known to the public afterwards as soon as practicable. Without presuming to violate a particle of the confidence deemed so essential to the success of the deliberations of the Convention, I will endeavour to get all the information I can for the public on the general question. In the meantime, I must say that the prospects of the future of British America are of the most encouraging description, that the destinies of all the Provinces are in safe hands; and so far as human ingenuity and human wisdom can mould them, I believe their very best interests will be promoted by the contemplated change in our Constitution.

I must close for the day. The Mail is about doing the same; and the Conference ditto. We go to a grand reception or Levee at the Parliament Buildings to-night, and let me hope that "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," will thereafter soon close one of the very few busy days yet spent in Quebec by E. W.

My impressions of this ancient and historic city will be duly recorded, when I have a chance of seeing it, which I have not had yet, and when I can learn to thread with some degree of accuracy its mazy, crooked, narrow and bewildering streets.

E. W.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE *EUROPA* AT HALIFAX.

R. M. Steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on the 12th instant, with English dates to the 2nd October. The Mails for this Island arrived here in the Steamer *Heather Belle*, on Thursday night last. In addition to the news furnished by telegraph from Cape Race, published in another column, we make room for the following as the most interesting items contained in our files.

ENGLAND.

The amount paid into the National Exchequer during the financial year ending 30th September, was £70,573,944. For the quarter ending date, there is a net increase over that of the corresponding quarter of last year of £380,985.

There has been an earthquake in the north of England on the 26th ult., which was most sensibly felt at Leeds, Skipton, Sloden, Hebden, Rochdale, Heber Bridge and Manchester, where it frightened a man and beast to a terrible degree.

Marsden, the absconding defaulter's cashier has been committed for forgery on the Leeds Bank. He admits his guilt, but says it was exclusively for the benefit of his employer, who was also his brother-in-law.

There have been thirteen great commercial failures in England besides those already noticed, whose liabilities range from £4,000 to £200,000 sterling.

The following we clip fpom the Liverpool *Mercury* of Oct. 1st:—

The following mercantile firms have suspended payment during the week, viz:—Messrs. Saulfeld Brothers, of Leeds, woolen cloth manufacturers; Mr. John Abraham, of Aldermanbury, in the Leeds woolen trade; Messrs. Oelrich and Co., of Mark Lane, in the cotton trade, with liabilities estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000; Messrs. Turck, Barclay and Co., of Gresham House, General merchants, with about £120,000 liabilities; Mr. F. Yagues, a comission agent, engaged in the Spanish trade (his liabilities, however, are understood not to be large); Mrs. A. Teale and Co., of Leeds, with £100,000 liabilities; Mr C. Turner, of Holbeck; near Leeds, cloth manufacturer; Messrs. William Turner and David Johnson, of Leeds, cloth manufacturers; Mr. Francis Clough, of the Gresham House, in the cotton trade, with liabilities extending to between £150,000 and £200,000; Messrs. John Fletcher and Co., corn merchants, Manchester, with liabilities estimated at £80,000 or £100,000; Mr. David Bamsden, spinner and manufacturer, Bradford, liabilities £46,000, Mr. R. Bryne, stockbroker, Liverpool, liabilities estimated at from £4000 to 6000; Messrs Ogle and Co., East India merchants, London, amount of liabilities not stated. Several failures abroad are also reported.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

Signor Pacini has accepted the post of Minister of Public Works. General Della Marmora and Signors Lanza, Sella, and Petitti have assumed office. A Royal decree has been issued convoking the Italian Parliament for the 24th of October. The opening of the Parliament has been thus delayed in order to afford sufficient time for the formation of a Cabinet. A letter has been published from the captain commanding the Carabineers in the Castello square on the night of the 21st instant, which states that the troops were not ordered to fire upon the people, but that the discharge took place by accident. Some Turinese citizens have published a manifesto stating their conviction of the necessity of the country to continue a course of legal agitation, in order to make the Parliament aware of its motives for opposing the Franco-Italian convention. The manifesto further announces the formation of a committee to collect subscriptions in favour of the sufferers from the disturbances of the 21st and 22nd of September, and to promote an Italian petition to Parliament against the Franco-Italian convention.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAPLES.

