

monarchies of Europe will give none. On the broad earth Russia is the only power whose alliance the United States can hope for, or fear of. And it is not unlikely that ere long Russia may need the United States as much as the United States may need Russia. Russia is as eager to extend her frontier towards the equator as the United States is to extend hers towards the pole. And by the time the United States is prepared to cross swords with France in Mexico, and with Britain in Canada, Russia will be prepared to cross swords with France in Turkey, and with Britain in India. We fear much that matters may be tending in this direction, and that the knowledge of this may have been what emboldened Seward to say at the St. Louis banquet—"It will be the glory of Missouri to see established firmly the empire of a Republican Government over the whole continent of North America. And in saying that I do not exclude the region that lies between us and the North Pole."

In the face of these dangers Canada must hurry on Confederation; it must offer inducements to bring back our young men from the United States, and to attract to British America emigration from Europe. It must make up its mind to widen the range of the volunteer movement till it includes all the adult male population; and the recent proposal of the British Government for a line of forts along the frontier, must be again considered. Our danger does not lie so much in these Fenian threats as in the deep under-current of Republican ambition, that carries Fenianism on its bosom, and which will be as strong as ever when Fenianism is thrown up as dirt on the beach.—*Ottawa Post.*

AN "ULTIMATUM."

The New York Times—a Government organ—publishes the following telegram from Washington, 24th inst., in relation to the Alabama and Shenandoah claims:

"Mr. Adams, our Minister to the Court of St. James, was some time since instructed to make a peremptory demand for indemnity for the losses sustained by 925 commercial interests. To this demand Mr. Adams received an evasive reply. He did so, but no definite response has yet been received; but the tone of the English newspapers recently received indicates that these renewed persistent demands have not been without effect."

The British Government is now putting feelers in their various organs, showing their disposition in the matter. From these, it appears that they are willing to submit the claims to arbitration or to a board of international commissioners. Our Government will accept no arrangement of this sort, but will insist on a prompt and full payment of these claims. This is our ultimatum, as contained in the instructions under which Mr. Adams is now acting."

If it is really the fact that the United States Government have put forth an "ultimatum" of this monstrous character, we should see in it a sufficient explanation of the despatch of British troops to the Colonies. Perhaps, also, this will account for the remarkable insolence recently exhibited by the American press when treating of the Colonies, as well as for the Sinnott Annexation Scheme, and the annexation sentiments of enemies within our borders. We shall know soon whether the American Government proposes to stake its existence on securing the payment from England of American losses by Southern privateers, and whether, in case of difficulty between the two countries, there is a probability of our foes being assisted by any number of our own people.—*St. John, N. B., Telegraph.*

In his recent lecture in Boston, upon the river Amazon, Professor Agassiz spoke of the rise and fall of the South American rivers, often fifty or eighty feet, and frequently inundating the smooth country for immense distances. The waters of the Amazon and of those tributaries which flow from the mountains is of a creamy white color, which the water retains for a distance of 50 miles beyond the mouth of the river when mingled with the Atlantic. The tributaries which come from the wooded plains have water of an inky black color, due to the quantities of vegetable matter held in solution; but this hue is lost when the lesser rivers join the main stream, and has no perceptible effect upon the general whiteness. The climate of the Amazonian region is most delightful. It is quite cool, equable and temperate, the mercury ranging between 92 and 72 degrees, with an average temperature of 84. Brazil is one of the most desirable countries in the world, with one of the worst reputations—a reputation owing to the bad administration of government, the inefficient governors misrepresenting it to serve their own purposes, and to the bad habits of its inhabitants, who keep up an abominable system of slavery, degrading and improving twenty millions of people could live happily and prosperously within its borders. Great good might be done if some company of lumbermen could go there and explore the magnificent forests. Within an area of one half mile were found a hundred and seventy different kinds of costly lumber, and yet there is not a saw mill in the whole region, and immense trees are sometimes chopped down with a hatchet to the proper thickness, when only a plank is wanted. The country is before long to be opened to the commerce of the world.

