LADIES LETTERS AND POSTCRIPTS.

A capital text, O ye editors, ye gallant gentlemen, have you given us on which to write you a sermon.

For do you imagine that your lady readers are so obtuse as not to see through the ungallant thrust here given them, and to note the implied sarcasm underlying your amiable conclusion? And have you not lived long enough yet to know that we, are a sex, are to be neither frightened nor moved by your impeachment? That we are neither to be laughed out ot holding, what has always been one of woman's inalienable rights,—that of writing long communications, when we have anything to say, and of adding as many postcripts as we please? O, ye men, who would fain give us rights which we never have asked and do not even wish to assume, why cannot you let us have our own foreordained privileges without your interference? If we do not ask your rights, why cannot you let us enjoy our own in peace?

But really, women write all the long communications in the world, do they? Did any women, of whom you have heard, ever write forty 'leven folios to prove, or to disprove, the doctrine of original sin? Has a woman ever wasted a barrel of ink a ton of paper in speculating which stone was the first one created, and whether the Adirondacks, or some other point of land first appeared on the earth's surface? It is woman who spends her lifetime writing essays questioning whether or not men and monkeys belong to the same species?

Did Mistress Woodsworth pen that long, tiresome 'Excursion?" or Madame Pollock spin out "The course of time?" Is it a woman who is guilty of inflicting on the public the never-ending, milk and water platitudes found in the words of Proverbial Philosophy Supper? Do woman take six columns of a large sheet to contradict some other editor, and then six more to contradict themselves?

But woman *do* write long letters oftentimes; that no one will gainsay. But isn't that a private affair, and their postcripts still more private? And then, for you to ridicule us in public, you "rights" gentlemen too, how can you be so rude? But I wonder what you men would do when from home, or "knocking around the world" but for these same long letters from the "woman folks?" And do the poscripts annoy you so very much, after all? When you was at School or College whose letters did you depond upon to keep you from being homesick, and to tell you a thousand little things, that would interest you of your own home and neighborhood? Was it your father's brief business notes, enclosing the needful with now and then a word of advice? Was it your big brother Dick, who after a desperate effort could pen you two pages, and end off saying there was "nothing to write?" Or was it the good, long, brimful of-home letters of your mother, your sister, or of little cousin Jane that made you feel almost as though you had got a taste of home once more?

Ah, they would tell you the "little nothings" too dignified for mankind to write, but which they are not too dignified to enjoy—and interest you as no one else could. They would tell you who had visited them and where they had been; they would write that the apples that you loved best were just ripe, wishing that you was at home to help to eat them, and what books they were reading, and what doing generally. And they tell you how much Rover misses you and wags his tail every time your name is mentioned; what beauties of kiittens old Tabby has got; how Master Tom aged, six and a half years, had shed his front teeth and feels grander, if possible about it than he did when he had his first boots and pockets. They tell you too about the girls they know you like best to hear from, with multitudes of other bits from home life and its surroundings. You was disappointed if haste cut these letters short, occasionally, and didn't you hunt every margin for just one more postcript? And if you had no sisters (and perhaps if you had) didn't you quite likely coax up somebody's else sister to write to you, and were their letters likely to be too long?

Woman's spistles, and their postcripts, have been made sport of since Eve penned her first love to Adam, but with all their ridicule, have men succeeded in making her write flat, stale, unprofitable missives equal to their own? We know somethiug of what these masculine nobles are; we have seen quantities of them, but except for business purposes, what are they usually worth? There are praiseworthy exceptions, of course, but as a general thing they are worth about as much as a homoeopathic broth would be to a hungary mortal, who is craving a good roast beef or a chicken pie.

An oh, ye men, and all mankind who malign our sex, may you just once see the day, when you will want a letter from some one of womankind so much that you would gladly get one five yards long, with five times ten postcripts—and then, in place, get a model document from some model man.

Perhaps I ought humbly to apologize for the length of this communication; if I conclude to do so, will add a postcript.

GENTLE GERMANS.

TEUTONIC TENDERNESS AT HOME.

The atrocities practised by the German invaders upon their unfortunate antagonists have been placed to the credit of over excitement in the heat of battle when it is well known the gentlest nature becomes suddenly charged, rather than to innate cruelty. It may interest German admirers, who make every excuse for these "incidents of war" to learn something of the mild and persuasive manner in which military discipline is maintained under the paternal rule of his Teutonic Majesty. In time of peace the punishment of "severe arrest" consists of solitary confinement in a dark cell, with the ground for a bed, and black bread and water for an exclusive diet: but the tender solicitude of the Government for its children's welfare limits the duration of this trifling penalty to five weeks fearing that longer abstinence from light, air, and nourishment might prove prejudicial to the culprit's health. During war in an enemy's country, where facilities are wanting for this artless coercive measures, and the services of the offender cannot well be spared for five weeks, he is usully tied to a tree by his arms, waist and feet, so as to clear the ground by a few inches, and with his face to the trunk, so that surrounding objects may not distract his site from salutary introspection. This latter form of punishment is limited to the bagatelle of four days! It may readily be understood how much more conductive to real order and good behaviour is a system like this, which appeals to man's reasoning and moral faculties than the old brutal custom of inflicting a round dozen of lashes, and crowding into a few agonizing moments the chastisement which is thus mercifully spread over days or weeks.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHING.

LITTLE AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH — TWO THOUSAND WORDS PER MINUTE.