An important Public meeting has taken place at Naples. Perfect order was maintained. All shades of Liberal politics were represented. The meeting approved the Franco-Italian convention, proclaimed Rome to be the capital of Italy, and Venice free, and called upon the Government to disregard the municipal interests in choosing a provisional capital. Cheers were given for the King. A statement that Austria protested against the convention, and that war was probable, was received with applause. A unanimous subscription was made for the sufferers during the disturbance at Turin. The proceedings gave general satisfaction.

A telegram from Naples states that the meeting was held under the Presidency of General Tupputi, of the National Guard. Several speakers pointed out that the Government should consider the interests of the nation in the choice of the provisional capital. It was also observed that Naples had forgotten her rank as the first city of Italy in order to leave liberty of choice to the Government.

AUSTRIAN PROTEST AGAINST THE FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY.

The Frankfort *Europe* publishes the following:—"If the Austrian press does not seem to understand the bearing of the convention of the 15th of September, nor to divine the inevitable results of that act, the Government of Francis Joseph, on the other hand, in no way misconceives the gravity of the engagements contracted by the Emperor Napoleon towards Victor Emmanuel. A protest is about to leave Vienna for Paris against the convention of the 15th September. The Cabinet of Vienna, without wishing to enter into the motives which have governed the Emperor Napoleon in his new attitude towards the Papacy, believes itself to have the right and duty of pointing out that the convention which has been signed at Paris is a new and flagrant attack upon the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich. In these two acts, memorable alike for the situation they endeavoured to create as for the lessons their non-execution brings with them, were express stipulations in favour of the dispossessed Grand Dukes and notably of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in whose capital Victor Emmanuel now intends establishing the seat of his government."

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The statement that Austria and Spain had protested against the Franco-Italian Convention is formally contradicted. It is announced that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a circular note to the French official agents abroad, defining the nature of the Franco-Italian Convention.

EARL CLARENDON'S MISSION TO VIENNA.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna says.—"Earl Clarendon has explained to Count Rechberg the necessity for bringing the peace negotiations to a speedy issue. He also advocated the early inauguration of the rule of the Duke of Augustenburg, who would be recognised by England. Earl Clarendon further explained that the Italian question urgently required a solution, and that should Austria form a Northern alliance to oppose the latest movement of the Franco-Italian policy, England would not co-operate with her, although the latter was ready to support Austria should she lean towards the policy of the Western Powers. To these overtures the Austrian Government reserved its reply."

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The Duke de Grammont, French Ambassador at this Court, arrived here yesterday, and presented to Count Rechberg to-day the notification of the Franco-Italian Convention.

DENMARK AND THE ALLIES.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* of Berlin says:—"The delay in the peace negotiations, which has been entirely the fault of the Danes, has compelled the allies to adopt every means to cause Denmark to hasten the work of pacification, especially by substituting more severe action for the forbearing manner in which the conditions of the armistice have been carried out. The commander in Jutland has already taken some measures to arouse Denmark to a consciousness of the country being occupied by an enemy. It is to be hoped that these measures will suffice, and that the victors will not be compelled to make more serious application of the regulations of the armistice with the view of obtaining real peace."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—The betrothal of the Czarewitch to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark was formally announced yesterday evening, at the Castle of Bernstorff.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday says:—"It is announced that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will probably go to Nice towards the middle of October, where the Empress thinks of passing the winter."

M. Vuitry has been appointed Minister-President of the Council of State, replacing M. Rouland, who has been appointed Senator and Governor of the Bank of France.

An Imperial decree has been issued declaring the herring and mackerel fishery henceforward free, and suppressing the regulations hitherto in force respecting it.

MEXICO.

Advices received from Mexico state that Juarez had been driven from Monterey into Chihuahua. The French had taken the port of Matamoras, and it was expected that they would soon occupy the city. Cortinas had fled before Mejia, who was advancing on Matamoras.