Professor Agassiz devoted some time to remark upon the absence, in the case of the Amazon, of any deltas like those at the mouths of most great rivers, such as the Mississippi, the Nile and the Ganges. It was owing to a combination of circumstances which the lecturer was not yet able to explain, but one of which was the enochement of the ocean upon the country near the mouth of the river. The Amazon formerly ran three or four hundred miles further before reaching the ocean, through land which has been gradually eaten up by the Atlantic, as the cataract of Niagara has eaten its way back from Lake Ontario to its present locality. The speaker expatiated at some length upon this theory, which he demonstrated by certain geological indications which to his eye were decisive.

FROM TORONTO.

Six Fenian prisoners were arraigned on the 19th, and pleaded guilty. They all appeared in excellent health, and showed a stout and decent appearance to-day, very different from the figure they cut on arriving here last June. O'Brien, the Attorney for Col. Lynch, made application to his Lordship for an order of protection for certain material witnesses on behalf of their defence, at present in Buffalo. He stated that these witnesses were the principal leaders in the affair on the 2nd June, but that for the cause of justice it was necessary that they should be present, in order to exonerate the prisoner Lynch from having any participation in the late invasion. These witnesses, however, if they came over, would be liable to be arrested here on a charge of felony, and under these circumstances he would ask the Court to grant protection; Hon. J. Cameron: If they come here under subpoena, they will be protected as far as their evidence here is concerned. I do not anticipate that an orderly people like the Canadians would offer them any violence. Mr. O'Brien: But suppose they are arrested? Hon. J. Cameron: They would have to come at their own risk. His Lordship: It would be unadvised on my part to say they would not be liable to arrest if they were charged with crime. Hon. J. H. Cameron: Of course your Lordship would not grant a protection under the circumstances. His Lordship: I have not the power. The Crown can't protect a man from the charge of felony; the Governor-General has no jurisdiction to grant an immunity against parties who are charged with crime. If they do come, they will come at the risk of being charged with what they committed last June; frankly speaking, they can't come safely here, and therefore there is no use occupying the time of the Court further about it.—True bills were found against six more this afternoon. They will be arraigned to-morrow.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A man, stopping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think folks ought to spend their money for papers; my dad did, and every body says he was the intelligent man in the country, and had the smartest family of boys that ever dugged taters."

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 7, 1866.

POLITICAL.—THE "BRIBE."

A Plot on the part of the Government.—The "Cat out of the Bag."

WHEN the news of the \$800,000 "free gift" was first mysteriously whispered about, we were led to believe that the Colonial Secretary, in his despatch upon the subject, had recommended the proposition in such a way as to lead this Colony to accept it, or otherwise run the risk of having finally to come into the Confederacy upon the terms of the Quebec plan. In the uncertain state of politics at Home, we imagined the "manifesto" offer of the Confederate delegates in London placed the Colony in a ticklish position. We considered that if all the overtures of the consenting Provinces were summarily rejected, Her Majesty's Government (being presumed to be favorable to union,) might look upon our conduct as unreasonable obstinacy, and treat it in that light; and thus, instead of securing our independence by our hostility to union upon any terms, we might lose all. As we are not of those who believe that a Confederation of the Provinces cannot be effected upon terms just and equitable as well as advantageous to both, we were prepared, in the event of Confederation being inevitable,—and from present appearances that may be as far distant as the millennium—we were prepared to state what, in our opinion, would prove acceptable terms to this Colony. But alas for our credulity in believing that local Confederate plotters could tell the truth, or yet that the Canadians were prepared to do justice to this Island provided it consented to become part of the proposed Confederation! The Colonial Minister has used no compulsion in the matter; and, incredible as it may appear, this magnificent "free gift" offering, in eulogy of which the Confederates have exhausted themselves, now turns out to be a cunningly devised plan concocted by the Island Government on the eve of a General Election, to inveigle the Colony into Confederation. This explains the secrecy and the shuffling observed in reference to Lord Carnarvon's despatch and the Delegates' offer. The evidence of this damning fact we gather from a late number of the Toronto Leader, the Upper Canadian organ of the Government, and it is well that the plot has been discovered in time to enable the people to defeat it and to punish its authors as they deserve. Cunningly, however, as the scheme has been devised, and anxious as the Canadians are to consummate Confederation, it would appear that they have so many works in prospect, for their own especial benefit, whereby to exhaust the Confederate Treasury, such for instance as building the Intercolonial Railway, purchasing the North West Territory, enlarging canals, &c., that the bribe will not be allowed. While a majority of the Executive Council have made the proposition a Government question and have agitated the country from one end to the other about it, it never entered into their heads that the Canadians might reject it in the end. But so it is—