[From the Sun, Nov. 19]

Yesterday afternoon some extraordinary experments were made with Little's improved automatic telegraph, at the office of the National Telegraph Company, 66 Broadway. When this system was first brought out the rate at which words could be transmitted was 200 per minute; but since then Mr. Little, the inventor of the automatic system, has been able to increase the speed to 1,000 words per minute, and he is hopeful of extending this figure.

Yesterday messages were transmitted to and from Washington as a test. These messages contained a thousand words each and were delivered within a minute

Recently experiments were made with the automatic system by George B. Prescott, in which chemically prepared paper was employed, and it was found that the highest rate of speed attainable through 500 miles of No. 8 wire did not exceed the ordinary rate of transmission by the Morse apparatus: and that the greatest speed which could be obtained over a telegraph line of 250 miles was 700 words per minute.

By Mr. Little's new invention however 2,000 words per minute can be transmitted over a number 5 wire, between New York and Washington, and 1,600 per minute on a No. 8 wire. Under the new system, a message costing a dollar by the Western Union line, will cost about seventeen cents.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

EXCITEMENT AND ALARM AT ELGIN—DISCOVERY OF A NEW SPECIES OF HUMAN PARASITE.

ELGIN, Dec. 3.—There is considerable excitement and alarm in this city and vicinity, on account of the appearance of a strange disease, heretofore unknown to physicians, or, at least, to the physicians of Elgin The facts are as follows:—On last Friday week, Mrs. C. W Daniels, a lady twenty-two years of age, who was married two years ago, and gave birth to a child eleven months since was prostrated by what seemed at first to be the premonitory symptoms of typhoid fever. She had not been very well for some time previous, but nothing serious was anticipated until Sunday, when she was compelled to take to her bed and place herself under medical treatment. Dr. A. S. Clark was called in, and, after a careful diagnosis, came to the conclusion that she was attacked with typhoid fever. She complained of pains in her bones, and soreness in her flesh. Nothing very unusual, however, was observed until Sunday morning, when the milk from her breast attracted attention by its dark color. Some of it was taken in a bottle to Dr. Clark, for his opinion, and the bearer of it said it looked like the washings of an ink bottle. The doctor compared it to very dirty soap suds, which it resembled very much in color. To make sure that it was not colored by anything that was in the bottle, the doctor drew some milk from the breast of the patient himself, and found that it was like that which had been shown him. It struck him as being very peculiar, and he could not account for it in any way that would be satisfactory to himself or to science. Submitting the fluid to a microscope examination he found not one-tenth as many milk globules as healthy milk should contain. In it were animalculæ different in size and shape from any human parasite of which the Doctor had ever heard. They seemed to be somewhat hexagonal in form—longer one way than the other. They did not seem to have any head, but were evidently alive, judging from the way in which they moved about. Their size was estimated by the doctor as varying from the one hundred thousandth to the five hundred-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The power of the microscope used varied from 150 to 800 diameters, the former power being required to make the insect visible. They were not trichinæ, as the doctor was well acquainted with that form of parasite, and this new kind was much smaller and of an entirely new shape. Authorities were searched, but none of them gave any clue by which they could be identified, and the doctor and those with whom he consulted were compelled to believe that they had discovered a new species of human parisite.

In the meantime the patient grew worse. She suffered terribly, and complained of soreness all over her body. Nothing could be done to relieve her. She could not bear a bath, and could hardly bear to be touched. She lingered in agony until yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, when she died. There was some season, at first, to believe that the parasites were the product of some disease of the breast, and were confined to that locality. The doctor determined to test the matter, and anticipating her death, he was prepared to do so. Five minutes after life was extinct, and while the body was still warm, he made an incision in the calf of the leg, and drawing the lancet, examined the moisture which covered it. He found three of the parasites, only one of which was alive. They were similar, in all respects, to those found in the fluid taken from the breast. He then dissected the *tibialis arteris* muscle of the leg, including a small portion of the surrounding flesh. The muscle presented a granular appearance, as if covered with grains of sand. These grains the doctor assumes were parasites. He says that in all his experience nothing like it ever came under his notice. The investigations were conducted by Dr. Clark, assisted by Dr Tyrrell, and neither of them, nor any of the faculty who have been taked their opinion, are able to explain ahe presence of what they regard as parasiticel phenomena. Further examination of the muscle will be made, and it is expected that some light will be shed upon what is now a mystery. Dr. Clark thinks that the parasites hastened death, if they were not the immediate cause. While some of the symptoms of typhoid remained to the end, they were aggravated—the pains and soreness and throbbing especially—and death came sooner and more suddenly than in cases of unmistakable typhoid. The baby had been pining fo some time before his mother took sick, bur as soon as he was weaned he recovered hit health, and is now more robust than evers He was not weaned until his mother was confined to her bed. The doctor reports that he examined the child's blood, which was perfectly healthy. No theory has been found as to the cause of the parasites, and the skill and knowledge of the physicians seem to be entirely at fault. The patient had not eaten pork, or anything that was known to be infected in any way. The case is almost an isolated one. Typhoid has been very prevalent here for some time past, but, with the exception of two or perhaps three cases, no symptoms have been developed similar to those described, and in the exception nothing positive has been seen. The case has excited the people in no small degree. They got trichinæ in their minds and a panic had begun, and would have grown and continued but for the assurances of the physicians that there was no reason for alarm on that account. Withal, the uneasiness is not entirely dispelled, and further developments are awaited with much anxiety.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.—It seems probable that the commencement of the new King of Spain's reign will be marked by the termination of the long protracted rebellion in Cuba. The King is said to have offered the following conditions:

First—Emancipation unconditional and immediate.

Second.—A complete restoration to civil and property rights, including a revisal of all confiscations.