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF NANKIN.

The following intelligence is taken from the *Overland China Mail* of the 12th of August:—

In our last issue we stated that preparations were made for the successful attack of Nankin and we have now to report that the city was taken by the Imperialists on the 19th ultimo. For many months past, in consequence of almost unvaried success which had attended the operations of the Chinese army under its foreign leaders, the Taeping had evidently began to lose heart, and accounts state that the chief of their "Coolie kings" committed suicide when he heard that Colonel Gordon was present before the walls of the city. We have already stated that the latter officer had, with the sanction of Gen. Brown, gone to Nankin for the porpose of making a survey of the Taeping defences. This, we believe he did, going within fifty yards of the walls. We have not yet received full particulars of what followed from the attack upon Nankin, made upon Gordon's advice, as the Shanghae mail for Europe has not arrived from Hong Kong; but the likelihood is that the mere terror of Gordon's name operated in promoting the capture of the city. The attack was made simultaneously by land and sea: the first actual entry being effected at or near the Taeping gate. Before night of the day on which the place was entered the rebels were completely surrounded near the centre of the city, but we cannot say whether many were killed. The Chung Wang, who escaped from Soo-Chow and from Chang-chow foo, has again made good his escape from Nankin. He is allowed to possess much military ability, and he evidently exercises discretion in difficult emergencies. It is unfortunate that on this occasion this "fighting king" as he is called, should have eluded the besieging army with 2000 of his troops From such a force of rebels, under such a leader, any amount of mischief may yet be anticipated, as the Chung Wang is both resolute and clever. We cannot doubt that this force of 2000 men will form the nucleus of a fresh rebellion in other districts, for we presume that the experience the Taepings have had of foreigners will render the old districts tolerably safe. The Taepings' lust for plunder is most of all to be feared; their education to brigandage during the last twelve years must have gone far to unfit them for the more sober habits of industry; and though foreigners may have no more to fear from them, they may still continue to give serious trouble by remaining together in arms even in gangs of two or three thousand.

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE TENANT UNION.

THIS appears in *Ross's Weekly* of the 6th instant, in the shape of a series of resolutions, to which is prefixed a rambling preamble. It is very difficult to speak seriously of the proceedings of the Tenant Union. The temptation to laugh at them is almost irresistable. The Unionists excel in the art of making themselves ridiculous. Whether they deliver addresses or publish resolutions, they are sure to commit some laughable absurdity. This may be owing to the unhappy manner they have of expressing themselves, or to something incongruous and absurd in their principles. Though the style of the Unionists is funny enough—and certainly if we are to judge of the mental calibre of the leaders of this movement by their literary ability, the most partial must pronounce them to be neither talented nor educated—yet our opinion is, that the principles of the Tenant Union are so contradictory and inconsistent that no one, whatever his abilities as a writer, could make them appear either rational or consistent. In no production, published under the sanction of the Union, do these contradictions and inconsistencies appear in a stronger light than in the preamble and resolutions before us.

The Union is established with the professed intention of "carrying out the principles of the Land Commission, and facilitating the object of the Land Purchase Bill." But the best means that the collective wisdom of the Tenant Union can devise for carrying out these principles, and facilitating this object are, a refusal to pay rent, and an open resistance to law. In other words, if the Unionists don't get what they want for the asking, they are determined to take it by force. The Gordian knot that legislators and Land Commissioners have been so long vainly endeavoring to *unite*, they are resolved speedily to *cut*, without scruple and without ceremony. Yet they have the modesty to take praise to themselves for mildness, moderation and fairness; and, while they plainly declare their intention to resist the law, and to throw obstacles in the way of its execution, they seriously promise to "*do* nothing to dishonor Her Majesty's Government, or unworthy of British subjects." This is pretty much as if a son would say to his father, "I will not comply with the regulations of your household, nor obey your commands, unless compelled to do so by superior force; yet I will not be wanting in respect for my parents, nor will I do anything unbecoming a good son." How much worse such a hypocritical, canting scoundrel would be than an openly disobedient and rebellious son, every right-minded man will see at a glance. Cant and hypocrisy we hold in especial detestation.

