accounts. The former had inquired of his besiegers what terms of capitulation would be granted him, and was answered that a "surrender at discretion" was now the only condition; but that the ill-starred sovereign would be conducted to San Luis Potosi—at present the headquarters of the Liberal Government—as a prisoner of war, with all due care for his safety, and that he would be treated with the respect "due to valour in misfortunes." This action on the part of Maximilian seems to have been precipitated by the signal repulse of his general officer, Severo Castillo, who, two days before, at the head of a division of the Imperial forces, had attempted to force his way through the besieging lines. The Liberals before Queretaro are under command of Escabedo, number thirty thousand men, and are provided with an effective park of artillery. If we may credit the latest Republican advices, Puebla has at last fallen into the hands of their General Diaz. The siege of Vera Cruz, however, still continues without result, owing to the want of artillery on the part of the Liberals. The citizens are rapidly being reduced to a state of famine, but it is probable that the fate of the city will be decided by that of Queretaro. The other principal towns of Mexico are also besieged by the Liberals, and a few weeks at the longest must witness the final extinction of Imperial rule.

Meantime the spectacle presented by Maximilian, a prisoner in one of the chief cities of the country he came with so much pomp all the way from Austria to *regenerate*, is not a very dignified one, but for which he alone is personally and immediately responsible. His former friend, Napoleon, gave him an opportunity to leave the land he had proved unable to govern, with the retiring French troops. Taking his departure before affairs had come to their present pass, he might have kept up appearances and masked his retreat under high-sounding, if specious, phrases. This opportunity, however, with an incredible infatuation, he rejected, and elected to take the field at the head of the small, badly-organized and badly-appointed forces, that could still be rallied under the Imperial banners. This step proved the very one his enemies would have wished him to take, and the Austrian arch-duke with a personal bravery that never knows defeat, but with a stubborn and unreasoning persistence, fights on to the inevitable end, fell into the net the Liberals had placed for him, and is now safely caged. From the answer to his query relative to terms of capitulation, it appears that the anxiety of the Emperor of Austria for his brother, as revealed in the published despatch of Count Wydenbruck to Secretary Seward, is superfluous. Juarez is probably too wise to fall into the stupid error of using personal violence towards his unfortunate adversary. All he cares for is to compel Maximilian to leave Mexico, and under such humiliating circumstances as will be a guarantee against his future return. Any other course would be as impolitic as inhuman. For the late Emperor of Mexico personally his enemies cannot but feel the respect bravery under all circumstances extorts, and if coming a stranger to a country that for ages had been in a chronic state of civil war, he has been unable to bring order out of chaos, the difficulty of the task must not only be borne in mind, but also the powerful patronage and magnificent promise of aid received by him, tempted by which he entered upon his mission. Now that the support at first given has been withdrawn in his hour of greatest need, we are reminded that if Maximilian has erred he has been but a tool in more ambitious hands, and that the humiliation caused by the present situation in Mexico and by a long series of disappointments, must be keenly felt by the great man at Paris, whom not even the splendour and eclat of his pet Exhibition, nor the admiration of his countless guests, can render insensible to the bitterness of defeat.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

London was startled on Monday by a telegram stating that Russia had ceded all Russian America to the United States, and the treaty needed only the ratification of the Senate, which, by the way, is reported doubtful, the price to be paid by the Union being £1,400,000. Cessions of territory by Russia are so unusual that the world was ready to suspect a plot, more especially as the telegram added that Sir Frederick Bruce intended to remonstrate, the cession "blocking up British Columbia." It does not block up British Columbia, and the transaction does not matter at all except to Russians, who by it surrender the design attributed to them of conquering the whole world, and to Americans who have to pay half the price of Louisania for a vast territory producing chiefly ice, otter furs, and Esquimaux. Except to a hunting company, the whole territory is not worth five shillings, and will be a burden on the Treasury of the United States. The only important feature in the business is the evidence it affords of friendly feeling between the Union and Czar Alexander.—*Spectator.*

The bargain between Russia and the United States has been naturally supposed to be connected with recent American legislation on the question of neutrality. The scandalous Bill which was unanimously passed in the Session of 1866 by the House of Representatives has not been revived in the present year, but Congress has adopted a measure by which restrictions on the sale of armed vessels to belligerents are repealed, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the American Government that the prohibition belonged to the province of international law. The ominous activity of Russian diplomacy in Eastern Europe creates probabilities of war, and it may have been thought expedient to secure in the Government of the United States an ally who might render the most efficient aid under cover of neutrality. The relaxation of the maritime code will give facilities for mischief, if the vexatious proceedings of Spain in the cases of the *Tornado* and the *Queen Victoria* should cause a rupture with England; but Russia and the Fenians were more immediately present to the minds of the Republican legislators. The coldness with which Lord Stanley's overtures have been received at Washington may have been closely connected with Russian negotiations; for an undertaking to supply a possible enemy of England with armed cruisers might be hampered by a just and friendly settlement of former differences. It is difficult to say whether the pretexts for discourtesy to England, or the affronts which are perpetually offered, are the more wanton and undignified. The artificial clamour which has been raised against the Canadian Confederation has not even the merit of sincerity, for the most ignorant American knows that the union of the colonies, while it weakens their connexion with England, involves no possible risk or inconvenience to the United States.

