fair appearance, but unfit to support fatigue and privations, little attached to their officers, agitated, disquieted in presence of the enemy, discussing all the chances of the struggle, exaggerating the unfavorable ones, capable, no doubt, of a noble effort, but not less liable to panic." This idea has probably entered the minds of our own military authorities, who have suggested a more thorough exercise of the Volunteers, and frequent association with regular troops in drill and practice than has yet been observed. Gen. Changarnier considers the infantry the most important arm of the service, and he alleges that it was the knowledge of this which gave Spain the preponderance she held for a century and a half in Europe. "It is the most dangerous of all errors," he says, "to suppose that there is always time enough to occupy oneself with the infantry. When the trumpet sounds, men and horses, inexperienced horsemen charging in disorder, may for an instant produce a considerable effect, but infantry need a virtue which requires more time to gain, and vigorous training only can teach its power. What the General calls "flabby armies," are described as dangerous to national honour, intolerable to the population, and ruinous to the treasury, whereas an army well prepared for the fatigues of war has the best prospects of success in every way; and as the materials of such an arm, are in the hands of the French Government, their adviser recommends the use of them. "Let us not ruin ourselves by extravagant armaments," he says: "let us provoke no one, and let us be persuaded that, relying on a valiant National Guard which, before it is called out by a law, costs nothing to the Treasury, an army of relatively middling strength, strongly constituted, instructed, commanded by Generals disinterested in all except the country and its glory, will know how to make those repent of their temerity who, confiding in mere numbers, would be wanting in respect to our country, whose renown does not date from yesterday." These sentiments express what is passing just now through the minds of the French people, who look with dismay at the increasing numbers of their military force, whilst the Germans declare such increase can be intended only for hostile purposes, and make themselves very angry about them. If Gen. Changarnier's estimate of the capabilities of the Prussian army be correct, there can be little doubt of the ability of the French to obtain a mastery; and his suggestion for completing his countrymen's efficiency does not appear to be lost upon the Government, for we hear of new courses of training adopted among the Zouaves and Turcos, who are every day instructed to load, fire, and reload while lying flat upon the ground; they are also drilled with bandaged eyes, and are taught to respond to watch-word cries, to accustom themselves to night work. There is but little expectations of a continuance of peace, and the danger of war arises, as a Paris paper expresses it, "in the grand situation created for Prussia by the war of 1866 in the arrogant intoxication of a victorious country, and in the distrust felt by Germany as to all French pretentions. Count de Bismarck did not take any great account of the popular sentiment last year; but he excites it, and works it for his own purposes. He is not at the end of all his internal difficulties, but he foresees that what remains to be done would have to be accomplished by a German war against France."

There are persons who regard the position of the Emperor with feelings akin to despair, but we have no such feeling. The Mexican affair was a blunder; but a high stake was played for, and if the Emperor had been successful the glory of his success would have been immense. He will make no such mistake again. Neither will he respond to the courtesies of Count Bismarck with anything but refined civilities until the opportunity occurs for a demonstration of his thoughts and intentions. Bismarck's laurels are thick enough for any man's ambition, but they are not securely fixed upon his head. Changarnier evidently feels that he could knock them off at a blow, and would like to do it. The Emperor Napoleon is more cautious, and makes ample preparations. He is strengthening his army in every possible way, and even the bands in the cavalry regiments are suppressed, not only as a measure of economy, but to make every man that is paid for fully up to his work. The "bands," says Marshal Neil, Minister of War, in his report to the Emperor, "absorb not only men who neither do garrison duty in time of peace nor active service in war, but also use horses which might be employed in mounting combatants now on foot. Moreover, the cavalry soldiers, who have quite work enough of their own to attend to, are often obliged to clean the horses of the musicians, and sometimes those also of the pupils, who are dispensed from that duty by reason of their studies and rehearsals." This is all suppressed, only enough trumpets being retained to give the necessary calls and signals required for the service. War is evidently in the thoughts of the Emperor and his officers, and Luxemburg, after all the efforts of diplomacy, may be the occasion for it.

The House of Assembly was, on Monday evening last, according to previous notice for that purpose given by the Leader of the Opposition, Hon. T. Heath Haviland, engaged in discussing a motion to go into "the state of the Colony," in order to consider the appointments to office of the following persons:—Mr. Benjamin Balderston, jr., to be Registrar of Deeds, and Mr. Charles Dickieson to be a Road Commissioner for one of the Road Districts in Queen's County. It was stated that Mr. Balderston had connected himself, in a most conspicuous manner, with the Tenant League, which was denounced by the Governor's proclamation as an illegal association—that he had signed some resolutions of a seditious character which were passed at a public meeting in Queen's County, in 1865, the record of which appears in the House of Assembly Journals of last year, which and were brought under the notice of the authorities in England by the Administrator of the Government at that time.—Mr. Dickieson, (the new Road Commissioner,) was in a much more unenviable position. He had been tried and convicted for resisting the authority of the High Sheriff in the execution of his duty, sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and fined £50. Through the clemency of the Lieut. Governor the fine was remitted, and the misguided man released from prison after being a short time in jail. His appointment was frankly acknowledged by the Government to have been a mistake, and made through misapprehension. That appointment, we understand, has since been cancelled.—With respect to Mr. Balderston, it was stated that he was only named for the office of Registrar of Deeds—he had received no commission for the office, nor Gazetted to it—that his nomination was made at the recommendation of the members of the district in which he resides, and that the Government, in making it, had no knowledge of his connection with the obnoxious Tenant League resolutions above referred to. Mr. Balderston, in view of the strong objections to his appointment, has withdrawn the claims which he might be supposed to have to the office of Registrar; and the Government will, no doubt, give the office to some other person.