Lest we should be accused of misrepresentating the views and intentions of the Tenant Union, we will quote the last clause of the preamble and the first of the resolution:—

"And whereas all hope of redress through the proper constitutional channel has been disappointed, through undue influence and false representation on the part of the landholders at the Colonial Office:

"Therefore, resolved, that should any landlord or agent attempt to enforce the obnoxious leasehold system on any tenant or tenants belonging to this Union, in opposition to the wishes of the tenants, and the policy of the Home Government, after a proper offer, in a respectful manner, has been made by the said tenant or tenants that we solemnly determine, in accordance with the principles of equity set forth in the Report of the Land Commission, and approved at Home, that we will not allow any property to be removed for rent or arrears. That we will not hold ourselves liable for any court expenses or officers' fees which may be incurred by any action brought against any member of the Union unless we are compelled to do so by superior force."

Immediately following the above resolutions is one commencing thus:—"Resolved, that we shall do nothing to dishonor Her Majesty's Government, or unworthy of British subjects."

By the above our readers will perceive that Tenant Unionists, having lost all hope of having their grievances redressed by proper and constitutional means, are determined to try the virtue of what they themselves, by implication, confess to be improper and unconstitutional measures. Now, before men are justifiable in resorting to unconstitutional means to obtain a redress of grievances, those grievances must be very great indeed; they must have tried all constitutional means to better their condition without effect; and they must have, before proceeding to extremities, a fair prospect of success. That the case of the tenantry of this Island is a very hard one, we readily admit; that the yoke of proprietary bondage is galling, and the weight of proprietary burthens hard to bear, is amply proved by the agitated and dissatisfied state of the tenantry; but that their sufferings are so great and intolerable as to justify them in breaking out into open rebellion, we are by no means ready to acknowledge. An organized resistance to law is a serious thing to contemplate. Those who engage in it must be ready to sacrifice everything—time, property, liberty and even life itself. Success is always purchased by immense sacrafices, and failure is utter ruin. But have the tenantry of this Island tried every constitutional means to obtain a redress of their grievances? Have they united as one man to oppose proprietary influence, and to resist proprietary claims? Have they sacrificed every personal difference, every local jealousy, every sectarian prejudice, to the common good, that they might present a firm and unbroken front to their adversaries and oppressors? Have they indignantly refused to place proprietors, proprietors' agents and proprietors' creatures in places of trust and power, where they might successfully either strangle or defeat every measure calculated to benefit the country? Have the tenantry pledged themselves to stand by and support each other in a grand constitutional struggle with the proprietors? Have they said to the poor tenant who approached the hustings to vote for the proprietor's candidate, because he dare not do otherwise, "Vote according to your principles, and we will stand between you and all harm. If you are put to trouble on account of any political action you may take, we will bear you out harmless?" Have not the tenantry rather suffered themselves to be divided by their enemies? Have they not allowed themselves to be estranged from each other by sectarian jealousies, and have not many of them sacrificed the interests of their class for the most paltry personal considerations? Have they not filled both our Houses of Parliament with proprietors, and the unquestioning slaves of proprietors? With what truth, then, can the Tenant Union say that all hopes of redress through the proper constitutional channel have been disappointed, when the tenantry have not availed themselves of the readiest and most effectual constitutional means within their reach? When the experiment has been tried of electing a tenant House of Assembly, and a tenant Legislative Council, whose interests shall be those of the tenantry, and when this Assembly and this Council shall have failed to obtain any reasonable measure of redress, then may the Tenant Union say, with some appearance of truth, that all constitutional means to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry have been tried and have failed.