If the American people would practise ordinary justice and courtesy in their relations with England, they would find that their most ambitious projects were regarded with toleration, if not with sympathy. It is possible that the whole North American Continent may one day acknowledge for a time a single Government; and perhaps the President and Congress of Washington may for a still longer period enjoy the honorary supremacy which was long accorded in Europe to the Roman Empire. If Canada chooses at any future time to join the great Republic, England will not desire to interfere with a voluntary union. It is only because the national honor is concerned that American designs on Canada give offence; and, on the other side, the desire to insult and threaten England often seems to furnish the only motive for interference with the colonies. The acquisition of Russian America, if no secret history is attached to the bargain, will produce no effect on English interests. A Russian commentator on the transaction affects to believe that the introduction of American enterprise on the coast of the North Pacific will improve the value of the Asiatic dominions of Russia by promoting commerce. There is no harm in an excuse for a compact which requires explanation, but it cannot be seriously expected that American commerce will transfer itself from San Francisco to Sitka or Archanglesky. The Russian Government has evidently strong reasons for conciliating the good will of the United States, and the understanding between two aggressive Powers bodes ill for the peace of the world.—*Saturday Review.*

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

In the country districts the depopulation of Ireland is not brought to one's notice so forcibly as in the towns. The peasant's cabin, when its last occupant has gone across the blue water, is pulled down, and no trace is left that it ever existed. But town dwellings "to let" and empty shops remain sad witnesses of a population that has been and is not. To the Irishman that is a trite subject; the English traveller, accustomed at home to the rapid growth of the numerous small towns in most of the countries he visits, is startled in this country by the almost uniform decay of towns, both small and great. Thus, in Tipperary there were 11 towns which in 1841 had over 2000 inhabitants. With a single exception the population was less—and in most cases very considerably less in 1861 than it was twenty years previous. In Waterford there were 7 such towns in 1841. Again, but a single exception appears to the rule of depletion—the Messrs Malcomson have given new life to Portlaw. In Limerick County there were 3 such towns; in Kerry, 4; in Kilkenny, 5; in more thickly-peopled Cork, 19; in Queen's County, 4; and of these 35 towns only 2—Queenstown and Fermoy—show a larger population in 1861 than in 1841. From the generally despondent tone among the townsfolk one infers that things have not much improved since the last census.

THE CAUSES OF FENIANISM.

It would be well if we could assign the existence of Fenism to any one cause. But the problem of Irish disaffection is very complicated. I have tried to get clear of the English *entourage* amid which an Englishman naturally finds himself here; for you change the sky, but not necessarily the associations or national prejudices when you cross St. George's Channel. But after talking much with priest and farmer, landlord and shopkeeper, I find it easier to say what is not than what is the primary cause of Fenianism. Of the four classes just mentioned, three say with one accord Ireland's great greivance is the land question. Give to our tillers of the soil fixed tenure, and all will be well. Such a theory, however, is irreconcible with two facts in the late insurrection: those facts being that Fenianism has its head quarters and most active movers in the town, where the population can have no direct interest in the land, while the country people, who are supposed to suffer from landlord rapacity and oppression, took little part in the rising. If Fenianism cannot be traced to the land grievance, still less can you account for it by reference to Church or education grievances. The Fenian leaders have small regard for any Church; and the Roman Catholic clergy know this fact full well. As for the Fenian rank and file, those of them who think at all on the subject are keen enough to see that rents would not be reduced one fraction though the established Church were disendowed to-morrow. Indeed, one is surprised to see how small a share of attention is engrossed in Ireland by a topic which Englishmen are rather accustomed to think must be all-engrossing there. That Fenianism reared its head in order to crush the Irish Church Establishment and secure a denominational system of education is an assumption which may be summarily dismissed. Nor, again, can it be explained by the broken fortunes of leading conspirators, or the grinding poverty which in all ages and all countires has supplied the instruments of conspiracy. It is true that, as I have stated, Irish towns have decayed; but the town Fenians are generally well to do. On the night of Shrove Tuesday it is calculated that between 2,000 and 3,000 insurgents left Cork, prepared to take arms for the cause; and I am assured on good authority that three-fourths of these men were in comfortable situations, and in the receipt of good wages. In many parts the Fenian insurrection was feebler than in any other Irish records. It was backed at home by no wealth, no station, no genius; it could not enlist the services of even a mediocre politician; it met with hostility from the press; it was denounced vehemently by the Roman Catholic clergy. Relying upon further help from without, it collapsed in ignominy when that help never came. Its strong point is the machinery of aid and comfort which has been created in America, where Fenianism is much more powerful than in Ireland. This is a new feature in aggravation of Irish rebellions; an aggravation of old standing is the sympathy of the people, their apathy, timidity, or what you will, which transfers to insurgents or sedition-mongers the moral support which should belong to authority.

THE DUTY OF IRISH LANDLORDS.

What I think the English people may with reason complain of is that until the outbreak so little was done by men of intelligence and position in Ireland—men who in town or country had any thing to use—in order to reassure the timid, encourage the peaceable, and give expression to loyalty. How is that, in their views of duty to the State, so many of the Irish people seem to think as it was natural they should think before Catholic emancipation, but as it is unreasonable they should think now? If land owners, clergy, professional men and towns people had quarrelled less among them selves about religion and politics, and had knit themselves together with the Irish people on the side of loyalty and good order, this question might be a difficult one to answer. Some of the great landlords have shown during the outbreak an excellent example. The Duke of Devonshire is at Lismore; Lord Fitzwilliam is among his tenantry at Tinnahely, where a loyal address has been passed; Lord Bessborough has addressed a loyalist meeting of his tenantry; Lord Lismore, at Clonmel, Tipperary, and the neighbourhood, has accompanied the flying columns, and has been indefatigible in his support of his authority and order; Lord Castlerosse is at Killarney; the Hon. Mr. Stanley has been representing his father at Lord Derby's seat, Ballykisten, near Limerick Junction; in the first days of rising, when no one knew how far it might spread, or how the insurgents would treat private property, the Count and Countess de Sarnac remained at Thomastown. There are many other examples of duty done by landlords and resident gentry, whose position in remote and disturbed districts was often very trying. But the relations of landlords with tenants and peasantry require to be closer drawn and less impersonal; and more, much more, should be done to overcome that faintheartedness, if it proceeds from no worse feeling, which makes the peasant and the farmer mere neutrals in any quarrel with the Government, and leads them to withhold information to magistrates or police, and even harbour the enemies of good order.