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men,
Gang aft aglee."

Referring to this nefarious plan, the Leader says it originated with the Island Government, who got the Confederate delegates in London to make the offer, and of course "is now prepared to entertain a proposition which it may be suspected of having quietly suggested." After this, the best thing Mr. Pope can do is to throw up his portfolio, so that Mr. Palmer or some other prominent Anti-Confederate gentleman in the Legislature may have a chance of forming a Government which will command the confidence of the country. At present we have the strange spectacle presented to us of a minority of the Executive taking the stump in opposition to the majority on a Government question of the utmost importance—an anomaly that could not possibly happen in any other country, and could not happen here if the majority truly reflected the opinions of the people. The Leader, after sneeringly asking "how a bonus of \$800,000 is to melt out the ice of Northumberland Straits," intimates that the Canadian Government is not likely to agree to such an important modification of the Quebec Scheme without the consent of the Legislature, so that after all the flourish of trumpets from the Confederates, and the glittering calculations of the "figure man," Donald Ferguson, who, we must say, has a decided taste for washing "dirty linen," the magnificent free gift is but a rascally piece of political chicanery which promises to vanish into thin air even before it can serve the base purpose for which it was originated, namely, to blind the tenants during an electioneering campaign. We have reason to thank the Leader for removing the mask from the Hon. Mr. Pope and his Confederate colleagues in time to prevent the fatal error of returning them to power to consummate their villainy, for once consummated, the tenants might whistle to the moon for the free lands now so abundantly promised them by political knaves. We should like to ring the changes upon this aspect of the transaction if space permitted, but we trust we have said enough to show the people the narrow risk they have run of being sold. We caution them to beware of magnificent promises, and more especially to beware of whom they return to Parliament at the approaching elections. Beware of political wolves in sheep's clothing, who seek by the most insidious arts to regain positions which they know they have forfeited in order the more successfully to betray this Colony into the hands of the Canadians.

POWELL STREET WHARF.—The remarks which, last week, upon the statements of a gentleman related to the lad Carr, who was drowned, we offered upon the condition of Powell Street Wharf, were not correct. The wharf was perfectly safe to passengers until Sunday, when the accident occurred. The storm, and the unusually high tide of Saturday night, loosened the plank where the unfortunate boy fell through. The Superintendent of the wharf intended to have thoroughly overhauled it upon Monday, and repaired any damages the storm might have caused. The wharf, both immediately previous to and after the storm, was never in better condition, and we can hardly blame the Superintendent of the wharf for not overhauling and repairing it upon a Sunday,—more especially when he had no knowledge that any portion of it was positively dangerous to life.

DISASTERS BY THE LATE GALES.

Loss of Life and Property.