We now ask is there the least prospect of success in this anticipated resistance to law? Do the Central Committee of the Tenant Union for one moment imagine that resistance to the laws will be winked at by the Government, either here or at Home? If they do, they are grievously mistaken. The Governor is bound to see the laws enforced, and to punish the resistants. He dare not, even though he were willing to do so, permit any body of men to act in defiance of law. The Tenant Unionists must expect, when once they place themselves in opposition to the law, to be treated as rebels. They need not count upon the fears of the local authorities, or on the forbearance of the Home Government. The supremacy of the law will be upheld, whatever suffering it may cost the unfortunate and deluded men who resist it. The superior force will very soon be found, and the Unionists will wake from their dream of successful resistance to find their chains more firmly rivetted, and their burthens more oppressive than ever. We cannot conceive how the idea of resistance by force ever entered the head of a sane man. It is too absurd to be entertained for a single moment by any one possessed of the smallest modicum of plain, practical, common sense.

Our space permits us barely to notice another of the glaring blunders of the Unionists; and that is, their claiming the sanction of the Land Commission and of the home Government for their proceedings. Whether this is the result of stupidity or cunning, those acquainted with the mental capacity and moral standing of the parties can best decide. If we had not ceased to wonder at anything that the leaders of the Tenant Union might say or do, we would be amazed at their coolness and unblushing impudence in citing the principles of the Report of the Land Commissioners, and of the despatches of the Colonial Minister, to justify them in their lawless course. We venture to say if they were to apply to either the members of the Land Commission, or those of the Home Government, for their opinion of the policy of the Tenant Union, that opinion would be couched in language more forcible than complimentary, compared with which the low personal abuse of the Island press would be mildness itself.

☞ THE publication of the *Vindicator* has been discontinued. We are not aware of the reasons which influened Mr. Reilly in this respect. But we are glad to welcome, in the place of the *Vindicator*, a new paper called *The Herald*. The *Herald* is to be neutral in religion and independent in politics. We wish the publisher success in his new enterprise.

☞ Some editoial remarks, relating to the Union question, prepared for this number of the *Examiner*, have, for the present, been withdrawn, to make room for Mr. Whelan's more interesting communication directly from the seat of the Convention.

☞ WE learn, by telegraph from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, that the Delegates at Quebec do not expect to leave that city until the end of this week, when they will proceed to Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

The St. John, N. B. *Freeman* says.—"So far as we know Mr. Whelan is the only Catholic Delegate from the Lower Provinces. At Charlottetown there was not even one." [This is not correct. There are two Catholics from this Island—Hons. Andrew A. McDonald and E. Whelan. —*Ed. Isl.*]

We are informed that the celebrated trotting horse *Garibaldi*, owned by Mr Pierce, of Bangor, who won at the recent trotting matches at Fredericton, having trotted a mile in two minutes and twenty-five seconds—was bred in P. E. Island, having been purchased by a Mr. Treat, some time since, and by him taken off the Island.—*Isl.*

A man named Powel, a Pilot, was drowned in Pictou harbor last night, by the upsetting of a boat, in which were three others. A boat from the *Princess of Wales* saved the three—a woman and two men.—*Isl.*

Cultivate the physical exclusively, and you have an athlete or a savage; the moral only, and you have an enthusiast or a maniac; the intellectual only, and you have a diseased oddity, it may be a monster. It is only by wisely training all three together, that the complete man can be formed.

A Thief, who lately broke open a grocer's ware-house, excused himself on the plea that he only went to take tea there.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Wounds, Scalds, Burns, and Irritating Sores.—The peculiarly mild, soothing, anti-inflammatory power exerted by this Ointment strongly recommends its use to all persons who have charge of children. Accidents will occur in the nursery in spite of the greatest caution and utmost vigilence. The scratch, the burn, or the scald, treated early with this Ointment, assume no angry aspect, and never long tortures the little sufferer, whose very cry excites each bystander's compassion and pierces the parent's heart. Every nurse should consider this invaluable Ointment an essential to a well-appointed nursery. The Ointment is applicable to any sore, whatever its character. It conducts to health as surely as the compass points to the north.