CONDITION OF EUROPE.

The London *Spectator* sums up the present condition of Europe—which is what Mr. Carlyle would describe as "growing electric"—in an article from which we make the following extract:—

"Napoleon cannot bear to be always baffled; the American complication is over; the French are in the dangerous mood which the idea that their influence is waning always inspires; England is paralyzed by internal dissensions, and indisposed in any event to interfere with France; Germany is exalted till it will bear no menace; the East is stirring and heaving with excitement; all things point to that greatest of earthly calamities—a general European war. We have still three months, for Napoleon must give the signal, and the exhibition does not close till August; but if he lives and unforeseen does not arrive, Germany will yet be welded into a harder unity by blows from the outside. Already the mere rumor of menace is doing Count Von Bismark's work, the federal draft is passing as rapidly as if the North German Parliament were filled with soldiers, and, when it is proclaimed, the King of Prussia is Emperor of Germany with a military dictatorship for three years."

The following from the Richmond *Whig* indicates a new movement among the white citizens of Virgina:—

"The Democratic party won our confidence by its fair sentiments and promises, and *much good we got by them.* The Republican party *never deceived* us because it never promised *us anything until now.* It promises us now restoration if we comply with the requirements of the military law. This party can, for it has the power, give us self-government and admit us into the Union, and, as we have said, it is under a pledge to do so. The Democratic party would, we believe, do the same if it had the power, but it has not. If we ally ourselves with the latter in the opening contest, we will find ourselves in a hopeless conflict with the Republican party, the issue of which will be our permanent disfranchisement, confiscation and the creation of a State Government of the most stringent character by those known as 'the loyalists.' When we find ourselves forced to choose, as we very soon may, between a weak Northern party that can do nothing for itself or us, and a strong party that dominates over every department of the Government—being, in fact, *the Government*—and which can accordingly, as we act and it chooses, lift us up or trample us down, we should deem ourselves unfortunate in being so committed and identified with the antagonists as to be unable to consult the suggestions of expediency and self-preservation."

A TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS.

A singular tragedy recently occurred in Memphis, Tennesse, the facts of which were substantially as follows:

The chief actor in this drama was a young man named Robert Ferguson, a late graduate of the Medical University of Philadelphia, and who bore a reputation for mildness and good behavior, and who was fast becoming recognized among his profession as a youth of great promise. After Ferguson's return from Philadelphia, where he had prosecuted his studies in medicine with great diligence, and graduated with first honors, he became connected in business with one of our popular physicians, and was, to all appearances, advancing along the road to professional renown with rapid strides. But it seems that good fortune did not benefit him. He became reckless, and finally it was rumored among his many friends that he had become enamored with a young woman of great beauty but depraved habits, and had neglected his business so that he could enjoy her society. She had other suitors, among them a young man who was considered a warm friend to Ferguson. Their meetings were clandestine, but ere long Ferguson became aware of the false actions of his friend. One night they met in a drinking saloon. The meeting resulted fatally to the false friend. Ferguson shot him and was immediately arrested, but through some peculiar *modus operandi* he was released on bonds. After his release he went to Nashville; but a love for the beautiful courtesan caused him to return to Memphis. The woman, who by her beautiful person and educated wiles, had caused him to forget his duties to society and his profession, was gathering the meshes of death around him. She had loved the man who Ferguson had so ruthlessly shot down, and the sight of his dead body had aroused in her pitiless heart all the passions of desperation and revenge. She wound the coil, and as she caressed her victim her eyes would rend his very heart. In her desire to fully mature her plans, she seemingly descended lower into the pool of degradation and cultivated the acquaintance of men who were noted for their desperation and villany. But in her train she brought many youths of good family, whom, through good address and assiduous attention she had ready to do her bidding. Ferguson saw that he was in danger from his many rivals, and insisted that they should leave for California. She made some trivial excuse, remarking, "You will go on a longer journey next week." She spoke truly, but little did she know that her coils were enveloping not only her intended victim, but herself. On the night of the 18th of March she concluded to put in execution her fiendish object. Her accomplices—men of depraved nature—named Hammond, Yonker and Bowles, were instructed as to the time when Ferguson was to be assassinated. The courtesan made an appointment with Ferguson. True to his word, he came. As he entered the saloon he was invited to an apartment adjoining the saloon, where parties were in the habit of drinking wines, &c. Yonker entered, and was introduced by the woman. He ordered a bottle of wine. As Ferguson was lifting a glass of the sparkling beverage to his lips the courteson raised her glass, remarking, "Ferguson, this is the signal for your death," and as she drained the glass, Yonker, with a gleaming bowie knife, made a lunge at the breast of Ferguson. His situation flashed across his mind, as the cold sharp steel penetrated his left shoulder. With a quick bound he placed himself in a corner of the room, and drawing a navy sized pistol, he shot Yonker dead, just as the would-be assassin attempted to fire at him with a Derringer pistol. The courtesan foiled in her designs, fired at Ferguson, who fell covered with blood, in the corner where he stood at bay. Excited at the sight of blood, the woman continued her shots, wounding Ferguson in four places. She then rushed upon him with a knife, and just as its keen point touched his body he fired a fatal shot, and the beautiful woman fell upon her once loved paramour a corpse. The crowd broke through the door and gathered around the forms of those who had figured in this singular and dreadful strife. Before the woman whose fiendish like spirit had caused this dreadful havoc could be lifted from the form of Ferguson, he had expired.