Third—A guarantee of religious freedom, liberty of the press, of meeting and speech.

Fourth.—Equal representation for Cuba in the Cortes as that accorded to other Provinces of Spain.

Fifth.—A colonial autonomy similar to that existing between Great Britain and the British North American Provinces.

Sixth.—The removal by the Home Government of all offensive officials.

BISMARCK.—is pressing energetically a political movement to destroy the republican Goverment. Peace is absolutely necessary, and he is ready to make coalition with the Emperor or any toher representative who is willing and able to make terms. It is reported that the submission of the English Goverment to Bismark's overbearing demands in regard to Luxembourg has intensified the indignation against the Ministry. Granville, it said, opposed this humiliation.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE.

IF YOU DOUBT, WRITE MR. GALER.
WILLIAMSBURG. L. I., 258 Grand St
June 11, 1868.

Messrs. B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

GENTS: It is with great pleasure I write these few lines, not only as a recommendation, but as I feel a very great benefit derived from taking your Worm Candy (Dead Shot). I have suffered much for 10 years past, tried many medicines been under treatment of physicians in this city, but all to no avail. I felt a gnawing sensation in my bowels, sleepless nights, and very nervous. have now taken about ten sticks, and quite a number of tape worms, one one several yards long, has come from me I continue taking it, feeling quite a new man, my sensationsquite different; recommend the same to the community at large, feeling confident, from practical experience, it is the best eradicator of worms in use.

Yours most respectfully,
DAVID GALER

CITY OF BROOKLYN, } ss.
KING'S COUNTY, }

David Galer being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the same person described in the above certificate, and that the statement therein made by him is in every respect correct.

DAVID GALER. [L. S.]

Sworn before me on this 12th day of June, 1866.
WILLIAM HUGHES, { Int. Revenue Stamp. }
Com. of Deeds

McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY for sale by all Medicine Dealers, at 15 cents per package

SEEKING FOOD ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—THE NEED OF FUEL.

The London *Times* correspondent at Versailles, in a letter of the 7th ult. says; "A calm after the storm The snow falling softly. Not a sound in the broad avenues of the city of Versailles. The waggons and carts of many convoys passing along the paved streets make no noise on the stones The forts are silent. Like some wild beast encaged, poor Paris has her fits of fury and of dejected, moody silence—perchance repose which cannot bring her comfort or strength—the sleep of a wounded man who is tormented in his dreams. There were last night some out-bursts from the forts but in my morning walk toward Ville de'Avray I heard only the pop-popping of the outposts across the Seine, which put me in mind very much of what must be going on now by many a covertside these frosty mornings across the Channel. And this cold will bring misery unutterable on the Parisians, among whom there was no great store of wood, as they had not laid in their winter provision of fuel. If complaints were heard a month ago what will they be now? The plagues which desolate armies and are nursed by famine have every scope in beleagured cities. Small pox, typhus, hunger—a fearful sisterhood to be dwellers in your walls—and an enemy relentless at your gates. For me, I confess, the sight of Paris now is heart-breaking Will no one force her will and make her pale lips breath forth the word which can save her,—"Peace."

A little incident which I heard yesterday much affected me. When the French field batteries advanced in front of Oretell—and I see an erroneous opinion has been expressed in England that the columns did not advance beyond the cover of the guns of the forts, whereas some of the places named as positions occupied by the French are out of fire—they were exposed to galling returns from guns inside the Prussian field works, under which the battery-horses dropped on all sides. The French held their own gallantly, and from time to time, as a horse went down, a group of men would gather round him, regardless of shell and bullet, and then disperse to return to their pieces. No one could make out what they did, but the officers and men inside the Prussian villages saw this happen over and over again. When they pushed out their skirmishers to feel the way toward the enemy on the retreat of the French inside the walls the mystery was cleared up. The skeletons only of the horses were left; the heads even in some cases were gone. The carcasses were disembowled, and all the flesh carted away. They could not afford to lose an ounce of that precious food, and some, no doubt, were killed in obtaining it. This cold weather completes the work of ruin. If any happy home had a door left or a table or chair in the wrecked villages, it has gone now in the flames of many watch fires and camp kitchens. An amateur told me that nothing burned as well as piano wood, and that he had no idea of its value, having never had an opportunity of testing the property before. I hear the army before Orleans suffered greatly from cold in spite of the warmth afforded by burning villages and far-houses and what must it have been for the wounded out in the fields? Death after torture! The condition of France in the next year promises to be, if possible worse than its present state. Here we are eating all the cows, so there will be no calves in 1871, and everybody is so buisy killing and eating and eating and killing that there is no thought of the morrow. Sucking pigs, lambs, sheep, calves, chickens, ducklings, goslings, all die almost as soon as they show signs of life.

LOSS OF A MAINE VESSEL WITH THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND PART OF CREW.