COMMITTAL OF MULLER.—English papers, received by the *Europa*, at this port on Wednesday evening, give full accounts of the examination of Muller, the supposed murderer of Mr. Briggs, both before the Coroner's Jury and at Bow Street. The examinations have brought little, if anything, more to light; certainly nothing against the prisoner. It is even admitted that the last examination was favorable to the accused. The chief obstacles to anything like a conviction of his guilt, are the absence of any adequate motive for the perpetration of so fearful a crime, and the difficulty of reconciling his conduct subsequently to the murder with that natural to a guilty man. On the one side a large mass of coincidences, impossible to be explained away at present, seem to bring home guilt to the prisoner. On the other there is almost the entire absence of motive, the difficulty of understanding how the assault could ever have been perpetrated in so brief a period, and above all, the fact that the prisoner's whole conduct and demeanour from the time when the offence was committed to the present day, have been inconsistent with all past experience of the manner in which criminals are apt to behave themselves.

The *Daily Telegraph* says "all theories of physiognomists must be set aside if the prisoner at the bar is a murderer. A more harmless, quiet looking lad could hardly be picked out amidst the fresh-coloured, fair-haired, smooth-skinned striplings of any German Student's union. A simple stripling, conscious of his own innocence, and convinced from his power of disproving the charges brought against him, that he runs no real danger, could not be more quiet, composed and self-possessed than this man, who is accused of having committed one of the most reckless and daring murders of modern times." — *Acadian Recorder, Oct.* 15.

FISHING SEASON AT SOURIS.

SOURIS, 10th October, 1864.

The Fishing in this district is about closed for the season. During the early part of the shore fishery, the ice prevented all operations with set lines. In midsummer, although the fish were tolerably plenty on both north and south sides, they were extremely small and inferior. During the latter part of the season, the Cod and Hake fishing was good. On the whole, however, the catch for the year is considerably under an average.

The catch of Mackerel along the shore has been better than it has been for the last twelve years Indeed, the cure would have been much greater had there been a sufficient supply of barrels and salt. As it is, the cure is over the average

The fishing carried on in schooners from this port is still on the increase, there being ten this year against eight last, and seven in 1862. Subjoined is a list of their fares:—

Charles, Labrador, 70 qtls. Codfish, 70 bbls. Herrings.
Commerce, do., still out, reports 80 qtls. Codfish, 70 bbls. Herrings.
Ellen, Newfoundland, 300 bbls. Herrings.
Oriental, Bay Chaleur, 400 bbls. Herrings, 60 qtls. Codfish.
Josephine, do., still out, reports 260 bbls. Herrings, 70 do. Mackerel.
E. Hudson, Gulf, 240 bbls Mackerel, 40 qtls. Codfish.
Iris, do., 290 qtls. Codfish, 13 bbls. Mackerel.
Clementina, do., 260 qtls. Codfish, 18 bbls. Mackerel.
Garland, do., 46 do Codfish, 236 do. Mackerel.
Aneas McIntyre, do., still out, reports 310 bbls. Mackerel.

Ayer's Pills.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition take AYER'S PILLS, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses. They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the West, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

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

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

September 19, 1864.

THE MAGNETIC POLE.—A magnetic mountain has been discovered in Swedish Lapland on the left bank of the Ratusjoki, and the vein, which is several feet thick, promises to be one of the richest sources of natural magnets at present known. Mr. Berg, to whom it belongs, hopes to obtain from it enough to supply specimens to all the collections in Europe. Among the facts mentioned in proof of the magnetic force which these magnets derive from this source, it is stated that the galvanometer traverses 10 or 15 degrees in their presence, and that a contact of a few minutes imparts a sufficient charge to a piece of soft iron to enable it to support a weight of one or two Swedish pounds. A natural magnet weighing 400 lbs. has already been obtained, and larger ones may be expected. M. Done, of Berlin, has already possessed himself of one weighing 68 Swedish pounds; the price varies from 80 centimes to 3 francs the kilogramme. The Abbe Moigno, from whose able journal, *Les Mondes*, we have borrowed the above account, remarks that the extraordinary magnetism of this mountain suggests the question whether the magnetic Pole of the earth must not be sought in Lapland rather than in Siberia, the more so as the existence of the pole in Siberia, is more than doubtful.