A letter of recent date from Calcutta shows that the terrible famine in that part of India has not ceased its ravages. In the one district of Cuttack forty were dying every day.

We should advise everybody to keep constantly on hand a bottle of Blood's Rheumatic Compound. It is a strong and efficacious compound for a sudden emergency.

Negro suffrage in Jamaica has been abolished. The island is now governed by a Governor and Council appointed by the Crown.

The latest Washington rumor is that one of the President's private secretaries states publicly that Mr. Adams has been instructed to decline the proposition made by the British Govrnment a few days since for an adjustment of the Alabama claims. This leaves that question where it was originally, without any propositon from either party pending. It is not improbable that the British Government may next propose to relinquish British Columbia as an offset for these claims, but there has been no proposition from our Government, neither have any negotiations taken place on this subject.

Notwithstanding the great variety of Pills heretofore in the market, a want has been very generally felt for a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Such a remedy is now supplied in Parsons' Purgative Pills.

Jamaica papers state that the Hayti revolutionary committee have issued a decree banishing forever Jeffrard and his family and all his ministers, confiscating their property, and authorising any citizen to punish them for treason if they return. Another decree dismisses all officers who did not take part in the revolution. Gen. Saget has accepted the provisional Presidency, and Salnave had been elected President. The latter had been received at Cape Haytien with enthusiasm, and it is supposed that he will immediately declare war against St Domingo, President Cabral being his bitter enemy.

DISCOVERY OF SEVEN BONE CAVES.—A recent bulletin of the Royal Academy of Belmont contains an account of the exploration of seven caverns at Furfooz, in the province of Namurs, in which beds of clay and gravel, mixed with bones of animals—some being of a species now extinct—were discovered. The most remarkable bed is one of yellow clay, which contains angular blocks of limestone, mingled with bones of men and animals, and remains of implements and articles of domestic use. No date is assigned for these relics, but they are said "to carry us back to a very remote period." Mr. Dupont, who explored the caves in company with Mr. Van Beneden is of the opinion that the former occupants were contemporaries of certain species of wild animals which are now found in the Polar regions only, or on the summits of high mountains, and the traces of handiwork indicate a state of civilization less advanced than that of the stone age, as exhibited by the specimens discovered in Denmark and Switzerland. Traces of a parallel state of civilization exist in the caves in the South of France, of which Mr Lartet and the late Henry Christy have given an interesting account, now in course of publication, with copious illustrations.

The Montreal *Minerve* states that the Hon. Mr McGee dined at the Irish College in Rome on St. Patrick's Day, and that Cardinals Barnabos and Reisach, several Monsignori, and the Directors of the Greek, English, Scotch, American, etc., were present. Among the distinguished company might also be noticed, Bishop McClosky, of New York, Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, (N. B.,) the Rev Mr. O'Donnell, (Curate of St. Denis), the Hon. Mr. Ryan, etc., and the students.

The Quebec *Chronicle* has private advices to the effect that the cholera has broken out with great violence in the Island of Jersey, ten persons out of eleven attacked have died, and recommends the Government to take prompt and efficient steps to enforce quarantine regulations at Gasp. as several ships are known to be loading at Jersey for that port, and may introduce the disease if not carefully watched.

In the Court column of the Liverpool *Times* of the 30th, the following paragraph occurs:

"We understand that a srugical operation was successfully performed a few days ago on the side of the knee of the Princess of Wales; that the affliction is not that of a white swelling, as has been reported; and consequently there is every hope of the princess's perfect recovery."

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES YEO, M. L. C.

As our paper was going to press a telegram was received from Summerside, announcing the death at Port Hill this morning of the Hon. James Yeo, M. L. C. The deceased gentleman had been ill for some time, and unable to take his seat in the Legislative Council this Session. We understand that he was about seventy-eight years of age.

John Brecken, Esquire, is Presiding City Councillor for the current week.

At 5 o'clock on Sunday morning last, a man was found lying speechless at the corner of Dr. Hobkirk's platform. He was immediately conveyed to the Police Court, and on examination it was discovered that his spine was broken. From the footmarks under one of the windows, it is supposed that he was attempting to break into the house, and while so engaged, fell down and injured himself.—*Pat.*

A DUEL IN TENSAS, LA.

The *Tensas* (La.) *Gazette* has an account of a singular duel fought near St. Joseph, in that parish, which originated in a still more singular quarrel. One gentleman said he had killed sixteen robins before breakfast; another doubted the assertion. A challenge followed and was accepted. The levee was the spot selected for the encounter, the weapons double barreled guns, the distance very short, and the hour half-past 7 P. M.