From various quarters we receive melancholy details of the disastrous results to life and property of the late gales. We present a condensed summary of the accounts which have come under our observation—beginning with those at home. The *Islander* says:—

A storm of unusual violence occurred here on Saturday last. It commenced about mid-day, the wind then being East, and towards midnight still more to the North, and blew with terrific violence. Numbers of trees were broken down and others overturned, roofs blown off houses, &c. &c. We fear the casualties on the coast will be numerous, and very serious in their character. We have heard that very serious damage was done to wharves and bridges in all directions, and that it will take some thousands of pounds to repair them. The Southport wharf, and two vessels—one received considerable damage, and the other from Arichat and the other from Halifax—landing with produce, were almost entirely demolished. Below will be found a list of casualties among the shipping on the coast of this Island, so far as we have learned up to our going to press:—

A Brig, launched at New London, on the 27th Oct., for Dr. Hobbirk, is ashore at Fyfe's Bridge. A Brig, belonging to Mr. P. W. Hyndman, was driven against Fyfe's Bridge. Sch. "Bay State," owned by Mr. West, ashore inside New London Harbor. A Brig, belonging to Messrs. Morris, of New London, was on the bar at the entrance of New London Harbor, on Saturday night, but got off on Sunday. A Sch. belonging to John McLeod, Esq., of New London, and an American Sch. are ashore at New London Harbor, below Adams. The Port Hill Wharf, belonging to the Directors, and the "Western Queen," just arrived from Bristol, with a general cargo of goods for Port Hill, driven up into a creek, and will have to be discharged before she can get off. The Sch. "Brothers," of Port Hill, ashore on Curran Island, Richmond Bay. The brig "Mary Ellen," belonging to John Andrew McDonald, Esq., of Summerside, and loaded with grain for Liverpool, is ashore at Cape John, near the entrance of Brule Harbor. This vessel had only left Port a few hours when overtaken by the gale. The Sch. "Annie," owned by Andrew Sullivan, of this Island, from Halifax, with a cargo of goods for this port, ashore at Carriboo. The "Sea Breeze," belonging to Mr. Knight, of this City, is ashore in Rustico Harbor, together with two other vessels.

The Bark "Fanny Fern," of Yarmouth, N. S., laden with deals from Miramichi, ashore at Horse Head, Lot 1, on the West side, and the mate and four men drowned. A schooner from the coast of Newfoundland (Ramie Island), Capt. Baker, was wrecked on St. Peter's Bar, dismasted, turned bottom up, and all hands drowned. This vessel sailed on Saturday evening, and it is supposed, fearing a storm, turned about, making for port again, when she struck on the Bar. We hear Captain Baker had been down to Sourds, a few days previous, for the purpose of purchasing a vessel, and that he had some £500 cash with him, on sailing.

It is reported that a vessel, which sailed from New London on Friday or Saturday last, laden with produce, has since been driven ashore at that place, bottom up, and a portion of the cargo strown along the beach. It is supposed the crew have all perished. A Sch. from Halifax, for this port, is ashore at St. Peter's Island. A Sch. ashore at Pugwash, with bottom out. Sch. ashore at Bay Verte, and two Sch. ashore at Amet Island, bottom stove of both. A Sch. ashore in Brule Bay, to be sold on Monday week next. Bark belonging to Mr. Meckler, ashore in Brule, and two vessels in Rivet John.

A River John correspondent of the *Eastern Chronicle* communicates the following:—

"We had a heavy storm on Saturday and Sabbath which was severely felt by the shipping along the coast, and has done much injury to other property. Mr. Meckler, of Brule, launched a vessel on Saturday, and the storm on Saturday drove her upon the beach, and there she stands high and dry above high-water mark. The wharf made for the accommodation of the Brule steamboat has been very much wrecked. A schooner has been driven on shore on the south side of Brule Bay, near Mr. David Langill's house, and there she remains more or less injured. A brigantine from P. E. Islands, loaded with timber and 7,000 bushels of oats, for Britain, was cast on Cape John shore, near Mr. Peter McLean's. It is said that she cannot get off. She was a new vessel on her first trip. Another vessel was seen in the gulf bottom up, but I have heard nothing further respecting her,—and another was driven on Sable Island. It is a great pity that the light-house has not been completed; it might have been of some service to those poor sailors who were in that storm. It should have been in operation some time ago, but there is a sad delay somewhere."

