The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVI. } CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1866. { NO. 50

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that

THEY HAVE REMOVED

to the

New "Phœnix Building"

Recently Erected upon the Site of their

Former Store,

where,

With Increased Facilities

for carrying on their Business,

A LARGER STOCK

AND

Better Assortment

than ever before, they

SOLICIT A CONTINUANCE

of the patronage of the Public.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
City Hardware Store.

Oct. 8, 1866. 1m

READING ROOM
AND
Merchants' Exchange,

Conducted by Mr. A. McNeill.
Dorchester street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

LIST of Papers, Periodicals, &c., received at the above Room, viz:—

LONDON—Daily Times or Evening Mail, Illustrated News, Illustrated Times, Punch, Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Public Opinion, British Workman, Saturday Review, the Working Man, News of the World, Journal, Chamber's Journal, Daily Telegraph, Lloyd's Paper, Shipping List, Four Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine.

LIVERPOOL—Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

EDINBURGH—Scotsman.

DUBLIN—Freeman.

NEW YORK—Daily Tribune, Daily World, Herald, Weekly Magazine, Shipping List, Journal of Commerce, Scottish American Journal, Scientific American, Albion, Harper's Weekly, Leslie's Weekly, Harper's Monthly, Wilkie's Spirit of the Times.

BOSTON—Daily Journal, Boston Post, Tri-weekly Advertiser.

QUEBEC—Daily Chronicle, News.

MONTREAL—Gazette, Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, Herald.

TORONTO—Globe, Leader.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Colonist, Citizen, Unionist, Reporter, Chronicle.

ST JOHN, N. B.,—Telegraph, Globe, Journal, News, Freeman.

PICTOU, N. S—Standard.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—Eastern Chronicle.

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.—Journal, Progress.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—All the Papers published.

In addition to the above list subscribed for, and regularly received per Mail and Express, large files of European, American, and Colonial Papers are received as Exchanges at the Room.

The latest News, by Telegraph per Atlantic Cable, from Europe, and per Associated Press from United States and the Colonies, also DAILY received at this Room; together with Shipping and Marine Intelligence, Market Prices, Prices Current, Circulars, Gold Quotations, &c.

HOURS:—From 6, a. m. to 10 p. m. in Summer, and from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. in Winter.

A. McNEILL, Manager.

Oct. 8, 1866.

Encourage Home Manufacture
And keep your Money on the Island.

3000 Sides of Sole Leather for Sale
AT THE CITY TANNERY!

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his best thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the very great amount of patronage which, in his business, he has received at their hands during the past year; and, at the same time, respectfully to intimate to them that he has in course of manufacture, and will have ready for the Fall Trade, the above STOCK OF SOLE LEATHER, together with an ample Stock of NEATS, HARNESS LEATHER, and CALF, sufficient to answer the demands of all who may favor him with their custom.

The whole will be sold, either at the City Tannery, or by the Subscriber's Travelling Agent, Mr. John Larier, at the usual moderate and accommodating terms of the concern, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind offered for sale in this market, or on the Island.

N. B. No Sale to be held valid and binding unless the goods shall prove to be of the quality hereby set forth.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Sept. 17, 1866. 3m

P. S. A few Journeymen Curriers will find employment on early application at the above establishment.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Boot and Shoe Factory,
South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his COUNTRY CUSTOMERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS, that he has engaged Mr. CHARLES WELDON to travel for him, and that he will be at all times ready to fill up their Stock and take their Orders, as they may require. For the FALL TRADE, he has the largest and choicest Stock of all Goods in his line, ever exhibited in this Island, and at prices that defy competition. Having the sole agency for the Canadian Rubber Co., his assortment of Felt and Rubber Boots and Overshoes, of every class, will be found complete, of the best material, and lower than ever. The Retail Trade will, in future, be conducted on strictly Cash Principles, but at such prices as will prove most advantageous to all parties purchasing. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment of their Accounts.

GEORGE NICOLL.

Charlottetown, August 27th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his

Tailoring Establishment

on QUEEN STREET, two doors west of T. DesBrisay's; and solicits—while gratefully acknowledging past favors—a return of that public patronage which was formerly so generously and extensively conferred upon him.

Having acquired a thoroughly correct knowledge of the Cutting Department, on a purely geometrical principle, together with many years' successful practice, he is prepared to compete, for superiority, with any of his profession in this Colony.