The evening was a dark and stormy one, lit up with occasional flashes of lightning, and lanterns had to be used to enable the parties to see each other. At the word, one only of the parties fired, whereupon the other, dropping his gun, rushed at his antagonist with the intention of settling the difficulty in regular Morrissey style of fist and skull. His appearance is said by the *Gazette* to have been terrific, as he shouted: "Now, d—n you, I suppose you are satisfied; I can whip you, and am going to do it," for he stands six feet high, and is stoutly and powerfully made, whilst his opponent is a very small man. The seconds interfered with might and main, and the affair was finally and amicably adjusted.

SHOCKING DOUBLE MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—At Augusta, Ark., a few days since, Tilman Gregory, a wealthy planter, got into an altercation at a game of cards with a Dr. Damerom, in the course of which the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in the hip. Mr. Gregory being in liquor, as indeed both were, taunted him for not shooting better than that. Dr. Dameron fired again, shooting him this time in the breast. Mr Gregory then drew a pistol, and taking deliberate aim at the Doctor shot him through the heart. Gregory's shot took effect almost instantaneously in Dameron's heart, and both fell dead together. Both were influential citizens, and the tragedy created a profound sensation.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

A meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held on Friday, 26th instant, for the purpose of giving a new and more approved name to the District—Mr John Cousins in the chair. The following resolutions were then submitted and unanimously carried:—

Moved by Mr John Forristal, seconded by Mr. Alexander Cousins, and

Resolved, That the name of this Settement, heretofore known as Morrison's Cross, Lot 18, situate between the County Line and Kensington, be henceforth called "BURLINGTON."

Moved by Mr. Frederick Davison, seconded by Mr. Andrew Davison:—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Island Newspapers.

JOHN FORRISTAL, Sec'y.

Burlington, 29th April, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Law of Life.—The present is a fitting opportunity for drawing attention to the few points on which health hinges. All impurities must be expelled from the system immediately their presence is discovered. Wear and tear must be compensated by suitable food, which, when thoroughly digested, must enrich the blood with its nutritive elements. The alterative virtues exerted by Holloway's purifying Pills exactly meet these requirements, and they further exercise distinctive and peculiar powers in strengthening the nerves and regulating the circulation, whereby secretion and excretion are accurately adjusted. These excellent Pills keep all the natural functions so fairly balanced that they prevent, or speedily subdue, headache, dizziness, nausea, bilious attacks, diarrhœa, dysentery and similar maladies.

WORMS! WORMS!

Now is the season of the year when parents cannot be too careful of the health of their little ones and drive from their system all impurities which feed and harbour WORMS.

JUDSON'S WORM CANDY

will prove an effectual remedy, and can be safely administered to the most feeble infant, having no *calomel or other mineral substances contained in it.*

Too much cannot be said in its praise, and we earnestly advise all who need a safe, pure and reliable worm-destroyer, to use it in their families, well knowing that once given a fair trial, it will soon become a permanent institution in every household.

Sold by all dealers. *Get our Almanac.*

April 15 1m

Died,

In this city, on Wednesday, 1st May, of Consumption, HELEN, wife of Mr. William Malone, Printer, in her 26th year.

At Georgetown, on the 20th instant, Mr. John Renton in the 76th year of his age.

At Dunstaffnage, Lot 34, on the 24th instant, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Wyatt, in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of Oxfordshire, England, and was a resident of this Island for nearly 50 years

Very suddenly, at Mount Stewart Village, on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, in the 27th year of her age, Dorindo, beloved wife of Mr. Duncan Coffin, and youngest daughter of James Farquharson, Esqr, leaving a disconsolate husband and 3 children, the youngest a tiny infant, to mourn their loss.

In Newcastle, England, on Friday, March 22, of small pox and fever, in the 27th year of his age, Joseph P. F. Gillis, late of Miscouche, P. E. I.

On Sunday morning, the 21st instant, of consumption, Joseph, third son of Mr. Peter Gillis, Barbara Weit, Lot 19, in the 27th year of his age.

At Chemiday Farm, on Monday, 22d instant, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Kay, the beloved wife of John Ramsay, aged 69 years.

At Glasgow, Scotland, on the 8th April, Mr. Alexander Smith, formerly of P. E. Island, in the 69th year of his age.

At the residence of her brother, Elliot River, on the 17th ultimo, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience to the Divine Will, Miss Mary McEwen, aged 54 years, daughter of the late Mr. Duncan McEwen.

At Lot 67, on the 29th ultimo, after 9 days illness, in the 34th year of her age, much and deservedly respected in life and much regretted in death by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Mary Pope, the beloved wife of James Murray.

Birth.

At Bedford Bay, on the 2nd May, instant, Mrs. Philip Hughes of a son.

Port of Charlottetown.

CLEARED:

April 23.—Str. Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston; mer. 27—Schs. Lively, Mulins, Wallace, N. S; boards, &c; Evergreen, Webster, Pictou; coal. 29—Str. Commerce, Doane, Halifax; mer. Brigt. Helen Davies, May, Demerara; rum, &c. Sch Alice, Croaker, Cuba; molasses. Spirit of the Day, Paton, Pictou; coal. 30—Seaman's Bride, McDonald, do do Richmond, Dotten, Wallace; boards. Brilliant, Staunton, Nfld.; pro. May 1.—Sch Venns, Donaldson, Pictou; coal. Amelia, Gurnam Arichat; bal. 2—Ploughboy, Smith, Pictou; coal. Vincent, McNeill, Halifax; mer.

CLEARED.