The Cape Ann Advertiser says:—

"Since the 1st of October, there have been at least 19 vessels totally lost, and 12 partially wrecked on our coast, involving the destruction of an immense amount of property, and the loss of 300 lives. This is the sad story up to Thursday of last week. Other disasters have since occurred, and doubtless the fate of many vessels, which have during the month left port, will never be known."

The same paper also adds:—

"A large boat of mackerel catchers—some four hundred sail—put into our harbor on Friday and Saturday, and remained here until Wednesday, in consequence of the storm and heavy sea in the bay. On Monday the New York and Portland steamer also put in here, it being too rough for her to proceed on the passage. The arrival of so many fishermen in port made it rather lively on the streets, and the storekeepers picked up considerable trade during their stay. The fleet sailed on Wednesday, and presented a fine appearance as they left the harbor."

The following melancholy tidings have been communicated to the *Christian Messenger*, by the Rev. W. H. Richan, of Barrington:

"During the gale which swept across the Banks, on the 22nd ult., upwards of thirty men from different parts of this township, who were engaged in the fishing business, are supposed to have found a watery grave. The schooner J. P. Nickerson, of Wood's Harbor, was driven dismasted, water-logged, and abandoned, and her crew, fifteen in number, are supposed to be lost. The schooner Wide Awake, of Shag Harbor, was also seen in a similar condition. Two of her crew were provisionally on board of another vessel at the time of the gale, and reached home in safety. The rest, seven in number, are supposed to be lost. The schooner Veios, of Shag Harbor, with a crew of twelve men, has not been heard from since, and serious fears are entertained for their safety. The land is filled with lamentation and woe. Many widows and fatherless children are left in a state of destitution, and many parents mourn the loss of their sons."

FROM THE STATES.

Terrible Storm at Chicago!

Chicago, October 22, 1866.

A violent storm passed over this city last night, during which a four-story brick building on Erie street was blown down. The falling walls utterly demolished four or five two-story wooden buildings adjoining, crushing them like an egg-shell, and burying their inmates beneath the ruins. Five dead bodies have been taken out, and one is yet missing.—Some twelve or fifteen persons were injured.—The shock of the fall was so great that many in the city thought it was an earthquake.

THE GALE IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22, 1866.

A terrible gale of wind swept over this State last night, doing great damage in this city.—Quite a number of buildings were blown down or unroofed.

The following are the most serious injuries sustained:—A new three-story warehouse, on Sixth street, belonging to Mr. Keeney, was prostrated; only a portion of one wall was left standing. The roofs of Barnum's and Lindell's hotels were somewhat damaged; also the Mercantile Library Hall. A large portion of the tin roofs of Daily's marble building, on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, was rolled up and blown into the street in the greatest fury. The storm seems to have been spent on the O'Fallen Polytechnic Institute, a very large unfinished building, near the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Two immense chimneys were blown down, breaking holes into the roof, into which the wind entered, tore up the tin roof like paper, and carried large portions of it, weighing several hundred pounds, a distance of from two to five blocks. A three-story brick house adjoining that of the whole of the rear end forced in, and Father Kelly, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and its occupants, were badly hurt. Several other houses in the immediate vicinity were seriously damaged.

THE GALE AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 22, 1866.

The most terrific wind storm that ever visited this section of the country swept over this city at half-past four yesterday afternoon (doing an incredible amount of damage) from the south, bearing a little eastward. It seemed to twist like a screw; lasted from ten to fifteen minutes; was about a quarter of a mile when it first struck, but grew narrower as it proceeded north. Scores of buildings were unroofed, and hundreds were unroofed in every direction; shutters, sign-boards, timbers and all loose things were carried through the air almost like feathers. No lives have yet been reported lost, but several persons were severely injured.