The Hon. the Speaker refused to put Mr. Haviland's motion for going into Committee "on the state of the Colony," on the ground that the motion was irregular, inasmuch as, (according to the Speaker's ruling,) Mr. Haviland should have tabled any resolution which he intended to submit in Committee "on the state of the Colony," twenty-four hours previously to his making the motion. Mr. Haviland objected to this ruling, stating that the Committee should be agreed to first, and that he would then give twenty-four hours notice of the resolution he proposed to offer. The majority of the House sustained the honorable Speaker; but the matters on which it was proposed to go into Committee were nevertheless discussed with much warmth on both sides of the House. The cancelling of the appointment of Mr. Dickieson, in the one case, and the non-acceptance of office, through advice, on the part of Mr. Balderston, may be said to have answered all the purposes for which a Committee "on the state of the Colony" was designed. As we heard scarcely any of the arguments in the discussion, we feel that it would be out of place for us to offer any commentary on the whole matter.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A good deal of excitement prevails in Halifax and in some other parts of Nova Scotia, arising out of the preparations for the forthcoming elections of members to serve in the first Federal Parliament at Ottawa under the new Dominion. The anti-Unionists appear to be as anxious to get to Ottawa as the most enthusiastic Confederationists in the Province; but, judging from private and public information upon which we can depend, the anti Unionists appear to have very little chance of being returned for the metropolitan city and county, whatever their party may do in other sections of the Province. In this Colony our people seem to be nearly as much opposed to Confederation as ever, although the opinion is, that the Union sentiment is largely on the increase in Charlottetown. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that a considerable time must elapse, and a little moral pressure be brought to bear upon us—together with some tempting inducements being held out—before the inhabitants of this Island will be induced to join the Confederacy. To say that Prince Edward Island will never go into the Union on any terms, seems to us exceeding by absurd.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, N. F., papers to the 1st inst., inform us that the Legislature of that Colony was prorogued on Friday, the 26th ult., after a protracted Session of nearly 12 weeks. The Governor, in his speech, congratulated the two Houses "on the generally successful issue of the Seal Fishery," and he "trusts that the ensuing season may be attended with not less fortunate results from the chief occupation of the people." His Excellency refers to the Act of the Imperial Parliament for confederating the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and he hopes that the members of the two Houses will carefully investigate the subject during the recess, with the view to its further consideration by the Legislature of Newfoundland. The following is the part of the Speech which refers to this subject:—

"The Act of the Imperial Parliament recently passed for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has accomplished in respect of those Provinces the proposal for the Confederation of all the British North American Possessions. The measure contains provisions for the admission of this Colony, in common with others not yet included, upon terms hereafter to be settled. It becomes the duty of each Member of your Bodies to carefully investigate this subject in order that when at your next meeting it may be again brought under the consideration of the Legislature, you may be able deliberately to choose the course to take with regard to the most important question which the community has yet been called upon to decide, and which in any case must exercise the greatest influence on its future fortunes. This duty will not be less important than any others which devolve upon you in respect of the constituencies whom you represent, and whose true interests will no doubt obtain your careful consideration."

We very much regret to learn that the long and very severe winter has caused considerable distress in the country districts; and what is worse, a great many of our industrious farmers, especially amongst those in King's County, will find it utterly impossible to procure seed for the now rapidly approaching planting season.

Supreme Court.—The Easter Term of this Court, for Queen's County, commenced on Tuesday last—their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Peters presiding. The record contained seven summary and thirteen appeal cases, all of which have been disposed of.

The Hon. James Yeo.—In part of our country edition, and the whole of our City Edition of last Monday, we published the purport of a telegram, announcing the death of this gentleman, which was said to have taken place at an early hour on Monday morning last. The telegram was received by a near relative of Mr. Yeo, in the City, and shown to many people; but it appears that the telegram was not correct. The *Islander* of last Friday published the following paragraph with reference to Mr. Yeo:—

"The friends of the Hon. Mr. Yeo, of Port Hill, will no doubt be pleased to learn that the old gentleman is somewhat better and there is still a prospect of his getting about again."

Halifax Markets.—In a report of the Halifax Markets, published in the *Evening Express*, (Halifax,) of the 8th inst., we find the following quotations:—

Produce.—Potatoes are in better demand, the high prices of Breadstuffs will have the effect of causing an enquiry. Oats quiet. Butter has slightly declined. There have been large arrivals the past month, which have caused the downward tendency. The receipts for the week from out ports, 400 bbls. Apples, 405 bush. Oats, 165 packages Butter, 1400 bush. and 200 bbls. Potatoes, 200 bush. Turnips; from P. E. Island, 96 packages of Butter, 3000 bush. Oats, from Canada, 50 packages of Butter; from United States, 12 packages of Butter. The Exports to West Indies, 20 bush. Oats, 100 packages Butter, on trading voyages, 161 packages Butter.

