPRISING OUR

STOCK IN TRADE,

WILL BE FOUND

Second to None

IN THE CITY.

For Variety, Quality, Style or Value.

Selected with the greatest care, purchased on the best terms, and sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

We Solicit Inspection.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

DAWSON'S BUILDING,

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.

WILLIAM H. WILSON

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

LADIES, DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles: Coburgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Delaines, Wincies, *French Merinos and Delaines.*

Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS.

SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Jeans, Sheetings in Grey and White.

White, Red, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.

Superior Meltons, very cheap; Mantle Cloths, Manties, and Ready-made CLOTHING.

FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

HARDWARE, Shovels, Hoes, Plough Mounting, Weavers' Reeds, Nails, &c., &c.

TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder, Shot, Caps, Blister Steel, &c., &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Wellington RUBBERS, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.

GROCERIES; TEA, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his Stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—

BOAS, *in Mountain Martin,* Stone Martin, Fitch, Mock Fitch, Lustred, Opossum and Minesota.

A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior

CAPS, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Plushed Alfred, and a lot of other styles.

Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE and GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, 3rd JANUARY, at 9½ A.M.

LECTURES.

DR. INGLIS will open the LECTURE SEASON on the evening of MONDAY, the 9th January, at 8 o'clock. The course will consist of Lectures on the History of Mental Philosophy in Britain, embracing a review of the lives of distinguished Philosophers, their peculiar systems, and the general current of events during the times they respectively flourished. These Lectures will be delivered fortnightly, and are intended to combine, as far as possible, a general survey of History and Philosophy. *First Lecture*—Bacon and DesCartes.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON will lecture every FRIDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. On FRIDAY, the 13th January, he will deliver the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE on SCIENCE, and the means adopted at the present day for the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

FAMILY TICKETS for the Course, 7s 6d. Ticket for a single Lecture, 2s. To be had at Messrs. Laird & Harvie's.

J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Sec'y.

Charlottetown, 2nd January, 1864.

To Housekeepers!

100 BBLS. very superior FAMILY FLOUR.

WILLIAM DODD, *Queen Square.*

Jan. 2, 1865. 1 & P 2w

Fall & Winter

1864.

The Importations

OF

FALL GOODS

ARE

NOW COMPLETED

AT

LIVERPOOL HOUSE!

WILLIAM FULL

DESIRES to announce to his customers that he HAS RECEIVED, per Barques *Commodore* and *Undine,* from LIVERPOOL, and *Lotus* from LONDON, his Fall Supply of

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MERCHANDIZE,

which has been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN, and will be sold at his usual low prices.

THE STOCK OMPRISES:

STAPLE DRY GOODS—Cotton Warp in all colours, Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Tickings, Drills, Oznaburg Bagging, and Flannels in Scarlet, White and Blue.

SHIRTING FLANNELS in great variety.

Blankets, Rugs, Carpetings, &c.

A Choice assortment of WINTER CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whitney.

MANTTE CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Plain and Checked Wincey's, Knickerbockers, Camilets, Coburgs, Alexandra Cloths, &c.

Dress Trimmings and Linings, in great variety.

MANTLES and SHAWLS, in all the newest styles and materials.

LADIES' FELT HATS, in all qualities. A choice assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS, in all Colours and Widths. A select assortment of

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c. &c.

WINTER GLOVES, in great variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.

In LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS, a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets, Polka Do., Breakfast Shawls, Chest Protectors and Opera Hoods.

A great variety of FUR BOAS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS.

A large assortment of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy FLANNEL SHIRTS.

MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c. &c.

ALSO,

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

General Groceries,

Muscovado Sugar and Molasses, Prime COFFEE, TEA warranted, Coffee, Crushed Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

New York Sole Leather.

IRON and SALT.

The above GOODS have been well bought, and will repay inspection at

THOMAS'S OLD STAND.

WILLIAM FULL.

Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

KING SQUARE HOUSE

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths,

IN Beavers, Whitneys, Meltans, Blue, Black, Brown and Drab BROAD-CLOTH, Mantle Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.: a very superior lot. BEER & SONS.

Shawls and Mantles.

LATEST STYLES, cheap. BEER & SONS.

Ready-Made Clothing.

A GOOD assortment. A large lot of MEAS[illegible]TS. [illegible]m and [illegible]ch, BEER & SONS.

FUR C[illegible], FUR CAPS.

A SPLENDID variety in qualities and prices. BEER & SONS.