The British ship Euxine, Capt. Owens, from Liverpool, reached this port on Sunday, having on board a portion of the crew of schooner Georgia Todd, of Calais, Main. We learn the following particular from the captain of the unfortunate vessel. The schooner Georgia Todd, of Calais, Captain W. T. Hill, sailed from St. Stephens, N. B., Dec. 15, with a cargo of white pind boards, bound to Havana, and at 5 p.m., on that day she was nearly up with Machias, Seal Islands bearing about south. The wind was northwest, and increased, with a heavy head sea. At 6 p m., the vessel pitching heavily, it was found necessary to take in more sail, which was done, and the vessel was kept off S. S. W. It was noticed that the schooner acted strangely, and would not steer well even under all head sail but as she was a little out of trim, it was attributed to that cause. At 8 30 p.m., Seal Islands bearing N. N. E. 15 miles, it was suddenly found that the vessel was nearly full of water, and filling so quickly that the captain had barely time to get his wife out of the cabin in her night clothes, not being able to save a single article of wearing apperal. The wind at this time had changed to N. N. W., blowing a gale. The vessel's cause was turned to the southward, She went on very well for three hours, or until about midnight, when she broached to, and turning over on her side, threw all hands into the sea. The first and second mates, the steward and the captain's wife were all drowned. The remainder regained the wreck, and after much trouble succeeded in cutting the weather main rigging, when the vessel righted, and the survivors took refuge on the quarter and remained there suffering terribly from the cold until Sunday afternoon, the 18th.

Fortunately during the day the British schooner Victoria hove in sight, and at once made an effort to save the lives of the perishing men, although this vessel was also disabled and in a very leaky condition. They succeded, *however*, in getting two of them off the wreck, but in coming alongside the vessel their boat was stove in and rendered useless, which accident prevented their return for the other two men still remaining on the wreck. Being determined to save them if possible they lay by all night, hoping to get the seamen safely off in the morning. But at daylight on the 19th, a ship was discovered to leeward, which proved to be the Euxine, from Liverpool for Boston, and as the Victoria was in such poor condition as to be considered hardly seaworthy, the two rescued seamen were transferred to her. Captain Owens of the Euxine, after hearing the story of the shipwreck, immediately made sail and stood for the Georgia Todd, trusting to be in time to save the rest of the crew On coming up with the wreck the men were found to be still alive. They were promptly removed to the ship, where their wants were kindly attended to, and with their other companies were brought to this port. They express the warmest gratitude to the officers of the Euxine for the kind treatment received at their hands.

The following names of lost: Mrs. Hill, captain's wife; Alfred Price of St. Stephens, mate; John Knight of Calais, second mate, and James Kennedy of St. Stepnens, stewart.

The Georgia Todd was a schooner of 217 tons, built in 1868 at Calais, Me., where she was owned by Mr. W. H. Boardman.—*Boston Journal.*

DEXTER'S WONDERFUL TROT.

Mr. Bonner drove to a road-wagon with himself, weighing 319 pounds. With this load and four wheels behind him Dexter trotted the first quarter in 34s.; and the next was trotted in 34½, making the half-mile in 1 m 8½s. He now had a dead muzzler from a strong wind straight in the teeth, and the third quarter was 37s. The

USE CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS!

ast quarter was trotted in 36½, making the whole time 2 m 21½s., which was truly a marvellous thing to a road-wagon and the weight. As he neared the score Mr. Bonner called upon Dexter with a shout and a stroke of the whip, whereupon he made a dart of electric speed and finished in a 2 m. gait. The timers of this ex-

ALL HORSEMEN USE THEM!

traordinary trial were Mr. W. M. Parks, Mr. Geo. C. Hall, and Mr. James B. Bach. Mr. Parks made the time 2 m. 21½s.; Mr. Hall's watch said 2 m. 21¼s., and Mr. Bach's, 2 m 21 4-5s. In this prodigious performance Dexter wore no boots, stockings, nor bandages, and never touched a hair. It is now believed that

TAKE NONE BUT CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS!

probably the next best horse to Dexter in the United States is a five-year-old colt, which Mr. Bonner has in the hands of a trainer in the country, and which is developing the most extraordinary speed. Sold by all dealers.

HOW TRUE AND HOW STRANGE that people should seek relief in the hieroglifics of a doctor's prescription when they can buy as good, and nine times out of ten a better remedy than most doctors give, for the insignificant sum of 25 cents We refer to "Morse's Indian Root Pills," these pills cure Headache, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Female Irregularities, and all Bilious disorders, they are prepared from a formula pronounced by the most learned Physicians of our country to be the best and most universal of family medicines. Give them a fair trial and you will never be without them 'Morse's Indian Root Pills." Sold by all dealers

BRIGHTENING RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

INTERESTING NOTICE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES, SPECULATION AS TO THE OCEAN TRAVEL OF THE FUTURE.

The Main and Massachusetts papers are indulging in some interesting speculations in regard to the completion of Western Extension, its effect on the conntries traversed, and on ocean travel. We make an extract from an article in the Bostsn *Journal*:—

The grand forests, the noble rivers, and waterfalls, and the various hunting and fishing grounds of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of the Islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward and Newfoundland, will, when railroads reach over and towards them, draw thousands of pleasure and health seeking travellers to salubrious and invigorating scenes of novelty and recreation. The wonderful phenomena of the tides; the beautiful shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the northern Atlantic; the two great waterfalls of the St. John; the fertile intervals of that river, the Kennebecasis, and the Annapolis; the wide spread salt marsnes of Horton and Grand Pre, the classic abode of the Acadians, diked in from the sea, and bearing crops without ploughing or manuring for hundreds of years, as smooth as a floor, and miles in width—that of Tantramar, 13 miles; the one, single heaped up, *in-setting* tidal wave of the Petitcodiac, rushing with a roar like that of Niagara; and other remarkable spectacles and objects, too many to be named or numbered, will reward visitors from afar. Temporary residences during the pleasant months of the year, for the wealthy from all parts of the Union, will perhaps line the beaches of Shediac, and the gulf shore to the Miramichi, rendered especially attractive by rich beds of native oysters, and salmon fresh from inlets.—from its inexhaustible abundance all along the coast, the cheapest as well as the most delicious of all kinds of food. Within five or six days of Europe, a summer emigration from the Old World may find health-inspiring and exhiliraiing abodes in these interesting regions of the west.