Provisions.—Pork, in consequence of large arrivals from P. E. Island, has declined, and the demand is inactive; holders are asking $20 for Mess, but find no buyers at this figure; $19.50 and $19.75 may be considered a fair quotation. Prime and Prime Mess quiet; quotations nominal; Beef dull and declining; Lard in moderate request. The receipts for the week:—From P. E. Island—709 bbls. Pork, 12 packages Ham, 228 packages Lard. From outports:—250 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Beef, 10 packages Lard. From Canada:—5 packages Ham, 100 packages Lard.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES.

Although our space is limited, we cannot help calling attention to the above classes, advertised in our columns. It may not be generally known that the system of education in England has become much more practical than it used to be, as regards the study of languages. We are glad to see the same plan adopted in our community; and cannot but admire the *manner* in which the above classes are advertised, evincing an unusual consideration for other teachers on the part of Mrs. Stevenson. The Gymnastic Exercises speak for themselves, and the additional instruction on the rules of Etiquette will be of great benefit to our rising generation, and really the terms seem most moderate.

An attempt was made to set fire to a block of buildings in Fredericton the other night, the incendiary having sprinkled paraffine oil over a portion of a roof and then applied the match. Fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent the disaster which must have resulted had the flames got headway. The *Reporter* says insurance policies in that district have been cancelled in consequence.

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Attorney General Hensley introduced into the Assembly on Thursday last a Bill to authorise the Government to borrow £210,000, currency, to be applied towards the purchase of proprietary estates. The loan, if obtained, is to be effected on the credit of the Colony exclusively—the Government not considering it necessary or expedient to apply for an Imperial guarantee. The interest is not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, and £60,000 of the amount proposed to be raised will be obtained, if possible, in the Colony, payable in ten years; and the balance (£150,000,) to be obtained abroad, payable in twenty years. The Bill proposes to create a sinking fund of £5 on every £100 actually borrowed.

The Opposition, as might be expected, very warmly opposed the Bill, on several grounds which we have not space to refer to in detail; but the whole force of the Government party was brought to bear in its support, and of course the measure was carried triumphantly. We shall be glad to see the reported debate on the Bill, to perceive the views of members on both sides of the House, so as to enable us to form an intelligent judgment on its merits. But the misfortune is, that we shall be in the middle of the dog-days, or at a time trying to recover from their depressing effects, before the public will be favoured with a report of the elocutionary displays on the Loan Bill, and speeches in Parliament, two months old, do not constitute the sort of light literature which most people care for in the dog-days.

We sincerely hope the loan will be effected. If the Government have money at their disposal to buy proprietory lands, all well disposed proprietors will, we believe, be inclined to sell. If any unreasonable Proprietors should persist in holding their lands, after fair offers being made by the Government, to the detriment of the peace of the Colony, it will be for the Legislature to consider hereafter how such persons should be dealt with. The leasehold tenure on this side of the Atlantic is becoming more and more obnoxious every day—it is hateful to a free people, imbued with the spirit of democracy, as all of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races on this side of the Atlantic are, and its abolition will be imperatively demanded here, no matter what party may be in power.—We sincerely hope the present Loan Bill will not become impracticable by reason of the very large amount proposed to be raised under it—for there is no denying that the amount is large for a Colony with a small annual income, with an expenditure generally more than the revenue, and with the prominent position it is assuming by creating for itself a large public debt, and without apparent resources adequate to meet it. The Government are entitled to great credit for the wise precaution in not asking an Imperial guarantee. The refusal of such a guarantee, which would be inevitable, we think, would, of course, be the instant death of the Bill.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, May 2.—The day for the meeting of the Peace Conference has again been changed, and it is announced that diplomatic preliminaries are already so far advanced that the conference will hold its first session on the 7th instead of the 12th inst.

Dublin, May 2.—The Fenian prisoners Bourke and Doane have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of the present month. The trial of Mr. Coffery is now in progress before the commission.

London, May 2, evening.—Consols 91½ for money, 5-20's 71¾. Liverpool markets without change.

London, May 2, even.—Considerable uneasiness is felt in financial circles, both here and on the Continent, as the result of the forthcoming peace conference.... Earl Derby says officially that no plan has been certainly fixed upon as a basis of the settlement of the Luxemburg question, though he confidently hopes a permanent peace will be the result of the deliberations of the congress.

London, May 3, even.—Despatches have been received here which state that a rising of the republics in Catalonia, Spain, has occurred. Nothing has transpired as to the proportions of the insurrection.

London, May 3.—In the House of Commons last night a division took place on the Reform Bill, and the Government was defeated by a majority of 81 votes in favor of the Liberal party.... The Government insists on the policy against holding political meetings in Hyde Park, and the Home Office has issued a warning against the Reform demonstration to be held in that place on Monday next.

London, May 3.—The Derby Government has accepted the amendment to the reform bill which was carried by the liberals last night. The Government has concluded not to meddle with the reform meeting to be held on Monday night, but is swearing in special constables to quell any disturbance of public order.

Berlin, May 3.—A treaty of alliance has been concluded between Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

LATE NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PEACE CONGRESS.