The gale on Tuesday last seems to have been severely felt along the entire coast of New England. At Providence and Newport considerable damage was done by the unusually high tide, and several buildings were unroofed. In Portland, newly-built walls in the burnt district were thrown down, and a number of steamers were detained in port and others compelled to put back by the severity of the gale. East of Portland the telegraph wires were thrown down, and our information, consequently, does not extend beyond that point. The usual telegraphic news from Europe fails to reach us for the same reason.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for September contains the following interesting articles:—1. Mr. George McDonald's Novels; 2. Sir William Rowan Hamilton; 3. Recent Humourists: Aytoun, Penock, Prout; 4. The Ethics of Aristotle; 5. The English Pulpit; 6. Meteorology, Past and Present; 7. George Eliot's Novels; 8. Kettle, and the "Christian Year."

The new Catholic Church at Pictou was announced to have been dedicated to the worship of God yesterday. The Archbishop of Halifax was to preach, and the Bishops of St. John, Chatham, Arichat and Charlottetown, were to be present.

The Lamirande extradition case is creating much noise in England. The Imperial Government have sent out for all papers connected with it, nor is it unlikely that Lord Monck will be recalled on account of it.

Now is the time to sell oats, while they command from 2s 5d to 2s 6d per bushel. Once the English vessels are loaded, this article of export may be expected to decline.

The "Bulletin" has suspended publication, owing to the want of adequate support.

The pressure upon our advertising columns this week compels us to leave over some original and other matter prepared for to-day's paper.

The despatches of the past week are unimportant, unless we except that the Fenians are said to be actively organizing in the United States to retaliate upon Canada should Lynch and McMahon be executed. We therefore offer no apology for omitting them.

Our regular supply of printing paper for the winter not having yet arrived, we are forced to print upon an inferior article for a few weeks. We hope to come out in a "bran new" dress at the commencement of the year.

The Mayor begs to acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds, from Mrs. Mary Cooke, widow of the late Major Cooke, Proprietor of part of Lot 48, in behalf of the sufferers by the Fire in July last.—PAT.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Walter Gaul, one of the laborers employed about Mrs. Blake & Son's new building, fell from the second story to the ground, and was severely injured. He is in a low and precarious condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is an elderly man, with a wife and young family dependent upon him for support.—PAT.

A commencement has been made on the new Catholic Cathedral to be erected in Antigonish. The first sod was turned on Monday the 22d ult., by his Lordship the Bishop of Arichat, Dr. McKinnon. The building will be proceeded with at once. Judging from the interest taken by the people of Antigonish in the undertaking, a Church worthy of the Diocese and its esteemed and distinguished Prelate, will in a short time be erected in that place.

On Sunday, the 21st ult., a meeting was held in Antigonish, presided over by his Lordship the Bishop of Arichat, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop and Hugh McDonald, Esq. Resolutions were passed, approving of the objects of the meeting, and a subscription list opened. The amount collected will be forwarded at once. The Rev. Dr. Chisholm acted as secretary, and Hugh McDonald, Esq., was appointed treasurer.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

We learn by private letters from Ottawa, that a portion of the Canadian Delegates will sail from Boston on the 7th proximo, per the *China*, consisting of Messrs. McDonald, McDougall and Langvinn. The remainder of the Delegates (except the Hon. Mr. McGee) will follow in the *Australasian* on the 14th. Mr. McGee remains in Canada a few weeks longer to complete the arrangements for the Paris Exhibition to which he is appointed chief Commissioner on the part of Canada, in addition to his duties as a member of the final conference on Confederation in London.—*Es. Express.*

The New York *World* states that in spite of the protest of the French Government, the American Government has purchased the island of Melos, in the Grecian Archipelago, at a cost of \$200,000, and intends to erect it into a naval station. Melos has one of the finest harbors in the Mediterranean, and will be in a position to play an important part in the solution of the Eastern question, if it be true, as it has been stated, that the Federal Cabinet intends to intervene on the Russian side when it again disturbs the European equilibrium.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Painless Cures.—Sores, wounds, ulcers, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amenable by this cooling and healing Unguent. It has called forth the loudest praises from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away.—None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcersous complaints. In neuralgia, Rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMBITS."—This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so harmful to children.—Be sure to obtain the *Vermifuge Combits*, which have been used with good success.