April 23—Schs. Ploughboy, Smith, Pictou; bal. Silver Light, McIsaac, Bay Verte; do. 24—Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston; oats, pork, &c. Sch Jane, Fardy, Pictou; deals. 26—Sch. Minnie, R. McKenzie, Newfoundland, pro. 27—Sch. Mary Jane, McDonald, Magdalen Isds.; fishing stores. Adonis, Dwyer, Newfoundland; pro. 29—Charles, McNeill, Magdalen Isds; Salt, &c. Hannah, Gallant, do. do. Str. Commerce, Doane, Halifax; gen. cargo. Lillie Ada, Foley, St. Pierre; pro. Mary Jane, McDonald, Magdalen Islands; salt. 30—Brigt. Ariel, Finlayson, Richibucto; bal. Royal Arch, Elward, Newfoundland; pro. Emerald, McDonald, Cape Breton; pro. May 1—Richmond, Dotton, Wallace; pro.

Launched,

At Grand River, Lot 56, on 10th instant, from the Shipyard of Messrs. McAulay & Johnston, a handsome modelled Schooner of 45 tons, N. M., called the "Benison." The "Benison" was drawn the distance of three miles by sixty-two horses, to the great enjoyment of a large number of spectators. She is intended for the Mackerel fishery, and reflects much credit on the master-builder, Capt. Bevan.

Ship News.

The new Surveying steamer GULNARE, Captain MacLeod, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, from Glasgow, this morning. Will leave for Charlottetown to-morrow.

Brig TALBA, Campbell, at Matanzas from Liverpool, 17th ultimo; all well.

The following are the latest Government appointments:—Mr. George Bain McKay, to be Collector of Impost and Excise, and Controller of Navigation Laws for the Port of New London, in the place of John C. Sims, Esquire. John Theophilus Jenkins, Esquire, M. R. C. S, to be Health Officer for the port of Charlottetown, in terms of the Act of 19th Victoria, Cap. 5, in the place of the Honorable Henry Allen Johnson, resigned. Mr. Peter Martin, of Charlottetown, to be a Preventive Officer and Land Waiter, in terms of the Act of 19th Victoria, Cap. 1. Mr. Matthew Murphy, to be Warfinger for the Wharf at Minchin's Point, in the place of Mr. William H. Farquharson. Mr. Adam Leard, to be Wharfinger for the Wharf of Crapaud, in the place of Mr Thomas Crawford. Mr. Henry E. McKay, to be Warfinger for Princetown Wharf. Mr Michael S. MacAlduff, to be Wharfinger for the Wharf at Cascumpec, in the place of Mr. John White.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat* and *Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has proved, of immense service to this class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it, has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are Caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn, arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and as a Dinner Pill are unequalled.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by DR J. C. AYER & Co, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. [mch 18 2m

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 3, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	6d to 1s
Do by the quarter	5d to 10d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb	6d to 10d
Veal, per lb	3d to 5d
Ham	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 3d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub	1s to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	8d to 11d
Lard, per lb	6d to 9d
Flour per lb	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per cwt	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen	9d to 11d
Grain.	
Barley	4s 6d to 5s
Oats, per do	2s 6d 3s
Vegetables.	
Peas per quart	none
Potatoes, per bushel	2s to 2s 3d
Poultry.	
Geese	none
Turkeys, each	6s to 9s
Fowls, each	1s to 1s 6d
Chickens, pair	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	3s to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards, (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	100s to 110s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Timothy Seed	20s to 23s
Clover seed per lb	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard	4s to 9s
Calfskins, per lb	6d to 4d
Hides, per lb	6d
Wool	1s to 1s 6d
Sheepskins	5s to 6s
Apples per doz	3d to 5d
Partridges	none

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Andrew's Hall.

Grand Concert!

(*Under the Patronage of His Lordship.*)

THE Members of the St. C. C. Society intend giving a Grand Concert, (in order to liquidate the debt due for the St Andrew's Hall), on the evening of FRIDAY, the 10th instant.

Tickets of admission 1s 6d; Reserved seats 3s; to be had at the Stores of Wm. R. Watson, G. W. Sutherland, M. D.; James Reddin and Owen Connolly, Esqrs.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at ½ to 8. By order,

J. McLELLAN, Secretary.

Ch'town, May 6th, 1867. her

AUCTION! AUCTION!

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, immediately on the arrival of the Bark LOTUS, now daily expected, when landed on the wharf—

20 Casks and qtr. Casks best HOLLAND GIN,
20 Chests and half Chests best TEA.
A Lot of EARTHEN and GLASSWARE.

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD!

Watts' Bakery Re-opened!

THE Citizens of Charlottetown are respectfully informed that good BREAD can be obtained at the above establishment.

Remember the old Stand.

Kent Street, May 6, 1867. 3in

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE PICTOU RAILWAY EXTENSION.

AS the entire Line from Halifax to Pictou Harbour will be opened for General Traffic on and after Friday, 31st May next, the

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

will not come into operation until that date, of which due notice will be given.

A. LONGLEY.

Halifax, May 6, 1867. 1w

For Quebec or Montreal.

THE Brigt. SILVER LIGHT, M. KEEFE, Commander, 202 tons register, now on her way from Sidney, will be dispatched to Quebec or Montreal immediately on her arrival at this Port. For Freight, &c. apply to

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Residence of the REV GEORGE SUTHERLAND Upper Prince Street, near the Free Church, all that Gentleman's

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of—Dining, Drawing, Parlor and Bed-room Furniture, in Mahogany, Hair Cloth; Sofa and Chairs, Lounges, Marble Top Centre Table, Extension Table, Ottamans, Venetian Blinds. Moreen, Damask and Lace Window Curtains; Window Cornices, Tapestry Carpets and Rugs Whatnot, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Stair Carpet and Rods, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Feather Beds and Mattrasses, Blankets, Stretchers, Hall Stove and Pipe, Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and Kitchen Furniture, &c &c.