New York, 9th.—Special cable despatch contains the following:

London, May 8.—Peace Congress met yesterday. The proceedings are secret. This much, however, is known that France is willing to accept the dismantling of the fortress of Luxemburg so that it will not remain a menace. Prussia will not consent to this unless all the Powers give a guarantee of settlement which would bind them to engage in a war against the future designs of France or Prussia in case they sought aggression in this direction. England hesitates to give a guarantee, and the Session adjourned to enable the representatives to receive telegraphic instructions from their respective governments. In the meantime war preparations are proceeding on both sides. France is buying arms both in England and Spain, and the Prussian troops of the regular army are being held in readiness to support the garrison at Luxemburg. Bismarck declares the situation now more serious than ever before. Prussia is converting muskets into breech loaders.

London, May 8th—evening.—Reports from Warsaw state that the Russian Government is concentrating troops and munitions of war in the province of Poland.

London, May 9th.—The demand of the Prussian Cabinet in regard to Luxemburg are assuming a menacing tone.

St. Petersburg, May 9th.—The Emperor Alexander will visit Paris in June next.

Berlin, May 9th.—Prussian Diet yesterday accepted the new constitution for the North German Confederation.

Richmond, Va., May 9.—A serious riot occurred in this city this evening. A large crowd of negroes gathered in Carry Street to witness a trial of the engines of the Richmond fire department and Wilmington, Del., fire company. A fight took place and a negro was arrested. Mobs of negroes rescued him, but he was again captured. Upon arriving at the upper Station House the negro mob again rescued him, throwing paving stones at the police. Captain Jenkins, of the police, two sergeants and one private were injured, two seriously. By this time the mob had swelled to nearly 1000 blacks. Gen. Schofield sent up a company of the 11th Regiment, and came on the ground himself. He spoke to the mob, commanding them to disperse, but the order was disobeyed. The soldiers then charged bayonets and drove them away.

London, May 8th.—The conference of European Governments for the settlement of the conflicting claims of France and Prussia in regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, met here to-day. It is reported that the leading powers hesitate to carry out the proposition for guaranteeing the neutralization of Luxemburg, and that the people ask for annexation to Belgium.

Dublin, May 7.—The Fenian prisoner Connoly was to-day convicted of high treason by the Special Commission, and the prisoner Clarke was acquitted, and discharged from custody.

New York, May 7.—A cable despatch from London dated 6th (evening) says that the Reform demonstration in Hyde Park to-day was an immense affair; it numbered 100,000 persons, embracing roughs, gentlemen, women, children, and working men. Sir Robert Walpole's proclamation that the Assembly was illegal was posted around on every available spot, but proved utterly abortive.—The morning papers announced that the Government would not attempt to put down the meeting, but all the troops in London and vicinity were under arms. A large force of police were concealed in a secluded part of the Park.—Fifteen separate meetings were organized, at one of which a woman spoke in favor of universal suffrage. At one stand devoted to religious speeches, the most revolutionary sentiments uttered by speakers were loudly cheered by the crowd. The Reformers advised order, and practically carried out the idea by driving off the trees in the Park the crowds of roughs who were perched in their branches. The entire press denounces the Government. The Tories treat the meeting as a mob, while the Reformers claim their as popular triumphs. The bitterest feelings exist on both sides, and all London is intensively excited.

LOSS OF THE "BERKSHIRE."

DANGER TO THE "SCOTIA."

A visit to the steamer *Scotia* at the Cunard dock, Jersey City, furnishes a corroboration of the report in yesterday's paper regarding the loss of the ship *Berkshire* on the night of the 11th inst., by collision with the *Scotia*. The disaster occurred, as first stated, in lat. 16° 11', and long. 29° 13', and, of course hundreds of miles from land. The steamer's officers saw the ship for fifteen minutes before the catastrophe occurred, although the night was thick and the ship seemed to have no lights. The course of the *Berkshire* was directly across the bow of the *Scotia*, under full canvass, and the wheels of the steamer were not only reversed, but her headway entirely checked, and she was steadily backing from the path of the *Berkshire*. Had the latter vessel kept headway, and borne on her course with a stiff rudder, she would have escaped unharmed. Probably it will never be satisfactorily decided whether the man at the helm was asleep, and the deck officer unaware of the danger, but it seems to be almost a necessary conclusion from the reported result. The steamer seems to have been seen as soon as the ship, and while the former cautiously gave way for the vessel to pass in safety, instead of pressing on, the *Berkshire* apparently altered her course, lost headway, and in spite of efforts on the part of the steamer to keep clear of her, the sailing ship struck squarely on the bows of the steamship, and was crushed like a shell. The masts and rigging of the two vessels became entangled, the *Scotia's* paddles were badly torn away, and for 10 or 15 minutes the scene, as described, was truly terrific. At length the vessels parted, boats were lowered, and the crew taken from the sinking wreck, and the captain's wife even saved her trunk of clothing. The sailors, however, lost nearly everything, as the consternation of the moment prevented every thought but that of saving their lives. As stated yesterday, a very liberal purse was made up for the sufferers, and upon landing here the captain and his mates immediately went east, where the ship was owned. It is possible that some vessel passing near within a day or two of the causalty may pick up a good part of the cargo of cotton, but the ship has doubtless gone to to the bottom. Capt. Berry will have much sympathy, for he was reputed a good seaman.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It seems we have not reached the full measure of the capabilities of paper for articles of toilet. A Philadelphia paper contains an advertisement of a "water-proof shirt front," which is described as a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which looks better than linen, never rumples, and when soiled may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge. One will last for months. With one of these over your colored shirt you may go to London and back without a change of linen. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have but a few minutes work. This wonderful article cost but twenty-five cents.