Having also selected Mr JOHN CHRISTIAN, whose name is proverbial for superior workmanship, as his Parnter, he guarantees the Firm of "McLEOD & CHRISTIAN" to give every satisfaction.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. tf

Painting, Paper-Hanging
AND
Whitewashing,
BY
E. D. STAIR.

February 26, 1866.

1866 LIVERPOOL HOUSE. 1866
QUEEN STREET.

Spring Importations Completed.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received per *Undine* and *Edwin & Lizzie* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus* from LONDON, and *Ariadne*, from GLASGOW—

100 Packages
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, &c.,

direct from the LONDON, MANCHESTER, LEEDS BRADFORD, and GLASGOW, Markets, and now invites an inspection of his Stock.

ALSO, by above vessels and by Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON,

Chests choice Congo TEA, Puns. Bright MOLASSES,
Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
Bbls. Crushed SUGAR, Liverpool SOAP,
GLASS, NAILS,
SOLE LEATHER, BUCKETS,
BROOMS, &c. &c.

which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

WILLIAM FULL.

June 11, 1866.

1866.

BY the various Ships from ENGLAND and Steamers from BOSTON, I have completed my Stock of IRONMONGERY, and GENERAL HARDWARE GOODS, and feel confident that, for prices and quality, greater inducements to purchasers cannot fairly be offered; and I would call particularly the attention of intending

HOUSE BUILDERS

To my large STOCK of NAILS (in quality not to be excelled in the City), LOCKS, HINGES, GLASS, PAINTS, and OILS; of

Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths.

To my extra large quantity of STEEL, IRON, AXLES, FILES, BOLTS and NUTS, CARRIAGE BANDS, BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES; and of the

Farmer & General Public

To remember that, as heretofore, HARDWARE GOODS, both CHEAP and GOOD, are to be had at the Brick Store, CORNER OF KENT AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS.

W. E. DAWSON.

August 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having fitted up, since the fire, a STORE in DORCHESTER STREET, in the building owned by J. D. MASON, Esq., adjoining the Store of Messrs DAVIES & WEEKS, hereby respectfully informs his numerous customers, in Town and Country, that from and after this date the business will be carried on as heretofore.

B. D. REDDIN takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers for their past support and patronage, and to solicit a continuance of the same.

B. D. REDDIN.

Dorchester Street, Ch'town, Aug. 6, 1866.

NEW STORE!
South Side of Queen Square.

THE Subscriber has opened the Store in MRS. CAMERON'S BUILDINGS, next door to the Boot and Shoe Factory. Has received by late arrivals

An assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS,

direct from the factories at Leeds, Glasgow and Liverpool, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and begs to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALSO:

Tea and Sugar, superior quality.

JAMES S. PURDIE.

Ch'town, May 14, 1866.

YARMOUTH STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, per Schooner MARY, from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Box and Franklin, the character of which is so well known to our Island farmers, to whom they have given such general satisfaction. They will be sold at the usual terms for Cash or approved Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, September 10th, 1866. } isl h

CARD.

THE undersigned having purchased the STOCK IN TRADE from the surviving Trustees of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, have this day ENTERED INTO COPARTNERSHIP, under the name and style of

PEAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY,

and will continue the same Business carried on by the late JAMES PEAKE, Esq.

JAMES PEAKE,
GEORGE PEAKE,
RALPH BRECKEN PEAKE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN.

Charlottetown, July 14th, 1866. [Aug. 6

MONDAY AUCTIONS!
Flour, Cornmeal, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will, during the Season, SELL at AUCTION every MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, on QUEEN'S WHARF,

Flour, Cornmeal and other Goods,

arriving per Steamers from Boston.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866.

By Recent Arrivals
FROM GREAT BRITAIN,
The British Warehouse,
QUEEN SQUARE,

HAVE COMPLETED their IMPORTATIONS for the

Spring Season of 1866.

Thankful to our Customers and the Public in general for past favors, we now solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured that they will realize for their money as good value as can be had in the City.

☞ 1 Case LADIES' HATS daily expected.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 25, 1866.

SODA WATER!

WE HAVE RECEIVED, per Steamship ALHAMBRA, one of PUFFER'S celebrated SODA-WATER APPARATUS, at a cost of $600,00, for manufacturing

Pure SODA WATER.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer.

Our GROCERY STORE is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favour us with a call will always find a WARM reception, and a COOL drink of SODA WATER, flavoured with choice SYRUPS, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

EXCHANGE!