—ALSO—

A great variety of EXCELLENT BOOKS, in various languages.

☞ Sale Positive.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

May 6, 1867. li

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE,

NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE,

Per "Lotus," from London; "Empress," from Glasgow; "L. C. Owen," "Undine," and "Helen Malcolm," from Liverpool.

35 BALES and Cases DRY GOODS,
4 Bales White and Colored Cotton Warp,
100 Bolts Bleached Navy Canvas,
30 Bolts Clipper Duck, for Boat Sails,
20 Hhds. DeKuyper's Gin,
4 Casks BRANDY,
6 Casks Scotch Whiskey,
44 Chests and half chests TEA,
12 Kegs Bi-carbonate Soda,
6 Casks Washing Soda,
6 Bbls. and Cases CONFECTIONERY,
6 Kegs and 3 Cases Colman's Mustard,
1 Keg Cream Tartar,
1 Cask Epsom SALTS,
1 Case Nutmegs, 3 Bbls. Currants,
1 do Indigo,
1 Bbl. ALUM, 1 Bbl. Saltpetre,
1 do Copperas,
30 Boxes Raisins, 1 Bag Pepper,
2 Cases Castor OIL,
20 Crates EARTHENWARE.

Together with LARGE STOCK ON HAND, will be sold LOW to the Trade for *Cash or approved credit.*

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

1867. SEEDS. 1867.

THE Subscriber has received from the well known house of THOMAS WHALLEY, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, LIVERPOOL—

A Supply of Garden Seeds;

Also, on hand, from BOSTON:

Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Carrot, Onion, Cannon Ball, California & Marblehead Drumhead Cabbage

SEEDS.

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen St.
May 6, 1867.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on private terms, the

Cargo of the Brigt. 'Helen Davies,'

just arrived from DEMERARA, consisting of—

13 Hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
56 Bbls. do do do
50 do fine granulated do
60 Puns. rich Muscovado MOLASSES,
30 do medium quality,
20 do dark,
91 do Strong Demerara RUM,
500 COCOA NUTS.

Apply to J. & T. MORRIS, or to

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until FRIDAY, the 10th of MAY, instant, at the hour of Noon, from persons willing to contract with the City Council to finish the large room on the second floor of the Market House, agreeably to a specification to be seen on application to

PETER MACGOWAN.

May 6, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE City Council have appointed the following persons Inspectors of Flour and Meal, under the By-laws of the City of Charlottetown:—

WILLIAM MURPHY, Baker, Dorchester street, (west);
JOHN QUIRK, Baker, corner of Grafton and Prince street, Queen Square;

who have been duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

City Hall, Charlottetown, 25th April, 1867. May 6, '67.

Constantly on Hand.

SUGAR,

in Hhds and Bbls.

MOLASSES,

in Puncheons, Tierces and Bbls.

FLOUR, CORN-MEAL and RICE.

RAISINS,

in half and quarter boxes.

IRON and STEEL.

W. W. LORD.

Ch'town, April 29th, 1867.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

First Arrival!

THE Subscriber has received, this day, per "COMMERCE,"

A Splendid Assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds,

warranted Good and true.

Also, on hand,

Red and White CLOVER SEED

of the best quality.

HENRY A. HARVIE.

Queen Street, April 29, 1867.

In the House of Assembly, Monday, April 29, 1867.

RESOLVED, That no new matter on which a Bill can be founded be introduced to this House after MONDAY, the SIXTH day of MAY next.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in this Island.

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

WANTED!

A FARMER and WIFE, to take charge of a FARM at TIGNISH. Apply to I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, April 29 1867.

Notice to Mariners.

THE exact position of the Fixed White Light at the North Cape of Prince Edward Island is

Latitude N.	Longitude W.
47° 3' 40"	63° 59' 19"

Elevation Eighty feet.

JAS. WM. MORRISON, Asst. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
April 29, 1867.

Two Farm Servants Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at the Stock Farm, two steady, active Men, who understand Farming and can give satisfactory testimonials of character. Apply to

JOHN THORNE.

Stock Farm, Ch'town Royalty,
29th April, 1867. 3i

COAL TAR. COAL TAR.

NOW SELLING at the GAS WORKS, a quantity of very superior COAL TAR, at a reduced Price.

April 29, 1867.

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store and Warehouses of the late JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esqr, on MONDAY, the 24th day of JUNE, 1867, the whole Stock of MERCHANDIZE, viz:

DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
Ladies' and Men's HATS,
Gents' Beaver HATS, Fur CAPS, Cloth do,
SILKS of various descriptions,
Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
Printed Cotton SHAWLS and CAPES,
Gents' Silk and Cloth VESTS,
A large quantity of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's SHOES of various descriptions,
COBURGS, Orleans, Alapacas,
A large quantity of Superfine CLOTHS,
Gents' under and over COATS,
Light Summer COATS,
Red and White FLANNEL,
Men's Ready-made SHIRTS,
Neck Ties, Ladies' Ties and Belts,
Ladies' and Men's Gloves and Stockings in Silk and Worsted,
Ribbons of every description, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets of different descriptions,
A large quantity of Iron and Steel,
300 bush. Salt, a large quantity of Coal, Rope, and Cordage,
2 large Boilers, 1 set of Purchase Blocks,
A quantity of empty Casks of various descriptions,
Stoves, Pans and Pots,
Tin and Earthenware, China do, in setts or otherwise,
Trunks, an assortment Ladies' Boxes,
A large assortment of Carpenters' Tools,
Paints of different colours,
Hand Saws, Pit Saws,
Spar Varnish, Coal Tar, Pitch, &c., &c.