A Uniform Currency.—The *Trade Review*, *appropos* of the basis of the Nova Scotia currency, very justly says:

"It would clearly be of advantage for the merchant at both ends of the 'Dominion' to have a uniform currency, the dollar being of the same value everywhere, the rates of a sterling exchange meaning the same things in all places; and one of the first things to which the attention of the Confederate Parliament should be called is this very matter. As the subject of banking and currency is one which is placed within the jurisdiction of the confederate authority, we suppose there would be no difficulty in passing an act, making the currency of all sections of the country alike.

The Westmorland Bank.—The *Eastern Advocate* says:—The Stockholders of the Westmorland Bank having taken legal advice, "have ascertained that they are responsible only for the single amount of their stock." It was generally believed that the law made them liable to double the amount of stock, and it was this that gave confidence to noteholders. We find it further stated that the President, Directors and Company of the Bank have refused to take their own notes in payment for paper maturing there. The *Advocate* says:—

"It seems that some time before or since the Bank's failure a large amount of notes were transferred from the Bank to private parties in St. John and elsewhere, and as these notes become due they are presented at the Westmorland Bank for payment, which is required to be in gold or its equivalent.—Somebody has made money by these transactions and at the public expense."

Lamentable Occurrence.—It is with deep regret that it becomes our duty to chronicle the melancholy fact that a distressing disaster occurred on board the *China*, on Friday last, while on her passage from Liverpool to this port, by which James C. Cogswell, Esq., a worthy and esteemed citizen of Halifax, was deprived of his life. On the day named, while about sixteen passengers were sitting in the smoking saloon, a tremendous sea swept over the decks of the steamer, carrying away the smoking apartments, and so injuring Mr. Cogswell, who was in conversation with some friends, that he survived but twenty minutes. His wife and child were on board, and in the cabin when the fatal sea struck the ship. One of Mr. Cogswell's thighs was broken, and his head and other parts of his body very severely bruised, and he suffered intensely until death came to his relief. He was a gentleman who took an active part in all movements, having for their object the promotion of the Militia and Volunteer organization in this Province, and was the founder of the Cogswell Challenge Cup. Fourteen other gentlemen, among whom was the Hon. Peter Mitchell, one of the New Brunswick delegates to England, were more or less injured by the casualty. Mr. Mitchell had his ankles badly sprained, and a gentleman belonging to Prussia was severely bruised about the head and face. Another gentleman was so badly hurt that his life is despaired of. The remainder of the group fortunately escaped with slight injuries. On the Monday previous a seaman was washed overboard and drowned.

Mr. Cogswell's melancholy death has cast a deep gloom over the circle of his relatives and many friends in this city, and we heartily sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement.—*Halifax Evening Express, May 8.*

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Larookah's Pulmonic Syrup, which appears in another column. This remedy is endorsed by many of our most eminent men—men who are too conscientious to deceive others, and too shrewd to be deceived themselves.—There is no question in our minds but that this preparation is the best for the diseases it is designed to cure, which medical science has yet devised.—*Boston Times.*

Quacks and Nostrums have so multiplied within a few years, that we feel some delicacy in giving our influence to, or endorsing any of them; but if there is one thing in the whole catalogue more deserving than another, we believe it is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Vox Populi.—The voice of the people is unanimous in praise of one thing at least, that is—JUDSON'S PILLS, and it is well deserved—the best remedy in the world for almost all diseases that afflict the human race. They act directly on the Blood, Stomach and Bowels. Keep your blood pure by an occasional dose of these Pills, and you will not be sick. The blood is the life—keep it pure by using the only medicine that will completely cleanse it—JUDSON'S PILLS.

Sold by all dealers. Get our Almanac.

[May 13. 1m

A terrible fire has burnt down a whole quarter of Constantinople. The dockyards of the Golden Horn are entirely reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at some millions of dollars.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the new international system of maritime signals, adopted in France and England, to be introduced into the Imperial navy and merchant marine.

Diamonds in Brazil.—We have been gratified by a visit from H. M. Lane, Esq., the agent for Ayer's Pills, Sarsaparilla and Cherry Pectoral, in South America, who has just visited the mines with his medicines, and described to us the process of taking gems from the earth. A driver places his gang of slaves in a mud hole, where the gems are found, and pans out the earth in the water like gold washers. The negroes are naked, to prevent their secreting the diamonds in their clothes. They are required to work facing their overseer, and forbidden to raise a hand to the face, lest they should swallow the jewels when found. Yet they do carry them away, by becoming so expert that they can snap them with their fingers from the pan to their mouth, without detection. Ayer's medicines are the talismans for their diseases, and it was not difficult to exchange, with the negroes, Ayer's Pills in about even weight, for the rough stones in which the brilliants are holden.—*Boston Leader.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Thomas Owen, Esqr., to be Postmaster General of this Island, in the place of Peter DesBrisay, Esqr. Mr. Benjamin Williams to be Superintendent of Public Works, in the place of Mr. Silas Barnard.