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and Greenbacks bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866. tf

FLOUR, NAVY BREAD, &c.

100 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR,
50 " NAVY BREAD,
25 Boxes " "
For Sale by I. C. HALL.
Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

10 BOXES Flat TOBACCO,
For Sale by I. C. HALL.
Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES.

ROBERT YOUNG has much pleasure in announcing that he has just been appointed sole Agent for P. E. Island, for the sale of

THE WEED SEWING MACHINES,

and would strongly recommend to all intending purchasers, an inspection of the sample now on his premises, so confident is he that they only require to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

THE WEED MACHINES

are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even to stout, hard leather, without changing the needle or making any adjustment of the Machine. Two different sizes of the Machine are manufactured, fitted up, plain or ornamental, with or without cabinets, as may be preferred.

These Machines have obtained the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited in competition with other Machines.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per I. C. OWEN, and UNDINE, from Britain, part of their large and well-assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Groceries,
&c, &c., &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS—Grey & White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Denums, Striped Shirting; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp; Towels and Toweling, Table Cloths and Tabling, Sheets and Sheeting, Ticking, Bags and Bagging; Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels; Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS—Black & Colored Coburg and Lustres, Alpacas, Barathea, Alexandra, Cloths, Camlets, Barages, Fancy Checks, &c &c.

CLOTHS—Fancy Tweeds, Milton, Black and Fancy Doeskin, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Alpacas, Russell Cord, &c, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Pants, Vests, Coats, Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, &c, &c.

SUNDRIES—Shawls, Paletoes, Ladies' Hats, Scarfs, Ribbons, Paper and Linen Collars, Lace Falls, Hair Nets, Bugle Buttons and Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Hose, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Belts, Belt Ribbons and Buckles, Flowers, Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Back Combs, &c, &c.

GROCERIES—Tea (an excellent article) Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves, Raisins and Currents, &c., &c.

The above Stock will be sold, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at their usual LOW PRICES.

The remainder of Stock expected daily, per Ships to arrive.

HEARTZ & SON.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Extra State DO.

Just Received, and for Sale at lowest Market Price, by

WELLS & MACDONALD,
Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

June 11, 1866.

LAND SALE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the Sixteenth day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY ROBINSON, of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Trader, of the one part; and JOHN MORRIS and THOMAS MORRIS, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Commission Merchants, of the other part: All the right, title, share interest and estate of him, the said Theophilus DesBrisay Robinson, in and to that piece of Land, being part of Town Lot Number five in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and fronting on Queen Street forty-two (42) feet, and extending backwards by parallel lines fifty-eight (58) feet, and which said piece of land was devised to the said Theophilus DesBrisay Robinson and his brother George Robinson, by the last Will and Testament of their Father, Thomas Robinson, deceased, together with all buildings, fences, improvements, rights, ways and appurtenances to the said piece of land belonging or appertaining

For further particulars cand onditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs Haviland & Brecken' Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated the 10th day of August, A. D. 1866.

JOHN MORRIS
THOS. MORRIS.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Fitzroy Street, formerly the residence of THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Esq., deceased, either in one, or the vacant part adjoining the late Mr. George Allen's premises, about 40 feet front, and running back 160 feet, being sufficient for a nice Building Lot, may be had separately. There is a good Garden attached, and a stable; also, a Well of excellent water, With a Pump in the yard. The property is so well known, it needs no further description. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant.

Ch'town, April 2, 1866. tf

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,

One Hundred Acres of Wood Land

in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esquire, or of the subscriber.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

June 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also,

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Schurman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over a mile on Bedeque Bay and Wilmot Creek. About 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. isl pat s j

A Farm to be Let.

THAT VALUABLE FARM, the Property of MR. RICHARD HAYES the younger, lately of MORELL, in this Island, will be LET for one or more years. This farm contains about SIXTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, a large proportion of which is cleared; it is situated on the western side of Morell River, adjacent to Morell Bridge, and fronts on the Main Post Road leading from Souris to Charlottetown.

Apply at the subscriber's office.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1866.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S
Studio is still headquarters for
PHOTOGRAPHS,

and every description of portraits known in the art.

Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally low.

R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Dec. 4, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STYLE OF LIVING IN NEW YORK

To the uninitiated, the present expense, and mode of living in this metropolis of America is really something startling.