LADIES' FURS,

FITCH, Oppossum, Musquash and Mock Ermine Boas, Muffs and Cuffs to match, Monkey Muffs. Also Russian Pup and Siberian Lamb Skins. BEER & SONS.

SEAL SKIN COATS.

A FEW VERY SUPERIOR. BEER & SONS.

Felt Hats, Felt Hats,

IN Ladies' and Gents', latest styles. BEER & SONS.

Boots & Shoes.

MEN'S and BOYS' STRONG BOOTS and BROGANS: Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Kid and Cloth Leather BOOTS and SHOES. BEER & SONS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

OF FIRST CLASS QUALITY. BEER & SONS.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES,

LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS', a large variety and VERY CHEAP. BEER & SONS.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves,

A FEW of the VICTORIA COAL COOK STOVES, acknowledged to be the very best for burning Small Coal. Also some very handsome Parlor Stoves for both Coal and Wood. Box Stoves for School-houses and churches. The Leviathan Cook Stove for Wood. BEER & SONS.

800 PAIRS LADIES' and MISSES GENTS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

Rubber Boots and Shoes,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEER & SONS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864.

Matches! Matches!

20 CASES 8 Card MATCHES.

WILLIAM DODD,

Jany. 7, 1865 Queen Square.

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

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

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

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,

Proprietors Willards's Hotel, Washington, D.C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,

Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cincinnati, O.

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

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kideys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

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

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

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL."

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

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

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

Beware of re-filled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles.

Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 10, 1864. 6m

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in the advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits upon the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparralleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish, gratis, our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with, also, full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood, will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold at wholesale and retail by

W. E. WATSON, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
GEO. A. BAYARD, St. John, N. B.
AVERY BROWN & CO., Halifax, N. S.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lumbago, Derangements of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Tic-Doloreaux.—All exeruciating pains of the muscles and nerves are relieved with astonishing rapidity by the use of this extraordinary Ointment. The affected parts, previously fomented with warm water, have only to be brickly rubbed with this soothing Ointment to obtain instant ease. Whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment, the Pills remove the constitutional disorbance, and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the diseases rarely recur, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.—The following is an extract from a letter received by us from Dr. Rush of this City. it speaks in trumpet tones for this great remedy; read it—"As I before remarked I have used Your WORM TEA in my practice:—now I never said a word in favor of a Patent Medicine before, but I think it just to say to you that your medicine is no humbug, I have tried it and I know it will do all it claims. It must be one of the most successful medicines of the day, for it is most valuable, those who have children should never be without it.—Sold by all Dealers,—25 Cents per Package.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NIGHT.

Who calls me dark? For do I not display
Wonders that else man's eye would never see!
Waste in the blank and blinding glare of day,
The skies put forth their glories but to me.

Is it not mine to pile Heaven's crystal cup—
Drained by the thirsty sun, and vid by day—
Brimful of living gems, profuse, heaped up,
The bounteous largesse of my royal way?

Mine to call o'er at dusk the roll of Heaven—
Marshal its glittering files in order due;
To beckon forth the lurking star of even,
And bid the constellations start to view

The wandering planets to their path recall
And summon to the muster truant spheres,
Till, flocking to my standard, one and all,
They throng the zenith in unfathomed tiers.

Is not a crown of lightning mine to wear,
When polar flames suffuse my skies with splendor?
Mine, too, the homage with the sun to share
His vagrant vassals rusl through space to render?

Do I not lure stray sunbeams from the day,
To hurl them broadcast as winged meteors forth:
Strew sheafs of fiery arrows on my way,
And blazon my dark spaces in the north?

Who calls me dark? For are not hidden things
Revealed by me to science, whose keen eye
Looks forth beneath the shadow of my wings,
To fathom space, and scan infinity?

Do I not bid her learn how Heaven yet teems
With germs slow ripening from Creation's morn,
And see where the filmy Chaos vagnely gleams
The spawn of suns and systems yet unborn?

APART.

At sea are tossing ships;
On shore are dreaming shells,
And the waiting heart and the loving lips,
Blossoms and bridal-bells.

At sea are sails agleam;
On shore are longing eyes,
And the far horizon's hunting dream
Of ships that sail the skies.

At sea are masts that rise
Like spectres from the deep;
On shore are the ghosts of drowning cries,
That cross the waves of sleep.

At sea are wrecks a-strand;
On shore are shells that moan,
Old anchors buried in barren sand,
Sea mist and dream alone.