TRAVELS AND TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM EUROPE.

This leads to a view of the importance of the Europeon & North American Railway, that has a national and world-wide interest. At the close of the next season, when the two remaining links of the chain from Bangor to Halifax are completed, there will be a continuous railroad bed from the latter point to San Francisco. Travelers and freight, without interruption and probably without change of cars, will pass from the Pacific to the extreme northeastern limit of America the most perious part of the present trans-Atlantic voyage, namely, from Halifax to New York to Boston, will be avoided. The distance from Halifax to Galway is not quite 2,200 miles,—the time of passage on this route, therefore, will be reduced two days.

But it is more than probable that ultimately the railroad will find its continental terminus and port of trans-Atlantic departure, not at Halifax but at Canso, in the strait of that name, separating Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. This would save considerable distance, both on the land and ocean routs. But a still greater reduction of the ocean passage may be accomplished. At Canso the strait is only a mile wide. A track may be laid over the length of Cape Breton to Cape North. From that point to Cape Ray, the southern extremity of Newfoundland, is less than fifty miles. A continuous track over that island might be laid to Trinity Bay. It would be a pleasant relief to the traveler to shift from the constraints of a car to the decks of a steamer for half an hour in crossing to Cape Briton and less than three hours in crossing from Cape Briton to Newfoundland. From Trinity Bay to Galway Bay is but 1700 miles, taking but half the time now occupied by a steam voyage across the Atlantic, and there is absolutely nothing to interrupt or embarrass the passage from shore to shore, no coast on either side, no reefs, no sand bars, no shallow banks. The steamers would pursue a straight line from wharf to wharf. It is impossible to imagine on ocean voyage more free from dangers, or more securely or easily navigable. The period consumed in the trip would be uniform, and as calculable and reliable as by the time tables of railroad.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.—Franz Joseph Hubert Mohren, a native of Alexla-Chapelle, Steward of the Halifax Club, committed suicide on Sunday morning in a most determined manner. About quarter past nine o'clock Sunday morning, one of the servants who was in the cellar, heard a noise in the rear as of something falling He went out and found Mr. Mohren lying on the ground. He had apparently jumped from the window of his room in the third storey and broken a ladder in his fall. He was carried into the house, still living. Dr. Almon, who arrived in a few minutes, examined him and found three wounds on his body and one on his wrist. One was in the region of the heart and two in the abdoman. He was almost speechless and only uttered "Priest! Priest!" A priest was sent for, but before he arrived the unfortunate man was dead, having only lived fifteen minutes after he was picked up On his bed was found a spring-back knife, and the clothes were saturated with blood, some of it dry, showing that he must have stabbed himself during the night, bled profusely, and in the morning threw himself from the window. An inquest was commenced by Coroner Jennings on Sunday and resumed yesterday. The facts above given were detailed by the witnesses, and Dr. Almen gave it as his opinion that the immediate cause of death was the fall, though the wounds inflicted by the knife would ultimately have resulted in death. The jury after hearing evidence returned the following verdict:

"That the deceased, Franz Joseph Hubert Mohren, came to his death on the morning of Sunday the 25th of December 1870, by the effects of a fall from one of the upper windows on the western side of the Halifax Club House and wounds premediately inflicted by himself whilst laboring under temporary insanity."

Mohren came to this city about four months ago from England to take the stewardship, having been engaged in London for the position. He was a gentleman of fine education, who had evidently occupied a higher position in life. During the last week or two he had been very despondent in consequence, as he told Dr. Almon a few days ago, of having some relatives in the Prussian army.

At the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne there will be eight bridesmades. Of these, seven have already been chosen, viz; Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Florence Leveson Gower, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland: Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde: Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare, and Lady Florence Montague, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

An experiment has just been made at St. Petersburg for the purpose of testing the utility of electric light as an agent in warfare; and the success of the trial was unexampled. With a piece of ordinary field artillery, on a dark night, every shot fired hit the target at a distance of 1,600 yards, or very nearly an English mile, both the target itself and the surrounding objects to a considerable distance being rendered perfectly distinct by the light thrown upon them.

The *Standard* declares that the action of England is her abdication as a European power. The Ministry is accused of cowardice for refusal to publish Bismark's letter and their own reply. A violent attack is anticipated on the meeting of Parliament, and the downfall of the Ministry is imminent.

When the Bishop of Chatham visited Newcastle his arrival was announced by the guns of the famous Newcastle Field Battery, and an address was presented on behalf of the Catholics of the district congratulating his Lordship on his safe return to the diocese and expressing also their respect and regard for the Rev. Mr. Babineau the priest placed in charge of the parish before the Bishop's departure. Through his efforts their new church has made much progress.

DIRECTORY.

Bank of P. E. Island.—Cashier, Wm. Cundall. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.

Union Bank.—Cashier, James Anderson. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Savings' Bank—Colonial Building. Banking days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Farmer's Bank Rustico.—Cashier, Marin J. Blanchard. Discount day, Wednesday.

Summerside Bank.—Cashierr, R. McC. Stavert. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Y. M. C. Association—Thursday evenings during winter.

C. Y. M. L. Institute.—Tuesday evenings.

Metropolitan Lodge, British Templars, meet in Falconer's Hall, on Wednesday evenings.

City Lodge, British Templars, meet in the Athenæum on Tuesday evening.

Victoria Division—Sons of Temperance, meets Monday evenings.

St. John's Lodge, Masons, Second Tuesday in each month.