CURTIS & BROWN, proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box, per list 1m.

UNLOCKING THE LOCKS. The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth, as the difficulty of extracting them from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well known chemist of Massachusetts, has cut this Gordian knot. After having merited and received the gratitude of half mankind, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half, by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless treasures of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process, which renders at little cost the hardest rocks and ores friable like chalk, so that the precious metals are loosed from their confinement, and easily gathered. Mines too poor to pay, may be worked at a profit now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore, is diminished. Either is a great achievement to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter, as his specialty and chief ambition.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

EVERY MOTHER WHO REGARDS THE LIFE and health of her child, should possess Mrs. Wins' Soothing Syrup. It is an old and well tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates stomach and bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, 48 Dey St. New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISORDERS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with "The Troches," as they give prompt relief.

GENTS.—Having used and witnessed the beneficial effects of PERHY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the very best Family Medicine with which I am acquainted. In this establishment are employed nearly one hundred persons, and your PAIN KILLER has been used with the most astonishing results. For FOUR YEARS not a single severe case of Cholera, Summer Complaint, or Dysentery, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the "Killer," and for Cuts, Bruises, etc., it is in almost daily use, and with like good effects.

JOHN TANNER,
Foreman of Wrightson & Co.'s Printing Establishment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medicines.

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

Oct 8 1m

Valuable Farms, Wharves,

and Fishing Station, for sale at, and near Souris, Little Harbor, Choptow and other parts of King's County.

THE Subscriber, under the powers conferred upon her by the Will of the late Hon. DONALD BEATON, deceased, offers for sale the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—

1. A splendid Wharf and 3 Warehouses at SOURIS HARBOR.
2. Fishing Stand at CHEPTOW, with a Store, 2 Fish Houses, Wharf, Flukes, &c., the best on the South side.
3. A Mill site at BIG MARSH, Lot 43.
4. A Mill site with 2 acres of Land attached, at LITTLE HARBOR, Lot 45.
5. A splendid Farm at RED SWAMP, Lot 46, containing 106 acres of Land.
6. Fifty (50) acres of Land at the head of SOURIS, Lot 44.
7. Fifty (50) acres of Land at MILL ROAD, Lot 45.
8. Fifty-seven (57) acres of Land at GREEN VALE, Lot 45.

Also, several other valuable Tracts of Land and Lots in SOURIS and vicinity.

Also, One MOWING MACHINE, complete, and nearly new; two (2) MARES, six (6) years old; one (1) COLT, two (2) years old.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the undersigned at SOURIS, or to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLY, at his office in Charlottetown.

CLEMENTINA S. BEATON,
Executrix of the Will of late D. Beaton.

Souris, Nov. 7, 1866. 4i

COAL!

ROUND and SLACK COAL, Cheap, if applied for during the present week.

A. McNEILL,
Reading Room Building,
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1866.

Journemen Tailors Wanted.

THREE or four good Coat Makers wanted immediately, to whom the highest wages will be given. Apply to

McLEOD & CHRISTIAN,
Sins
Nov. 7, 1866.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON!

DER "UNDINE" and "L. G. OWEN," from LIVERPOOL, and "LOTUS" from LONDON, the Subscriber has received

An Unusually Large Supply of Drugs,

Medicines, Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, (English and French); SOAPS; BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (in Kegs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDER, Candied CITRUS, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MARMALADE, ESSENCES, SPICES, Malt and White Wine, VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUSHROOMS, CAPERS, and United Service SAUCE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Drying JAPANESE, KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Miscellaneous Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Prices.

WM. R. WATSON,
Nov. 7, 1866.

AUCTION

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Hull, Spars, Standing Rigging, and Running Gear of the Schooner "DESKADO," Captain BENTON, 87 tons, and from Arichat, where she now lies stranded as McLare's Lading, Murray Harbor North.

Also—

Two good ANCHORS and CHAINS.

F. P. NORTON, Auctioneer and Broker,
Georgetown, Nov. 7, 1866.