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Captain John Eynon, of the steamship *City of Dublin*, which arrived on Wednesday at New York, reports:—Dec. 17, in latitude 49.41, longitude 31 14, fell in with a wreck, which, on approaching, the steamer's wheels were stopped, and one of the ship's life-boats manned and lowered immediately, and in charge of the second officer, Mr. Peter Fletcher, who in the most daring manner, in the face of a high sea, succeeded in rescuing from the wreck three survivors, named George Smith, steward, of Liverpool; Gilbert Duncan, a seaman, of Shetland; and John Johnson, a seaman, of Gottenberg, Norway. The remaining ten whose names we have not learned, had perished. The wreck was the British Bark *Burnside*, of Greenock, and when first seen had her fore lower masts standing and part of the rigging; also the lower mizzen mast. The extreme fore and aft part of her seemed to be occasionally above water, but the whole main deck was immersed, and the sea making a clean breach over her. Upon approaching her the three men were seen standing by the rudder-post, and occasionally immersed in the water; their condition was most deplorable, having scarcely any clothing about them except some pieces of old sail tied with bits of spun-yarn; their flesh, and particularly their arms, feet and legs, were swelled, and of a putrid appearance, in some places broken out in boils; and they were so weak and exhausted that it was with great exertion, and the excitement of their being rescued, that enabled them to stand. Having been got on board the steamer in safety, they were kindly cared for by Dr. Beach, and on their arrival in this port were convalescent and able to walk about.

From the statements of these men it appears that they left New York for Greenock, laden with oak timber, with a crew of thirteen, all told, on the 8th November. They had fine weather up to the morning of December 7, when it blew a strong gale from the southwest, with a high sea, which washed away the galley and deck-house forward, where the crew were quartered; also lost one of the two boats, and washed away the bulwarks, thus being left without the means of cooking food and without shelter. The barque was then hove to, under close-reefed maintopsail, and all hands were kept constantly at the pumps, where they were lashed. She had at this time seven feet of water in her hold, which kept gaining on the pumps until 5 p. m., of the 11th, when the gale seemed to abate, when the foretopsail and foresail were set, and the barque put before the wind, when she fell over on her beam-ends, bursting the hatches and maindeck, carrying away the remaining boat and the deck cabin with all stores, and as every one was on deck at the time, every one was washed overboard. Six managed to get on board again; the remaining seven were seen no more. The captain got into the main rigging with his head just above water, the second mate got into the fore rigging, and the three survivors, with a boy, were enabled to get into the mizzen rigging, the ship remaining on her beam ends with her masts and loose sails in the water for about an hour and a half, when the foretopmast, mainmast, and mizzen-topmast gave way, carrying the captain with them. She thus became relieved, and righted, her decks amidships under water, and the two ends about two feet above the sea, which went clean over her the whole time.

When day light appeared on the 12th, the second mate was seen lashed in the fore-rigging, and apparently dead, and not being able to get near him, he remained there until Wednesday, 14th, with his head down and feet up; eventually the sea washed him to pieces, a part of his body remaining in the rigging until the others were rescued. The boy who got into the mizzen rigging with the survivors, perished with cold and fatigue on the morning of the 12th, and was washed away from them soon after they observed he was dead. The survivors, soon after the vessel righted, gained the monkey poop, a small space aft, about four by ten feet, and raised above the main deck about two feet, upon which formerly stood the wheel. Here they lashed themselves to the rudder-post, but the sea, which was constantly breaking over them for six days and nights, would occasionally carry one of them aloft, and with the assistance of his fellow-sufferers would regain his position. It was from here the boy was washed away when dead, and from whence they were rescued hy the men from the *City of Dublin*. For the six days they were on the wreck, they were without food, except a few pieces of biscuit which floated near them, which were saturated with salt water. Fresh water they had not a drop of, and were without clothing except the wet pieces of canvass which the man Johnson managed at great risk to cut from the mizzen-mast, where it hung the first day.

The three men are now landed, and will probably be in charge of the British Consul.

MAXIMILIAN AND HONDURAS.

The Belize correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 9th, says:—

'We are this day in receipt of a proclamation of the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, published in the official Gazette at Merida, Yucatan, to the effect that on and after the first of October last the peninsula of Yucatan is to be governed by three prefects, one of which is to be designated on the Arrondissement of Merida, the boundaries of which are fixed as follows.