Odd Fellows—Monday evenings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

London House—Selling Off.. G. & S. Davies
Closing-out Sale.............Wm. Dodd.
Extensive Trade Sale.....Hyndman Bros.
Mud Diggers...............Beer & Sons.
Hay Knives..................... do.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, January 16, 1871.

OPENING OF THE NEW WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL.

THIS Institution, which reflects very great credit upon the denomination whose name it bears, and is also an ornament and an honor to our City, was opened on Monday last with suitable devotional and dedicatory services. The spacious Lecture-Room was crowded with an audience including many of the elite of the City. The Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Ex-officio Member of the Board of Trustees, and Chairman of the P. E. Island District, presided.

The exercises were commenced by the singing of an appropriate Hymn. Rev. D. Fitz-Gerald, A. B. T. C., Rector of St. Paul's, read select Scriptures, after which Rev. John Davis (Baptist) engaged in prayer. The Chairman (Rev. Mr. Milligan), in a short but animated address, intimated that the object of the meeting might be said to be two-fold. The Trustees wished to afford an opportunity to all who had contributed, directly or indirectly, towarde the erection and equipment of the Wesleyan Day School, to come and judge for themselves touching what had already been accomplished by those on whom had devolved the responsibility of carrying forward the work, towards the establishment of an Institution which would be quite up to the demands of the times, having all necessary means of instruction and such facilities as modern appliances and apparatus furnish for imparting an education which would be liberal in its provisions, thorough in its character, and communicating on right Christian principles, without coming into collision with denominational predilections, or—to use an expression which he thought to be generally too invidious—sectarian prejudice. Such an inspection, the Trustees felt assured, would not diminish the confidence which the public had already reposed in them, but, on the contrary, tend to strengthen and extend that confidence. He trusted results would prove that the generous patronage and support extended to those upon whom devolved the management of the school were not misplaced, and that, in due time, anything that might appear defective might be perfected, and the Institution rendered in every respect worthy of the age in which we live. Another object contemplated by the Trustees was one, he ventured to believe, the audience would agree with him in thinking still more important, namely, the dedication of the Institution to God, in the interests of Christian Education, and to commend by earnest prayer, the Board of Instruction and their work to the Divine favor and blessing. From the very inception of that educational enterprise its founders felt that except the Lord approved the plan, the best concerted schemes were vain; and they felt it their duty to recognize their obligation to the Most High for the favor bestowed, not only by their own people, but by Protestants generally. The recent Bazaar afforded ample evidence and tangible proof that from His Honor the Lieut. Governor downward, the general public evinced a deep interest in the work; and, trusting to the Divine blessing, he hoped the Institution would prove worthy of public patronage. There was no imposing ritual of dedication, he said, in which he could ask the audience to take a part; but he would call upon them all to unite in the not less important exercises of sincere and earnest prayer, that the Wesleyan Day School, now opened, might confer great and lasting benefits upon all who should attend its halls of instruction. He regretted that the Principal of the Institution was not present, to lay before that intelligent audience the leading features of the educational system which, in that school, would be diligently carried out; but he was gratified to be able to inform his hearers that a gentleman in Canada West, of first-class attainments and highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. Taylor and Dr. Ryerson, had been engaged to take charge of the Institution, and whose arrival here might be expected very shortly. In concluding his remarks, he ventured to say that the education to be imparted in that school would be of a character to confer lasting benefits on its recipients, and prove an honor to its promoters.

After the singing of another Hymn, Doctors Fraser and Johnson, having been called on, led in prayer.

Rev. Mr. Milligan then announced that the teachers would withdraw to their respective apartments, to make arrangements for their work. They were followed by quite a large number of pupils, male and female. Mr. Milligan then said that, the devotional exercises being over, he would call upon the Hon. George Beer to occupy the chair, that an opportunity might be given for a few impromptu addresses, suitable to the occasion.

Hon. Mr. Beer, on taking the chair in a few appropriate words expressed his entire satisfaction at the unprecedented success which had attended the exertions of the institution which was now opened for the education of the youth of all classes.

Charles Palmer, Esq., said he was pleased to see an institution with which, in a pecuniary point of view at all events, he was, to some extent, connected, opened with such fair prospects of success. When the erection of that building was at first contemplated, it was thought that it would be an institution conducted under the auspices of the different Protestant churches on this Island, and whatever primary idea the Wesleyans entertained on the subject, they generously called in the aid and co-operation of other churches before entering on the good work now completed. No union was, however, effected, and then the Wesleyans themselves took the matter in hand, and with energy and perseverance they succeeded. He was pleased with the address of the Rev. Gentleman who presided at the opening exercises; and had he been among those who had hitherto stood aloof, he would do so no longer, but would now, as a parent and sound Protestant, feel it his duty to give his support to an educational establishment in which principles pointed out in the opening address were to be inculcated. Tremendous efforts had been put forth for the erection and establishment of educational institutions of another kind in our midst. It was the duty of all Protestants to unite in aid of a school such as was now about to open in that spacious building.

D. Laird, Esq., regretted that successive Governments and Boards of Education had so completely neglected the interests of education in Charlottetown as to render it necessary, on the part of private enterprise, to undertake the establishment of institutions of learning such as that in which they were then assembled. But though he regretted the apathy and indifference manifested towards the secular schools of the City, the disreputable and filthy condition of which was such that no respectable man would wish to send his children within their neglected walls, yet he rejoiced to see the erection of that Institution, and he wished it and its founders and supporters every success. Prince of Wales College, as a Provincial Institution, had done some good; and the utmost credit was due to the Roman Catholics for their untiring zeal for the education of their own youth. He was glad to hear that the principal to be employed in the new Wesleyan Day School had been recommended by Dr. Ryerson. He hoped nothing of a sectarian character would be allowed to mar the usefulness of the Institution.

Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald said he rose to correct the remarks of the last speaker, relating to the Board of Education. He (Rev. Mr. F.) could testify that no blame could be attached to the late Board, of which he had been for many years a member. That Board had repeatedly suggested to Government the necessity of providing suitable buildings and organizing graded schools, but without the desired effect; and hence the apathy now complained of.

The Rev. Mr. Davis said the Board of Education had not only done all that had been alluded to by the Rev. gentleman who preceded him; but they had also formed Committees and Sub. Committees, in a word they had succeeded in getting up a steam engine, but no steam. He wished that young men would be careful to make correct statements when they criticised the proceedings of older men.

The Chairman (Hon. Mr. Beer) observed that the present Board of Education had also made strong efforts, but had not succeeded. It, however, the Institution now opened had grown out of the apathy complained of, perhaps it would be all for the best.

Robert Longworth, Esq., was called on, and said he was no speech maker, but would express the great pleasure he felt in witnessing the opening of the new Wesleyan Day School. In soliciting aid, for which he very seldom met with a denial from any one, the trustees felt great pleasure in acknowledging their deep obligation to the public for the liberality thus manifested.

Judge Young said he was glad to see such a large assembly of the members and adherents of the different churches in the City present on that occasion—all of whom appeared willing to unite and co operate in the grand work of imparting to the youth of the Colony an education based upon Christian principles. He believed that it was the duty of every man to whom God had given the means, to promote the interests of such Institutions as that in which they were now assembled; and as a token of his willingness to bear his share, be desired the chairman to put his name down for the sum of £50 a year for the next five years; and if, in addition to that, the trustees wished to realize a further sum of four or five hundred pounds, he would direct them were to procure it.

W. E. Dawson, Esq., announced that the different classes were now formed, and that the attendance (especially in Miss Robertson's department) was very full. He also announced the school hours of attendance, &c, and gave an outline of the cost of the building, which, including the land and furniture, would amount to about £5,500.

The proceedings were then terminated by singing the National Anthem.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

On New Year's day eve, a deputation of the Catholic young men of Charlottetown, waited upon the ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame, and presented them with a purse, containing £50. The address and reply was as follows:—

ADDRESS:

TO THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

LADIES:—The Catholic young men of Charlottetown desire to testify their appreciation of the great services which you are rendering to the community, by presenting to you, on the Eve of the New Year, a purse containing fifty pounds. They trust the sum, though small, will be acceptable as a contribution towards the furnishing of your new convent, and as a very humble testimonial of their profound and respectful regard for you. Your magnificent building, erected through your own untiring exertions, is as well an ornament to the City as a monument of your religious devotion, and of your zeal in the cause of Education. We beg to assure you that our co religionists throughout the Island are fully sensible of the inestimable blessings bestowed upon them by the great vocation to which you have so nobly dedicated your talents and accomplishments, your education and your lives; and we are sure they cordially unite with us in sincerley praying that you may enjoy many happy New Years in the performance of your arduous, though good and holy labors.

Signed on behalf of the donors,

PATRICK BLAKE,
CHARLES QUIRK,
A. G McDOUGALL,
W. W SULLIVAN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1870.

REPLY:

TO MESSRS. W. W. SULLIVAN, P. BLAKE C QUIRK AND A. G. McDOUGALL, ON BEHALF OF THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

GENTLEMEN:—We are deeply gratified for your handsome present, which we accept with so much the more pleasure as it comes from the Catholic young men of Charlottetown, who have ever shown themselves so devoted to the cause of religion and that of education. This mark of your appreciation of our services was not necessary for more than once during the past thirteen years we have had occasion to know your sentiments towards us, and to feel their beneficent effects when most needed We do not forget that our exertions, however great, would have been unsuccessful but for the generous co-operation of all; and we are happy to have the opportunity to say that the Catholic young men have always been the first to respond to the call. Your wishes for the New Year we fully reciprocate. May the new Convent be for each one of you, a source of lawful pride and heartfelt pleasure. If our labors therein be productive of an increase of happiness and comfort in your home circle, and by your firesides, then, indeed, will we be doubly repaid.

THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1870.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hilary term of the Supreme Court commenced on Tuesday, but owing to the absence, on account of the snow storm, of nine Grand Jurors, no business was transacted. Yesterday the Court met at 11 o'clock, when the following Grand Jurors answered to their names:

Wm. Heard, Foreman; Wm. H. Findley, W. A. Weeks, John M. Grant, John MacGougan, Alex. McLean, Geo. Forbes, Robert Mutch, Wm. Dodd, B. W. Higgs, Wm. Mutch, (Hopeton), Geo. D. Longworth, Wm. Murphy, J. D. Mason R. R. Hodgson, D. Farquharson, J. Allan MacDonald, Philip Hughes, John McMillan, J. B. Gay, and Benjamin Wright, Esqrs. After they were sworn in, the Chief Justice delivered the charge, explaining the nature of the offences to come before them, and urging strict inquiry into violations of the License law.

There are five cases on the criminal calendar—one for violent assault ending in death, two for petty larceny, one for house-breaking and robbery, one for rescue and assault. The civil business, which at one time promised to be very large, has been greatly reduced by compromises, references and postponements. The Hillsboro Ferry suit is settled, the Government having purchased out the Contractor's interest for £500 and their steamer at a valuation. We are glad that this case is disposed of, and the public are likely to have increased ferry accommodation between Charlottetown and Southport. Capt. Marshall has a suit coming on for the outfit of the "S. G. Marshall."