Before the late war—when a dollar bill meant a dollar in money—the families who lived comfortably on the moderate expenditure of, say, $3000 to $5000 per annum, were included in the majority of the well-to-do residents of New York City. But since the "Legal Tender" act took effect, and promises universally took the place of payment—or in other words since irredeemable bank notes took the place of redeemable individual ones—all is changed; and we are sorry to say not for the better. To own or rent a good house now, in a moderately respectable neighborhood, and occupy it with an average family of from three to five persons, moving in respectable circles means an expense of at least $10,000 a year, living most economically, and if a carriage be kept, or any extra expenses incurred aside from actual necessity, $15,000 to $20,000 is the minium and $30,000 to $50,000 the maximum, speaking only in moderation.

There are those, of course, who double the outside figures from first of January to first of Janaury, without apparently any extra exertion. With a "double front" city mansion, with stables and all appurtenances attached, or a suite of apartments at a first class hotel, with a month or two at Saratoga or Newport, or both, with a taste for the opera and drama, coupled with the innumerable subscriptions necessary to being *considered* liberal—to say nothing of charitable—will suffice to extend even the moderate middle sum, particularly if the family be composed of grown up sons and daughters, blessed with all the modern improvements in taste—including late suppers at Delmonico's and an occasional chance game for pastime. But leaving this class of New York "fashionables" and turning to the more sedate and substantial resident, we find an improvement in some respects, but very little curtailment of current expenses. The old and substantial merchant or banker who has either fought his way to, or inherited, a $100,000 corner "Brown Stone" on the avenue, must rigidly conform to custom, and allow Madame to close her shutters and darken her windows when summer arrives, betaking himself with his family to a country residence for "the season." The country house, the town house, the $3,000 to $5,000 pew in a fashionable church, the annual party and necessary dress for it, and an occasional $1,000 to head the list of a reception committee, or some other public demonstration, with the "regular" annual contribution to a dozen different objects at least, coupled with the inevitable ten per cent. on what is termed a "patriotic income," have already exhausted all the fat dividends on old and favorite securities—even if the stock be "watered" a little—and should "the family" take a notion that a trip to Europe was indispensable, actually forced the nervous old gentleman to depart from his life long custom and take a "flyer" in Wall Street to obviate the necessity of breaking into his capital.

Such is certainly not an over drawn picture of fashionable life in New York of to-day, and were we to attempt a description of what the already described classes would call the "foolish expenditure" of a downright spendthrift, it would only be necessary to treat of months in place of years without changing the above figures. The speculative period of the war, which made and ruined thousands, would appear to be returning, since almost unlimited issues of bank notes are floating about as money, and no visible signs are apparent of a contraction currency. In the department of trade the same signs are visible. The merchant who formerly did business at an expense of $5,000 to $8,000 a year, including a rental of $2,000 to $4,000, now starts off with the first item of $15,000 to $25,000 rent, with a corresponding sum for clerks and incidental surroundings, while the "leading houses" do business of tens of millions under current expenses reaching hundreds of thousands. Certainly there must be a limit to this expansion and expensive bubble, but when that limit will be reached, it is at present difficult to foresee. We hope, however, for the benefit of all concerned, that a return to the more sensible style of living, as well as of doing business, will not be much longer delayed.—*N. Y. Albion.*

THE FATE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

It has been stated by a Washington Despatch that Mr. DAVIS will be tried in November. Several reverend gentlemen who have recently visited him in prison report that his health is so far affected that he cannot live three months, whether free or captive. The New York *Herald* takes the matter up, and pertinently enquires, "Who is responsible for "the detention of Davis in Fortress Monroe? "If he is to be detained for years until he "perishes in prison, while the ends of justice "are left unserved, who shall bear the "blame?" The *Herald* adds:—

"It is said that the President says it is the fault of Congress. Congress charges the President with the delay, and others again put the blame upon Chief Justice Chase. It is time that this matter should be settled in some way. It is a disgrace to our system of jurisprudence that the case of Jeff Davis should be allowed to remain in abeyance all this time. If he is amenable to the law let him have the benefit of the law. If there is any doubt as to the probability of his conviction, why detain him in prison? We adhere to our first impressions, that the ends of justice would be best subserved and the dignity of the nation best sustained by opening the doors of Fortress Monroe and letting him go whithersoever he will. At any rate, let his case be dealt with promptly. The country is about as weary of the subject as the prisoner is of his captivity."