"Commencing at the mouth of the Rio St. Pedro, by St. Pablo, on the Gulf of Mexico, and running up the centre of same to the Usumasinte; up the middle of that stream to the Guatemala district of Peten; from thence along the said line between Peten and Guatemala to the head waters of the Sarstoon river, down the same to the Gulf or Bay of Honduras, and from thence around the coast to the place of beginning (embracing all the colony islands). And it is further provided that a few Englishmen who were allowed under the old Spanish treaties to cut mahogany and logwood on the eastern portion of the peninsula, on a small section of country near the mouth of the River Belize, or Wallis (the colony), shall be permitted to remain as wood-cutters only, under the sole right for that purpose given them by Spain.

"Maximilian then refuses to recognise England's claims to this colony after one hundred and fifty years' possession, and instructs his Prefect of Merida to exercise jurisdiction over the Mexican territory. Whether he will be able to carry out these instructions remains to be seen.

"England's claim to this colony is based on treaties made with old Spain in 1670, 1763, 1783 and 1786, in all of which Spain reserved to herself the sovereignty of them, simply granting permission to cut and export logwood and mahogany, but not to cultivate the soil. In 1782 and 1798 Spain fitted out expeditions against the English settlers, the former of which was successful and the latter failed, from which time she has ceased to take further action in the premises. After the independence of Mexico and the Central American States, England, evidently doubting her right of ownership, entered into a treaty with Mexico in 1826, in which treaty Mexico recognises England's claim to British Honduras, and also by treaty with Guatemala, made 1863, Guatemala surrenders all claims she possessed to this Colony. The facts are indisputable that England first obtained a foothold here through the pirates who infested the waters of the Bay of Honduras, who, finding their occupation gone, turned their attention to cutting logwood; that England applied for and obtained permission from Spain to continue cutting and exporting logwood and mahogany, that by force of arms she prevented Spain from regaining possession; that she has by gradual encroachments, extended her jurisdiction over a much larger section of country than was originally granted; that she is now endeavouring to extend the line into Yucatan, beyond the Rio Hondo, heretofore claimed as the limit, and I think there can be no doubt that she will continue to hold it in spite of Maximilian or any other Power not strong enough to wrench it from her.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE POOR IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Times* says: The matter of improved dwellings for the laboring classes and the poor is attracting an attention which, it is to be hoped, will result in good. The manner in which many of the inhabitants of the city live is revolting and seems incredible. The *Citizen*, in a recent number, says that a medical gentleman, connected with the association, visited a tenement house, forty feet front, in which 134 families were living. Is it right to say living? Should it not be written that 134 families were dying beneath the roof? Can the children in this crowded house stand any chance of their lives? Another party tells of visiting a room twelve feet square, with a bedroom attached, in which he saw thirteen individuals, all breathing the same unwholesome air, while the stench from the accumulated filth in the yard below was intolerable. The family residing in the apartments consisted of a widow with a daughter over eighteen years old, and three sons, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and eight years, and all occupying the same bed on the floor. The widow took in lodgers, and in one corner of the same floor lay two sisters, who paid two shillings per night for their bed, such as it was, and in another corner lay the niece of the widow, a married woman, while the dark room was occupied by a man, his wife and three children. Beneath these apartments was a damp cellar, 'with ground for the floor,' where a dozen of 'boarders,' men and women, lay like pigs in a sty, and the family who boarded them consisted of five individuals, making in all seventeen.

The *Electic Medical Journal* argues in favor of man wearing full beards; among other things it says:—"What would be said of him who would shave off his eyebrows, or pull out his eyelashes, or have his head shaved all over? Such a practice would be pronounced uncouth, unreasonable, unhealthy and wrong; yet if the hair of the head pertains to the laws of life and nature, who dare say the beard has a less important office to fill?"

That French ladies have taken a fancy to walking-sticks, is an old story; but a new feature in their whim is the introduction of fine steel blades into the handles of the more costly, so that they may be used as a weapon of attack. These canes are exhibited in most of the best shop windows in Paris.

SKETCH OF SAVANNAH.