The business of the Court is progressing slowly. Only two contested suits have yet been disposed of, viz:—

Do dem, J. H. Gates, *vs.* Anderson and another, verdict for plaintiff. For plaintiff, Mr. Hodgson and Messrs. Alley & Davis; for defendant, Messrs. Haviland & Brecken.

Do dem, J. R. Bourke, *vs.* Samuel Sabine, verdict for plaintiff. For plaintiff, Mr. Sullivan and Messrs. Haviland & Brecken; for defendant, Messrs Palmer and McLeod.

Mr. A. A. McLean, of Belfast, passed his preparatory examination, and was admitted as a Law Student in the office of W. W. Sullivan, Esq., and Mr James Palmer was also examined, and admitted in the office of his father, Hon. E. Palmer.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.—The Right Revd. Bishop McIntyre lectured on this subject, on Tuesday night, in St. Andrew's Hall, and though the weather was exceedingly unfavorable, the Hall was crowded. His Lordship took Lyons as his starting point, and described crossing the Alps, Turin, Venice, Brindisi and places and objects of interest on his route. Alexandria, with its wind-mills, wharves, shipping, churches, museums, and public buildings; Egyptian irrigation, agricultural implements and land tenure were all vividly sketched. Zaide is a dreary unimportant seaport town with narrow, crooked and dirty streets. The voyage to Jaffa, the overland journey to Jerusalem, the people, country, &c., were all graphically described. Jerusalem, and objects of undying interest in and around it, occupied the greatest part of the lecture, and had every justice done them. The peroration was especially chaste, eloquent and touching.

A unanimous vote of thanks, and a brief acknowledgement from his Lordship, ended the evening's proceedings.

Charlottetown Debating Club.

ON Friday last the subject announced for discussion, was debated and the following resolution carried. "That in the opinion of this Club, the duty which a statesman owes to his country transcends his party obligations, and he should therefore be at all times ready to sacrifice party interests, as well as personal feelings to the common good." The subject for next Friday evening, the 20th inst., will be,—'Can Bismark's war policy be defended and what have been the principal causes of his success." Opened by J. H. Fletcher, Esq.

Debate to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp! Place of meeting Oddfellow's Hall, in Reading Room building.

R HARRIS, Secy.

VICTORIA DIVISION, S. of T.

THE following are the officers of Victoria Division, duly chosen for the quarter commencing January 1st 1871:—

Bro. J. J. Chappell, W. P.
" Henry Smith, W. A.
" John Scott, R. S.
" George H. Tanton, A. R. S.
" J. Oxenham, F. S.
" John Jury. T.
" John Scott senr., Ch.
" James Scott, Con.
" A. Crawford, A. S.
" George Wharn, I. S.
" I. Godkin O. S.
" Henry Douse, P. W. P.

Night of meeting, Monday, at 8 o'clock.

CIRCULARS are issued for subscriptions among the Clan Campbell in P. E Island, to present a suitable gift to H. R H. Princess Louise on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne expected to take place in February next; and such members of the Clan as feel interested in the project will find particulars with the following gentlemen, viz:—Roderick Campbell, Esq. Georgetown; Mr A Campbell, (Sweene's son) Brown's Creek; D. Laird, Esq., Bookstore, Charlottetown; Norman Campbell, Esq., Lot 22; Dugald Campbell Esq. Lot 47, and James Campbell, Esq., St Eleanor's.—*Com.*

WE are desired to remind the householders of the Rochfort School district, in this City, that the Tea her who has been induced to usurp the charge of the school held in Scott's Hall, was clandestinely and illegally appointed. A. A. McKenzie is the *legally* appointed Teacher, whose term will not expire until the 26th day of September next. Further explanations of this matter will be given in due time.—*Com.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

ON Monday next, the third of a series of Public Meetings, by the Sons, will be held in the Division Room, lower Athenæum, (east end). Doors open at 7½ o'clock, chair taken at 8 sharp. This meeting promises to be one of increased interest. Free to all.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. Association, for the election of officers, &c., will be held (D. V.) in the association Room this Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. A full meeting is requested.

COLONIAL and American Mails were received at the General Post Office on Friday evening last. An English Mail arrived at Cape Traverse at 11 o'clock to-day.

ON the 5th day of January, a number of young men belonging to St. Peter's Bay section of Rev. Henry Crawford's congregation waited on their Pastor, at his residence in Morell, and presented to him a very elegant Sleigh, beautifully trimmed and robed, which had been purchased by the united contributions of nearly all the young men in that section of the congregation.

R. A. FELLOWS Esq., died suddenly at his residence, Pownal Street, on Friday last.—A Coroner's Inquest was held by Dr. Jenkins on Saturday, the verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by swallowing poison administered by his own hand."

A despatch from St. John's, N. F., of the 3rd states that the steamer "Robert Lane," which arrived there on Friday, short of coal and provisions, would leave on the 3d to continue to watch for faverable weather to grapple the broken cable.

A PUBLIC TEA was held in the Market Hall on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MR. DAVID LAIRD will receive our thanks for a copy of the "P. E. Island Calender" for 1871.

We are requested to state that there will be a Trotting Match on the Hillsborough River on Thursday, the 19th inst.

The Emperor of Austria has sent a note of congratulation to the King of Prussia, and expresses a hope that nothing will occur to mar the good feelings at present existing between the two Empires.