The New York *Times*, of a later date, quotes the following from the *National Intelligencer*:—

"Judge Underwood and the Chief Justice have come to the conclusion that *because of the legislation of the last Congress* the adjourned Court cannot be held next month, consequently the *case of Mr. Davis*, with all others, must be postponed to a future day."

And appends the annexed remarks:—

"The manner in which this case of Mr Davis is treated by high officials is becoming a scandal to the nation. It seems to be a mere foot-ball, to be kicked about between the President, Congrees, and Chief Justice Chase, each making it in turn the ground of some new reproach against the others."

STARVATION IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* reports that two or three weeks ago, in a house near the fair grounds in that city, a woman was found dead on the floor. She had fallen from the bed, and must have died during the night. Around her lay her four little daughters, the oldest one about twelve years of age, all nearly dead from want of food. They were taken to a home for orphans, the picture of misery and want with scarcely a rag to hide their nakedness. The youngest, three years old, died the next day; another, seven or eight years old, a few days after, and another is so low that it is doubtful if she can recover. The oldest is likely to get well. The family had been subsisting on rations issued by the Government, which had been discontinued while they were sick, subjecting them to terrible sufferings. This is the story told by the oldest girl.

DISTRACTED MEXICO.

Anarchy still reigns in Mexico. Such has long been, and, from present appearances, will long continue to be, the normal condition of that country. Looking at Mexican affairs from this distance, it is difficult to understand what the people really desire. That they do not wish Maximilian to rule over them is patent to the most superficial observer, but that they are desirous of the supremacy of Juarez is by no means certain. Indeed at last accounts that active revolutionists had been compelled to fly from Chihuahua, the recent capital of the Liberal Government, by a portion of the garrison declaring in favor of Ortega, and Killing the Governor Tenzas. Palacios has become Governor in his stead, and had shown his friendship for Ortega by a protest against the further continuance in office of Juarez as President. While these things were happening at Chihuahua, Escobedo was at Monterey carrying matters with a high hand and imposing loans on the population. The emigration at Saltillo, however, had been greater than at Monterey. Thinking to take advantage of these dissensions in the Liberal camp, it is reported that Maximilian is about to take the field in person against the insurgents. As preparatory to this step he declared on the 15th ult., in answer to the address of the President of the Council of State, the occasion being the anniversary of Mexican independence (!), that "he was still firm in his seat, notwithstanding all his difficulties, which the votes of the nation had caused him to occupy; and that it was not in troublous times a true Hapsburg would abandon his post." These vain-glorious utterances will, however, deceive no one. "Whistling to keep one's courage up" is altogether too common a device for concealing abject terror, to mislead Maximilian knows as well as we that he is kept in his seat by bayonets, and bayonets alone, and that when these are withdrawn he will fall and fall irretrievably. If, as is reported, the Empress Carlotta has been partially successful in her mission, the end may be temporarily postponed, but cannot be evaded. The difficulty with Maximilian is that he has been unable to make himself at home in his new dominions. He is still a foreigner and sojourner in the land. It is true that the Liberals are divided among themselves, but it is equally true that no considerable portion of the population is united upon Maximilian. Outside of his Office-holders and creatures, not a single Mexican can probably be found, who from conviction, adheres to the cause of imperialism. It is this inability to gather to his spport the citizens of that distracted country, that makes the Hapsburg tenure of power in Mexico so uncertain. The Empress may procure loans abroad for household expenses, and even pledge her jewels, but she cannot seat her husband in the affections of his subjects, or cause them to regard him with the slightest good will, and until this is accomplished the new government cannot be said to be established. Money must in time be spent, and the patience of the banker, Napoleon, be exhausted. What then? We fancy that Max, Hapsburg as he is, will then be compelled to "abandon his post."

As to what will be the finale of the Mexican drama we do not propose to speculate. The destinies of that unhappy county are too entirely at the mercy of coming events and the necessities of foreign powers, to render prophecy either wise or valuable. We can see that Max. has already lost the game and is now only playing against hope; but whether Juarez, Ortega, or some new man, is to succeed to the reins of power, it is impossible to foresee. At present Mexico is in the same chronic condition of revolution in which she has long existed, and Maximilian has been but another element of discord cast into the universal chaos. When shall dawn the light of order and good government on the Monezumasz?—*New York Albion, Oct. 6.*

TREATMENT OF DROWNED PERSONS.