THE RIG OF IRON CLADS.—We perceive by recent English exchanges, that the Lords of the Admiralty intend to shortly make some important alterations in the rig of the whole of the vessels composing the squadron of iron clads, a recent experimental cruise of the iron-plated Fleet, both under sail and steam, having adduced some important results as regards the sailing capabilities of the iron ships with their present form of rig. It has now become a recognised fact that in future the rig of vessels of war must play a subordinate part to the steaming capabilities of each ship. In the modern system of naval warfare the ultimate victory will undoubtedly incline to that vessel which can beat her antagonist in manœuvring and in superiority of steaming, should the latter be even as small as a fraction of a knot per hour. Acting on this now well-understood principle, the Admiralty have decided on doing away with much of the rigging which crowds most of the ships of the iron-clad squadron, and giving each a lighter rig.

Charleston papers of the 29th ultimo say that the bombardment of the city since our last has been unusually severe, the enemy firing from their guns in constant succession. During 24 hours eighty-eight shells were reported fired into the city.

Sir W. G—, when Governor of Williamsburgh, returned the salute of a negro who was passing.—"Sir," said a gentleman present, "do you descend to salute a slave?"—"Why, yes," replied the Governor; "I cannot suffer a man in his condition to exceed me in good manners."

A poor jilted fellow says—"Woman's love is like Scotch snuff, you get one pinch, and that's enough." Where upon a nigger of more sense, as well as soul, responds—"Woman's love like ingy-rubber, it will stretch de more you lub her."

"How far is it to Taunton?" asked a countryman, who was walking exactly the wrong way to reach that town.—"'Bout twenty-four thousand miles," said the lad he asked, "if you go the way your going now; about a mile, if you turn round."

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, "UDITH 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.

Married.

On Tuesday, the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. R. Frame, Mr. William F. Cannon, of Summerside, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Mr. Robert Walker, of New Annan.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. William Wood, Pisquid, to Miss Margaret Jane Coffin, Mount Stewart Bridge.

Died,

At Centreville, Bedeque, on the 9th instant, of consumption, Dominick McInnis, aged 33 years.

On Monday, 10th instant, of Dysentery fever, aged two years and five days, Edith, the youngest and beloved child of Francis and Jane MacNutt, of Darnley.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

Oct. 6—Schr. Zone, Corner, Shediac, lumber; Wave, McPherson, Pictou, bal.; Cecilia, Jenkins, Labrador, herrings; J. R. Stewart, Stewart, do, fish; Mars, Dixon, Buctouche, boards: Alpine Flower, Allen, Bay Verte, deal. 8—Par, Fougere, Arichat, bal.; Joseph, Herman, Halifax, merchandize; Annie, McNeill, Pugwash, deal.; Shannon, Young, Richibuctou, do.; Mary Ann, Porter, Pugwash, limestone; brigt. Louisa, Sims, Shediac, deal; Catherine Elizabeth, Boncher, Pictou, coal; brigt. Maria, Morris, Halifax, goods; schr. William Cousins, Bell, New York, goods; Western Packet, McPherson, Canso, limestone; Bloom, Walker, Hawkesberry, herrings; Seven Brothers, Porter, Boston, goods; Cheviot, Cole, do. do; Faughaballa, McNeill, Richibuctou, boards, Perseverance, Powell, Buctouche, planking; Louisa Montgomery, McLeod, fishing voyage, mackerel. 11—Elizabeth Ellen, Delroy, Arichat, bal: Phœnie, Reynolds, Pictou, coal. 12—Daniel Horton, fishing voyage, fish and oil; Enterprize, McDonald, Antigonish, limestone; Amelia, Porrier, Arichat, ballast.