Savannah is the largest, and was, previous to the completion of the Davis secession, the most flourishing commercial city in the State of Georgia. It is the capital of Chatham county, and was a port of customs entry before the war. The city was founded by General Oglethorpe, in 1732-3. It is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, eighteen miles from its mouth, and lies ninety miles west-south-west from Charleston, S. C., and one hundred and eighty miles east-south-east of Milledgeville, Ga. Its bearings are latitude 32 degrees 5 minutes north, longitude 81 degrees 8 minutes west. The city is built in a sandy plain, elevated about forty feet above low-water mark. A considerable extent of rice swamp ground lies in its rear, the exhalations from which render the town unhealthy at certain seasons of the year. The streets of Savannah are wide, unpaved, and sandy, but laid out with great regularity and well shaded with trees. There are twenty-four public squares, each of considerable extent, and all closely shaded with Pride of India trees. Grassy promenades run through the middle of two of the streets—Broad and Bay—having ample carriage ways on either side. A great number of the private dwellings in Savannah are built of brick. The city contains a new custom house, built in 1860, a city exchange, State arsenal, theatre, court house, artillery armory, jail, and other public buildings, of good size and very neat design and finish. The custom house is one hundred and ten feet long and fifty-two wide. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost $173,400. There are fourteen Protestant and two or three Catholic churches in Savannah, a Jewish synagogue, and a public library, which contains between six and seven thousand volumes.

Savannah city is ornamented with a monument erected in honor of the memory of Greene, and another -- a very imposing structure—was going up in honor of Pulaski in the year 1861. Pulaski fell, as will be remembered, in an attack on Savannah, then held by the British, in October, 1779.

The city of Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contributed vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity before the initiation of the rebel conspiracy, but which have been chiefly used for military purposes by the Southern Leaders since the commencement of the rebellion. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary, converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles.

THE APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.

The whole space between the city and the ocean is cut up and intersected by rivers, creeks, cuts, swamps and openings.

Wall's Cot is an opening from Port Royal into the Savannah river, with some eight feet depth at high water. The cut opens into the Savannah river about six miles above Fort Pulaski, and is of course out of the range of its guns.

On the Georgia side of the river there are two openings, known as Wilmington creek and Freeborne's cut, connecting Wassaw Sound with Augustine creek or river, and from thence with Savannah river. These two openings run for some distance through the marsh, quite near to the main river—say within half a mile—and this is a point opposite Wall's cot, and is about two miles from it.

Skiddaway is a large island lying parallel with the main; it is about twelve miles from the city, and is connected with the main land by bridges. There is a heavy draught of water there.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER

Is the dividing line between Georgia and South Carolina. It is formed by the Tugaloo and Kiowee, two small streams which rise near the south frontier of North Carolina, and unite on the boundary between Anderson district; South Carolina, and Franklin county, Georgia. Flowing in a general south-south-eastern direction, it forms the boundaries between these States through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic nearly 32 degrees north latitude and 81 degrees west longitude, and eighteen miles below Savannah city. The length of the river, exclusive of branches, is estimated at four hundred miles. The navigation is good from November till June—about eight months in the year. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, and steamboats of one hundred and fifty tons to Augusta, about two hundred and thirty miles, the smaller boats two hundred and fifty miles.

On the Savannah river the bodies of tide swamp lands are extensive, and are cultivated upward of twenty miles from the brackish marsh up the river. These lands are considered the most valuable in the State, on account of their growth of rice. Many of the rice plantations have a picturesque appearance.

Fort Jackson is three miles below the city.

Wassaw, not far from Savannah, is reached by an intricate entrance, with ten feet of water on the bar. The place has no connections nor importance, except its proximity to Savannah.

Ossabaw inlet, off the mouth of the Ogeechee river, has a depth of fourteen feet on the bar.

St. Catherine's channel has eight feet and a half on the bar, and is not more than two hundred yards wide.

Sapelo inlet has from eighteen to twenty feet of water.

These three channels lead to Sunubry and other insignificant places on the sounds, not connected by railroad or navigable rivers with the interior. Darien, on the Altamah river, has a single inlet, with thirteen feet on the bar, called Doboy Inlet. The place has no railroad or other commercial connections with the inland towns.

THE APPROACH BY SEA.

One of the Union prisoners just released by exchange from Savannah relates the following concerning the fortifications of Savannah and the condition of that city.

The trip down the Savannah on truce boats to our fleet showed us the rebel fortifications at Fort Jackson. The river at that point is lined with huge siege guns; from the boat I counted thirty-six. They command the channel. The river is blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log house, the interior of which is filled with stones and brick; and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with heavy cable chains, leaving only one passage, wide enough for a boat. Just above this entrance lie two iron-clads, pretty well manned. Above these, at intervals, are torpedoes. Their situation is known by the sharp pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. At one place, in particular, there are four of these logs, side by side; these all point down the river.