At this season of the year the danger of death from drowning is greater than at any other time. We, therefore, publish the following directions for the treatment of drowned persons:—

1. Send, with all speed, for medical aid, for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

2. Treat the patient on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest freely to the breeze except in too cold weather.

3. Place the patient gently on the face (to allow any fluids to flow from his mouth).

4. Then raise the patient into a sitting posture, and endeavour to excite respiration

1. By snuff, hartshorn, &c., applied to the nostrils;

2. By irritating the throat with a feather or the finger.

3. By dashing hot and cold water alternately on the face and chest. If there be no success, lose no time, but

4. Replace the patient on his face, his arms under his head, that the tongue may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free, and that any fluids may flow out of the mouth, then

1. Turn the body gradually but completely on the *side, and a little more*, and then again on the face alternately (to induce inspiration and expiration).

2. When replaced, apply pressure along the back and ribs, and then remove it (to induce further expiration and inspiration,) and proceed as before.

3. Let these measures be repeated gently, deliberately, but efficiently and perseveringly *sixteen* times a minute *only* Continuing these measures, rub all the limbs and the trunk *upwards* with warm hands, making firm pressure energetically. Replace the wet clothes by such other covering, &c., as can be procured.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.—After much opposition, the Cambridge examinations for girls in England have become regularly established, apparently with the best results. The last report of the Syndicate of Cambridge University, on the local examinations held throughout the country during the past winter, shows that the girls have not only shown themselves superior in the points in which it was certain that they would do better than the boys, but that in mathematics, also they have gained great credit. The general style of their papers was decidedly better than what the boys produced, and their answers were more to the point, with fewer attempts at fine writing than their male competitors indulge in. Ten girls out of twelve passed a creditable examination in Latin, being especially distinguished for accuracy and good taste in translation. A hundred and twenty-six girls were examined, and the examination gave reports which seem to answer some of the chief objections against the examination for girls, stating that no undue excitement was noticeable, nor any signs of weariness toward the end of the week. On the contrary, all was very methodical and orderly, and the girls did their work in a most business like way, without flagging.

Professor Agassiz says the general impression in regard to the Amazon river is very erroneous, but not only in regard to the climate of that region, which he had been informed was unhealthy, but also as to its fertility. He found the valley of the Amazon uncommonly fertile and its climate very healthy. It is his opinion that it will one day become the mart of the world, supporting in comfort twenty millions of inhabitants.

MEDICAL USES OF ICE.

To a person burning up with internal fever it is a comfort beyond expression.

Swallowing ice freely in small lumps is the chief treatment in inflammation of the stomach

The constant application of ice, powdered fine, and enveloping the head with it by means of a cushion or other contrivances, is the most reliable remedy for that dangerous malady, inflammation on the brain, which so often sends its victim to the grave in a few days, or to that living death the mad-house!

In all inflammations, whether external or internal, ice diminishes rapidly the size of the blood-vessels and thus relieves the pain they give when swollen by the pressing against the nerves which are always in the neighbourhood of the arteries of the system.

Diptheria, and some of the other worst forms of sore throat, have been arrested in a very short time by powdering a piece of ice in a bag, then laying the head back, taking the lumps and swallowing them continuously until relieved, allowing them to be detained in the throat as long as possible, there to melt.

All forms of diarrhoea and dysentery, where there is great thirst, the gratification of which by drinking any liquid increases the malady, are promptly controlled, and in many cases perfectly cured, by simply swallowing as large lumps of ice as possible.

Epilepsy itself, one of the most uncontrollable of human maladies, is siad to be treated successfully in London by the application of ice to the spinal portion of the system

A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often arrest profuse and dangerous bleeding of the nose.

In croup, water as cold as ice can make it, if applied freely and persistently to the neck, throat, and upper part of the chest with a sponge or cloth, often affords an almost miraculous relief, especially if followed by drinking copiously of ice-water, wiping the wetted parts perfectly dry, then wrapping the child closely up in dry flannels, allowing it to fall into a delightful and life-giving slumber.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE SHOWMAN ON THE WOODCHUCK.