Appalling Tragedy.—A shocking affair occurred in Gloucester, Mass., on the 26th ult., the particulars of which are as follows: It appears that Mr. Thomas Doherty became vexed, for some trivial cause, with his little son Nicholas, a child three years of age, who was quietly dozing on a trunk in the room where he was reading. He got up and administered to the child a severe whipping, and was continuing the punishment, when the mother of the boy, whose feelings were completely overcome by the cruel treatment which her little one was receiving, attempted to rescue him and was proceeding from the room, when her husband came up behind, and seizing the boy by the arm, threw him on the floor so violently as to cause instant death.

A Fact Worth Knowing. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders given occasionaly to sheep and cattle, are of incalculable advantage.

Birth.

At Victoria Barracks, the wife of Captain J. C. Boyce, 4th King's Own Royals, of a son.

Married,

At St. George's Church, Stonehouse, Plymouth, G. B., April 24th, by the Rev. Richard Measham, of H. M. S. Indus, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Nantes, M. A., Charles Leigh, Esqr., Paymaster, R. N., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Hon. James Ellis Peake, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

On Monday the 29th ult., At St. Dunstan's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Mr. Charles Reilly, to Miss Flora Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. Roderick McDonald, of Souris.

Died,

At his residence, Bay Fortune, Lot 43, on Thursday, the 9th of May inst., after an illness of two days, Mr. John McKie, in the 75th year of his age; much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives—the esteem and affection of whom he had gained by the kind and unassuming manner in which he worthily filled the several stations of husbands, father, friend and neighbour.

On Thursday, 25th April, at his residence, Little York, aged 78 years, Mr. Thomas Foster, who emigrated to this Island, from Yorkshire, England, in the year 1819.

At Fairfield, Lot 47, on Sunday, the 21st ult., Mr. Angus McKay, in the 67th year of his age.

At Summerside, on the 23d April, aged 1 year and 8 months, Annie Laura, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Dennis.

At Argyle Shore, on Wednesday the 1st inst., at the advanced age of 76 years, Archibald MacNevin.

On Thursday evening, the 18th ult., after a lingering illness, the beloved son of Widow McDonald, Canoe Cove, Lot 65, aged 27 years.

At West River, Lot 47, on the 21st ult., after a short and severe illness of erysipelas, Mr. Donald McDonald, junr, aged 69 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and five children.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

May 4—Sch. Highland Maid, Forester, Richibucto; boards. 6—Str Alhambra, Nickerson, Halifax; mer. Mary, Murray, Hawksbury; limestone. Lady, Bulger, Tracadie; shingles. 7—Mary, McDonald, Pictou; coal. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou; Coal. Bark Undine, Kickham, Liverpool; mer. Mary Kate, MacDonald, Halifax; bal. Bark Empress, Gillis, Glasgow; mer. 8—Sarah F Frenceville, Guysborough; bal. Zepho, Skinner, Hawksbury; bal. 9—Victory, Thompson, do. do.

CLEARED:

May 4—Sch. Island Home, Malone, St John's, N F; pro. Lettie, McDonald, Gulf, fishing. 6—Cravola, McLean, Halifax; pro. Amelia, Girror, Pictou; bal. 7—Str. Alhambra, Nickerson, Halifax; mer. Ferns, Gillis, Shemogue; bal. Ploughboy, Smith, Pictou; do. Hope, Robertson, do. do. Ann Westaway, Taylor, Newfoundland; pro. Comet, Evans, Bermuda; do. Highland Maid, Forester, Quebec; bal. 8—Spirit of the Day, Patton, Halifax; pro.

Ship News.

The first arrivals from Britian were on Tuesday last, the 7th inst. The Bark "Undine," Kickham, master, from Liverpool, and the Bark "Empress," Gillis, master, from Glasgow, sailed up Charlottetown Harbor almost at the same time, the former having a little advantage of her rival. The Undine is owned by the Hon. J. C. Pope, and the Empress by Messrs Owen & Welsh, and both are laden with goods for merchants in this city.

Southampton, April 21.—The C. H. Trumbull, from London to Bermuda, has put in here to-day, with loss of jibboom, foretopmast, spars, sails, and mainmast sprung.

Sailed from Europe for P. E. I.

Liverpool, April 16.—Amanda and Helen Malcolm, for Charlottetown. Fannie, Gordon, for Georgetown.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHERMEN!

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AT THE

City Hardware Store,

FOR

Cod & Hake Fishing,

55 Doz. LINES. 90 Gross HOOKS,
5000 SNOODS for Ganging,
600 lbs. LEADS.
30 doz. Splitting and Throating Knives.

Mackerel Fishing,

20 superior BAIT MILLS,
100 doz. Bait Mill KNIVES,
70 do. LINES. 320 Gross HOOKS,
24 do. Snappers, 600 JIGS,
40 do. Jig Rasps, 150 lbs. Pewter,
62 do. Splitting and Bait Knives,
Manilla and Hemp Cordage,
Paints, Oils, &c.

A good assortment of

Cooper's Tools.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1867. 6w

FOR LIVERPOOL, G. B.

The Clipper Bark 'EMPRESS,' John Gillis, Master, will sail from Charlottetown for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 16th inst; and returning, will leave Liverpool about the 18th JUNE. For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs W. STEWART & CO, South John street; or in Charlottetown to

L. C. OWEN,
W. WELSH.

Charlottetown, 12th May, 1867.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

AT

Apothecaries' Hall.