There was not a man to be seen at or near the fortifications. The guns seem to be mounted right on the bank, and then earthworks thrown up for the protection of the men. The magazines are built on the surface, and then dirt enough thrown up to cover them. At first sight they would seem to be the spot to look for the guns; but the guns are ten feet below these earthworks.

Off from the river, half a mile or more before you reach Fort Jackson, is an extensive fort. Whether this is considered as a part of Fort Jackson I could not ascertain. It has been built for some time, for the weeds and seagrass have grown so high that, unless one was looking for a fortification, he would not notice it. I should judge that this fort covers several acres; but where the black war dogs look over its earthworks the grass and weeds are cut down.

Beauregard has spent many an hour in laying the foundation of the works and getting the range of this point of the river.

THE APPROACH BY LAND.

These guns, together with the obstructions in the river, are well intended to crush anything that attempts to come up. But for its protection from a land force from the direction of Savannah it offers but little resistance.

BUSINESS

Of all kinds in the city is stopped, and it looks like Sunday all the time. On the last of September there was an immense quantity of cotton lying at Savannah; but when we were sent through there the last time it had been removed from the railroad. The citizens treated the men who were sent through first well, bringing eatables of all sorts. There was no guard but those that came after. Upon arriving at Savannah they were guarded, so that the citizens could not find the prisoners, thus showing that a Union sentiment prevails, and all they want is an opportunity to show it.—*New York Herald.*

MORE BLUSTER.—The New York *Herald* is at its favorite work of abusing England and threatening all sorts of vengeance upon monarchial government in America. In its issue of Thuesday we find the following choice *morceau*:—'We must close up the war in order that we may have a free field for the settlement of our scores with England and France for the insults and outrages heaped upon us by those countries while our hands have been tied by this great domestic struggle. Foreign wars, through all history, have quieted internal discord and been a bond of union to a people; and a foreign war that is necessary to our dignity and honor must serve this purpose for us. Finish the rebellion, and the men of the two sections, engaged in a common war against a common enemy, will be brothers once more in the first battle. Put an army of two hundred thousand Northern and Southern men commingled on the Canadian border, and a similar army on the Rio Grande, and Maximilian will skedaddle out of Mexico, and England will pay bills for the damage done to our Commerce by her pirates; or we shall have a war that will shake the governments of those two countries to their foundations, and give their people an occasion to chaunt over themselves those requiems that they intended to chaunt over the great republic.'

ANOTHER CONFEDERATION NEEDED.—The Australians have gained another victory and got themselves into a scrape. It is announced that on the re-assembling of Parliament a bill will be introduced abolishing transportation to the Australian continent. Mr. Cardwell has done the right thing, but we trust his despatch announcing it will contain also a very distinct assertion of the Imperial right to deal with all foreign and intercolonial quarrels, and the resolve of Her Majesty's Government to enforce it. If it does not we may before long have a civil war raging among the colonies. The colonies have just attempted to ostracize Western Australia, and now New South Wales is quarrelling with Victoria on their respective limits. Melbourne insists on sending her goods into western New South Wales free of duty, and Sydney has sent officers to collect duties refused. These officers seized a punt on the Murray, the Victorian Government sent up police to guard its people's rights, and but for the moderation of the inspectors blood might have been shed. As it is, if the Government of Sydney persist there will be a regular border war between smugglers and themselves. The remedy would seem to be a confederation such as the Canadians are now carrying out.—*Spectator.*

A newspaper is to be published in Paris, devoted exclusively to matrimonial interests. Its only advertisements will be "wants and replies," from persons who want husbands or wives; its literature is to be love correspondence; its essays are to treat of the affections, marital duties and rights, and its editorials will give advice to the ill-treated, the deserted and the lonely—gratis. This is a progressive age.

COMPLIMENTARY.—My hair is now restored to its youthful color. I have not a grey hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald. This is the testimony of many who have used MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every Druggist sells them.

A writer in the Rochester *Union* intimates that the fine cut tobacco which is so popular with chewers, is made up of 50 per cent peat to 50 per cent tobacco, thus: Embryo is composed of fine, hair-like fibres, that, when dried, have the color and look of tobacco, is mixed with one hundred pounds of good tobacco, which, together, make two hundred pounds of a very nice article.

The Paris ladies appear disposed to adopt for winter costume, very short petticoats, very high boots, and plaid stockings. Many so accoutred may be seen on the Boulevards.

An exchange says there are 50,000 Chinese in the United States; that idols are worshipped in two temples in San Francisco, and suggests that the work of evangelizing these poor creatures is an inviting one for Christians.