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

ANTHONY McCORMACK, Agent.

Head St. Peter's Bay,
April 5, 1867.

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable Property known as the MILFORD MILLS consisting of a CLOTH MILL and CARDING MILL, together with one acre of free land, situated in the Wood Island settlement, and within half a mile of Victoria Harbor.

The above property is so well known that any further description is unnecessary. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a number of years by security on the property.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 1st of September next, it will be sold by Public Auction on the spot, of which due notice will be given.

H. C. McMILLAN.

Milford Mills, Lot 62,
April 29, 1867. tf

For Sale, Or to be Let,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, known as the

"BRIGHTON DEPOT,"

Smardon Buildings, Grafton Street, immediately opposite the North face of the Colonial Building.

Possession 1st MAY.

A. MITCHELL.

22d April, 1867. isl 4w

COAL! COAL!

A LARGE quantity of Round and Slack, Cape Breton COAL, a good article, for sale by the Subscriber, at the following Rates, viz:—

Round Coal per Ton, 22s 6d
Slack Coal do 16s

Days of delivery, Wednesday in each week.

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1866.

POGIES! POGIES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand

200 Barrels Prime PGIES,

which will be disposed of in lots to suit Purchasers.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, 22nd April, 1867. isl pat sj

Sugar & Molasses.

TO ARRIVE.

DAILY expected to ARRIVE, ex Schr. ALICE, from Cuba direct:—

200 { Hhds. Tierces Barrels } Molasses.

20 Casks SUGAR.

For Sale by

CARVELL BRO'S.

April 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT COMPANY will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of chosing Directors and the general transacting of business.

By order,

WM. MURPHY, Secretary.

April 15, 1867.

DR. W. G. SUTHRLAND

RESPECTFULLY requests those indebted to him to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS before he leaves for Halifax, N. S. After the middle of MAY his Books will be left with the Messrs. HAVILAND & BRECKEN for adjustment.

Charlottetown, 22th April, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Office of Assayer of Weights and Measures is now kept at the City Tin Store, Grafton street, near the City Hall.

WILLIAM B. ALLIN, Assayer.

Grafton street, April 1, 1867.

WANTED,

TO RENT, a COTTAGE or TENEMENT, suitable for a small family. Possession required about the 1st of APRIL next. For particulars apply to A. McNEILL.

Reading Room Building,
Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1867.

NEW TRIUMPHS OF ROGERS' MEDICINES.

Run your eye over them and tell your affected neighbour about it.

WALLACE RIVER, Cumberland Co.,
May 20, 1863.

To Rogers & Co.:

I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to suffering humanity, to state that your medicine has affected a cure of a severe case of Cancer in the breast of my wife. The Cancer began to appear about five years ago, and continued to grow slowly, and during last January it began to grow very rapidly, with darting pains through it. We concluded to try your medicine, and in a few days pain subsided, and it began to improve. This was about the first of last February, and now I am happy to say that she is entirely cured. After using your medicine a few days, the cancer ulcerated, and it continued to improve until it was cured. You ought certainly to make your medicine known to the public.

W. L. ANGEVINE.

MACCAN, Cumberland County, N. S.,
Sept. 6, 1864.

Messrs Rogers & Co.:

Gentlemen—You have effected so wonderful a cure upon my child that I feel it but right to you that I should make it known. He is five years of age. A swelling appeared on one side of his face, and continued growing for five weeks, when I had it lanced by a doctor, after which it got somewhat better. But about two weeks after, another swelling appeared below one of his ears. He became very much prostrated, and pretty much lost the use of his limbs, so that he would creep instead of walking, and complained of pain and weakness. He appeared to dread having to attempt to walk. The doctor thought that he would outgrow it, but did not hold out any inducement as to a cure. We tried his medicines, but they did not have any effect upon the disease. I was induced to try your medicine, and after a few days he began to get better, and kept on improving; after a few weeks he was entirely cured. My child is now well and hearty, and I have no hesitation in saying that your medicine has made the cure. I have every confidence in your preparations, and would recommend them to the afflicted everywhere.

Yours with much respect,

JEPTHA ELDERKIN.

COLE'S ISLAND, Sackville, October 3, 1864.

Messrs. Rogers & Co.:

Gentlemen—If you think the following facts will be of any service to the afflicted, you are at liberty to make this public.

My little daughter, five years of age, has been sorely afflicted with what the doctors call Scrofula, ever since she was six months of age; both sides of her head, and all about her ears, was covered with sores, and smelt badly; and at one time the hair came mostly all off her head; her eyes were also very sore. We applied to the best doctors within our reach, and used many kinds of medicine, but she continued to grow worse, until we began to despair of ever seeing her cured. We heard of your wonderful medicine, and concluded to try it, and the child soon began to improve, and after three month she was entirely well, and continues so to the present time. Mrs. A. and myself feel extremely grateful to a kind Providence for this wonderful cure, and would urge all who are similarly afflicted to apply at once for your medicine.

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD ANDERSON.

April 15. 1m