JUST received from the well-known House of T. Whalley, Liverpool, per Ship "Undine," a supply of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, also a choice lot of FLOWER SEEDS, which may be relied on. For sale at Apothecaries' Hall, Queen's Square.

May 13, 1867.

FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome BROWN ENTIRE HORSE, three years old—sired by 'Sambo,' out of a powerful Mare got by Saladin.

AL. LESLIE.

Souris, 13th May, 1867. 4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

Household Furniture.

AT Sales Room, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th, at 11 o'clock:—

1 Excellent Hall CLOCK; Dining and Round TABLES, Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Clothes-Horse and Towel-Racks, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Stretchers, 1 Patent Washer and Wringer, 3 Mattrasses, Dinner Set, Tea Set, Knives & Forks Wine Glass, Pots, Copper Kettle, Fish Kettle, Butter & Preserve Crocks, 3 Parlor Stoves, 1 No. 8 Magician cook do, nearly new, with a lot of Kitchen Utensils.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

May 13, '67.

SPRING CONSIGNMENT.

Ex *Empress* and *Undine.*

30 HALF Chests Breakfast TEA.
50 Cases Kirkilston WHISKEY,
20 do GINGERETTE,
30 do T. D. PIPES,
10 do Fancy Do,
10 Bbls. Glasgow Crushed SUGAR.

Hourly expected, Ex *Helen Malcolm*:

100 Boxes 3 Crown SOAP.

All for Sale low.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer's Row.

Ch'town, May 13, 1867. 2m

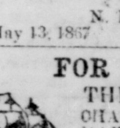
Ex "Alhambra."

50 BOXES LOZENGES,
20 do ORANGES,
5 do COFFEE,
10 do CANDLES,
120 Dozen BLACKING,
10 do CORN BROOMS.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneers Row.

May 13, 1867. 2m

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE *UNDINE* will sail from CHARLOTTETOWN on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, and will leave LIVERPOOL, returning about the 18th JUNE. Has first class accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Joseph Pope & Co, Trafford Chambers; here to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, May 13, 1867. 2i

BAZAAR,

Under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

THE LADIES of the CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME intend holding

A BAZAAR

IN CHARLOTTETOWN,

On Monday, the 10th June next,

for the purpose of realizing funds to erect an enlarged Establishment to meet the increased Educational demands of the Colony. A large and varied assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale, and Refreshment tables will be provided for visitors from the country.

List of Articles in connection with the foregoing Bazaar, to be sold by Lottery:

1.	Drawingroom arm Chair,	0	3	0
2.	A Prie Dieu Chair,	0	2	3
3.	Fire Screen, mounted,	0	2	3
4.	A Bride's Workbox,	0	1	6
5.	An embroidered Toilet Set,	0	1	6
6.	Sofa Cushion,	0	1	6
7.	China Tea Set,	0	1	6
8.	A Child's Dress, latest fashion,	0	1	6
9.	An Oriental Bead Table,	0	1	6
10.	Foot Stools,	0	1	6
11.	A Leather Frame,	0	1	6
12.	Fruit Basket,	0	0	9
13.	Flower Basket,	0	0	9

The proceeds of the Tickets herewith sent, together with any contributions from generous and charitable persons, in aid of the Bazaar will be gratefully received by the undermentioned Committee:

Edward Reilly, Esqr, Charlottetown,
Mrs. P. Walker, do
Miss Alice Newbery, do
Hon. G. Howlan, Alberton,
Miss Mary Ann Reid, do
Mrs. A. McDonald, Montague,
Miss Eliza McDonald, Georgetown,
Miss Margaret McDonald, Summerside,
T. Kelly, Esqr, do
Miss G. Stephens, Orwell,
Miss Eskildson, St John, N. B,
Mrs. Cronan, Halifax,
Miss C. Eckstadt, Charlottetown.

The above Bazaar will be held in the Hall of the new Market House. [May 13.

GYMNASTIC & MILITARY DRILL FOR BOYS.

French Conversational Classes FOR BOYS.

THE residents of Charlottetown are respectfully informed that, in accordance with general request, Mrs. W. STEVENSON has consented to open shortly the above two classes for boys, averaging from six to thirteen years of age. The Gymnastic Exercises will include Military Drill, and the use of the Pangimnastikon for the complete development of muscular strength, invented by the celebrated German Professor, D. G. M. Schreber, M. D. Director of the Medical Gymnastic Institution at Leipsic.

Terms for French Classes, One Pound per quarter (24 lessons inclusive) ENTIRELY CONVERSATIONAL. Terms for Gymnastic Classes, One Pound per quarter, (24 lessons inclusive,) and three shillings per quarter for use of Gymnastic Apparatus, Clubs, Rings, &c., &c. Each pupil to provide his own Dumb Bells, if used.

Days for Boys' Classes, Mondays and Wednesdays, at three for French Class, and four for Gymnastic Class. These hours have been selected as best suited for boys who do not leave school until three.

N. B.—Mrs. Stevenson begs to assure parents and teachers generally that her French Classes do not, in any way, interfere with instructions received by pupils elsewhere, as her classes being entirely conversational, are more calculated to assist other Teachers than otherwise; and pupils are only admitted to those Classes who have already studied, or are sufficiently advanced to be able to converse.