CLEARED:

Oct. 7—Margaret, Mullins, Halifax, potatoes, &c.; Waussau, Acorn, Shediac, bal.; Alpine Flower, Allen, Pubwash, bal. 8—Breeze, McLeod, Pictou, bal.; Annie, McNeill, Pugwash, bal.; brigt. Louisa, Sims, Liverpool, timber, deal, &c. 10—Mars, Dixon, Shediac, bal.; Lark, DeEutumont, St. John, potatoes.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—Lucetta, McRae. 29—F. Edwards, Kelly. 30—Cleared, Undine. Loading, David Cannon, for P. E. Island.

DEAL, September 19—Sailed, Bark Lotus, for P. E. Island.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21—Arrived William Yeo, Howes, from Quebec.

ARRIVED, October 17th, Barque *Commodore*, Finlayson, master, from Liverpool, G. B., 34 days. Reports having met with strong westerly winds. General cargo of Merchandize to Hon. J. C. Pope and others.

Passengers,

In the Princess of Wales, from Pictou, Oct. 14,—Messrs. W. Campbell, Dewar, Burhoe, J. Campbell, Bennett, Marchbanks, Munroe, Gallant, Power, Sutherland, Mrs McNeill, Miss Duchemin, Mrs. Dalgleish, M. Fuller.

In the 'Princess of Wales,' on Saturday night—Mrs Craig and child, D Enman, A Anderson, Mrs. T. R. Welling, T. Connolly, Wightman, Bagnall, McLeod, White, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie and child, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Cole. Capt. J. McDonald, D. Collins, C. Mellish, Mrs. Gay, D McCullough, Cameron, Nicholson, Mr and Mrs Baldwin, Mrs. Rodd, Mrs McGibbon, Mrs Baker, Mrs Miller, O'Halloran, Taylor, Higgins, Churchill, Fox, McKindley, Marchbanks, LeFurgie, McLellan, McLean.

Launched,

From the shipyard of J. A. McLaine, Esqr, St. Peter sBay, on Thursday, the 6th instant, a highly finished Brigantine of 142 tons n. m, and 235 o. m, called the FLEETWING.

From the shipyard of Mr. William Senecabaugh, Murray Harbour, on the 5th instant, a Brigantine of about 200 tons, called the LIBERTY. She was built by the owner for a trader between this Island and the other Provinces.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN

The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated; a swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache with humming of the ears; an unusual secretion of Saliva, furred tongue, breath very foul, appetite sometimes voracious, with a knawing sensation at the stomach, at others entirely gone, fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, bowels irregular, at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, uneasy and disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth, temper generally irritable, etc. If your child has any of them. Worms are sure to be the cause. HOW SHALL IT BE CURED? Give JUDSON'S WORM TEA.

25 Cents a Package. Sold by all Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
Town Lot in Charlottetown.

IN pursuance of an Order to that effect made by the Court of Chancery of Prince Edward Island, All the estate, right, title and interest of ELLA MAY LEA, infant daughter of JOHN LEA, late of Charlottetown, deceased, in and to TOWN LOT Number Four (4), in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, with the appurtenances, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the Fourteenth day of NOVEMBER next. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned Guardian appointed by the said Court of Chancery to conduct said sale; or to the Auctioneer, WILLIAM DODD, Esqr., at their respective offices in Charlottetown.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1864.

W. W. LORD, Guardian.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, Solicitor. 4in

Extensive Sale by Auction!

THE subscriber has received instructions to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, early in the month of November next, the whole of the

Personal Property

of ROBERT P. HAYTHORNE, Esquire, on his Estate at MARSHFIELD, Hillsborough River, 6 miles from Charlottetown.

The property consists of valuable farming Stock, improved breeds; Farming Utensils of all kinds; and the present Crop, consisting of Wheat, Oats, and Barley (thrashed). Potatoes pitted in the field, and Turnips, Hay and Straw. Also all the

Household Furniture,

Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, Stable and Garden Implements.

Printed Catalogues will be published containing terms, day of Sale, and further particulars.