Mrs Stevenson wishes it to be distinctly understood that the same Classes for young Ladies take place on Different Days—the days for the young Ladies French Conversational and Calisthenic Classes being Tuesdays and Fridays.

Terms for the Calisthenic Classes for young Ladies—15s per Quarter, for which there are still a few vacancies.

The above French and Gymnastic Classes for Boys will commence MONDAY, May 20, at Mrs. Stevenson's Academy of Music, Main Street.

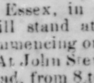
N. B. At each of the Gymnastic Classes, are given instructions on the most modern rules of Drawing-room and Social Etiquette.

Terms in all cases Half in Advance.

A class for the study of the Theory of Music, rudiments of thorough Base, Harmony, Composition, Singing, and playing at sight according to Hullah's System, will commence MONDAY, May 20th. Terms—15s per quarter. All lessons given at Mrs Stevenson's Academy, Queen Street.

Ch'town, May 13, 1867.

Young Sultan.



THE Thorough-bred Horse "Young Sultan," imported by the Stock Farm Commissioners in 1865.—Pedigree as follows:—"Young Sultan," by Charleston Dam, by Sultan. He is a rich bay, 5 years old, with black legs, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, with great power, combined with fine action and good temper. He took the second Prize at the Cambridge and Isle of Ely Agricultural Show, 1864, for the best thorough-bred Stallion for getting weight carrying hunters. He also took the first Prize at the Agricultural Show at Essex, in 1865, for the same class of horses. Will stand at the following places this season, commencing on MONDAY, the 29th APRIL:—

At John Stewart's, Five Mile House, St. Peter's Road, from 8 to 10 o'clock, a. m.; at Ready's, Saw Mill Bridge, from 12 till 2 p. m.; at Auld's Mill, from 4 to 6 p. m.; will stop the night at or near James Shaw's, Brackley Point; will leave there at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning; will stop at Wheatley River Bridge from 10 to 12, noon; thence at J. Bunting's, from 2 to 4 p. m.; thence to Hon. Alex. Laird's, New Glasgow, for the night; will leave New Glasgow on Wednesday morning, the 1st May, at 8 o'clock; thence to Richard Bagnall's, Hazel Grove, from 10 to 12 o'clock, noon; will stop at Johnston's Mills, Malpeque Road, from 2 to 4 p. m.; thence to Richard Crabb's, will stop there the night; will leave Crabb's at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 2nd May; will stop at John Coles', Milton Inn, from 9 to 10 a. m.; thence by George Hooper's, across to R. Locke's, Winsloe Road, will stop at Locke's from 12 to 2 p. m.; thence to James Bell's, Brackley Point Road, will stop there from 4 to 6 p. m.; thence to the stable of the groom at Dawson's Cottage, St Peter's Road; will be at Charlottetown every Friday, and at the groom's stable until the Tuesday morning following; will cross the Ferry on Tuesday the 7th May, and remain at Southport from 7 to 10 a. m.; thence to Five Mile House, Lot 49, to remain there from 12 to 1 p. m.; thence to Samuel Lane's, Lot 49, to remain there from 2 to 4 p. m.; thence to T. Beers', Cherry Valley, to remain there for the night; to leave Cherry Valley on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, for J. Duncan's, Vernon River, to remain at Duncan's from 10 to 12, noon; thence to Adams', calling at . Master's; to remain at Adams' from 2 to 4 p. m.; thence to the Ten Mile House for the night; will leave the Ten Mile House on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, calling at Acorn's Mill; to N. Robinson's, Lot 48, to remain there until 1 o'clock, p. m.; thence to Southport, calling at McLeod's, Blacksmith, for one hour; to remain at Southport until the last boat in the evening.

This route to be continued during the season, calling at each place once a fortnight.

Terms—20s. for the season, payable 1st November next.

GEORGE THORNE, Groom.

May 13, 1867. 2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

TO be Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 11th of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, by WM. DODD, Auctioneer, if not previously disposed of by private sale, THE PREMISES belonging to the Estate of the late William Butcher, fronting on King's Square 42 feet and 80 feet back, with the pleasantly situated and commodious two storey DWELLING HOUSE, COACH HOUSE and STABLE in the rear. Enquire of the subscribers and Auctioneer.

MARK BUTCHER,
CHARLES W. DREW, } Executors.

May 13, 1867.

Indigo. Indigo.

300 LBS, in Boxes, 10 lbs each, (warranted.) For Sale by N. RANKIN.

May 13, 1867.

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.

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.

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.

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. 3m

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.

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.

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.

JNO. WM. MORRISON,
Asst. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 29, 1867.

WANTED!

A FARMER and WIFE, to take charge of a FARM at TIGNISH.

Apply to I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, April 29, 1867.

A PLEA FOR THE

Confederation of the Colonies

OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA;

ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE AND PARLIAMENT OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

By MATTHEW RICHEY, D. D.

He is the sincere and wisest friend of his country who is at all times ready, on a crisis of importance, to give a temperate yet a manly and decided testimony of his opinions.—Gisborne.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Geo. Bremner, 'Excelsior' Printing Office, Prince Street, 1867.

For Sale at the Bookstores of Mrs. Bremner and Mr. Henry A. Harvie.

March 11, 1867.