Reported *verbatim et literatim* from the showman's speech at a menagerie in England. It was particularly edifying to his auditors, and may be to many of our readers:—

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is the distinguished hannimal which is known as the Hamerican Voodchuck, first discovered by General Christopher Columbus, on his first voyage to the voods of Hameriky. Christopher saw him quietly seated upon a bank of clover, a viewing the setting sun and vondering vot vould become of it. This ere is one of the descendants of the same voodchuck, as may heasily be seen by his general happearance, vich is both beautiful and striking. He is a solitary creechur, and is called voodchuck because he lives in the vood and the boys chuck stones at him. He has hair upon his back and upon his belly, and his tail is much the same. His eyes are at the opposite ends of the body, and assist him in the amusing occupation of seeing, vich he can see in the dark as vell as in the light, helse he vouldn't live in oles hunder the ground. Like most hanimated things, he is fond of enjoying himself, vich he does in a very amiable and interesting vay. He obbles along upon the ground, ven nobody is looking, vatches the birds in the trees, and tries to sing like them, vich he has never succeeded in doing; but this is not his fault, because he hasn't got any feathers.

"The voodchuck lives a good vile. My huncle ad von vat lived some time, but finally died; though there is no telling how long he vould ave lived, if it wasn't for that ere haccident. Howing to the quiet life vich the voodchuck henjoys, I ave sometimes vished I vas a voodchuck myself. But then there is not hexcitement enough in it for a showman, though I can say, as Helander remarked to Diognes, "If I vere not a showman I vould be a voodchuck!" Ere, ladies and gentleman, is the wery oss on vich the Duke of Vellentine slew the Lord Napoleon Bonaparte! Stir him up, John, and make him kick a bit!"

THE POWER OF CYPHERS.—The enlightened man may have a clear understanding of thousands, and even millions; but much beyond that he can form no distinct idea. A simple example, and one easily solved, will illustrate the observation. If all the vast bodies of water that cover nearly three fourths of the globe were emptied, drop by drop, into one grand reservoir, the whole number of drops could be written by two words, "eight sectillions," and expressed by figures by annexing twenty-four cyphers to the number eighteen, (18 000 000,000,000,000,000,000,000). Man might as well attempt to explore the bounds of eternity as to form any rational idea of the units embodied in the expression above; for although the aggregate of drops is indicated by figures in the space of only one inch and a half, ordinary print, if each particular drop were noted by a separate stroke, like the figure 1 it would form a line of marks sufficiently long to wind round the sun six thousand billions of times! Now, observe if you please, the marvellous power or value which the cyphers, insignificant by themselves, gives to the significant figure 18. The young reader will be surprised to learn that the use of the cypher to determine the value of any particular figure which is now practsied by every schoolboy, was unknown to the ancients Therefore among the Greeks and Romans, and other nations of antiquity, arithmetical operations were exceedingly tedious and difficult. They had to reckon with little pebbles, shells, or beads, used as counters, to transact the ordinary business of life. Even the great Cicero, in his oration for Roscius, the actor, in order to express 300,000, had to make use of the very awkward and cumbrous notation, ccclↃↃↃ ccclↃↃↃ ccclↃↃↃ. How very odd this seems—"in the year of our Lord MDCCCLXVI."—From the *Educational Monthly.*

FELLING TREES BY FIRE.—The idea of burning down a tree six or eight feet in diameter, and solid and green, would have seemed to me as simply absurd and ridiculous. But the thing is done in Oregon every day at a vast saving of time and labour The operation is done in this wise: A hole is bored into the tree horizontally, the nearer the centre the better. Then, directly under this hole another is bored, at an angle of elevation such that the holes meet together near the centre of the tree. A coal of fire, with a little kindling, is introduced into the orifice, a draft, and the upper one performs the functions of a chimney. The heart of the tree is dry and contains a considerable quantity of pitch, and, when manipulated as I have already described, burns briskly. It is generally necessary to feed this fire with some fresh fuel from time to time. But one man can keep a large number of trees thus burning, and will get twenty or a hundred down thus much quicker and much easier than he could otherwise do. In a similar manner, when the tree is down, it is cut into pieces by being burned in two. A hole is bored into the log from the top, and another from its side, till they meet, as before described, when the perpendicular one acts as a flue, and the horizontal one acts as a draught. It often happens that in burning a large tree into lengths for saw-logs, there is not more timber wasted than would result from chopping of the log with an axe.

NITRO GLYCERINE.—It is much to be desired that those who invent destructive compounds would put us in the way of safely using them. To place mankind in possession of some tremendously powerful agent, without the proper knowledge for controlling its vehement energies, render tho donor a very doubtful benefactor to his race. In course time the needful kdowledge may be obtained; but in the interim occur those terrible disasters which suggest that some unchained demon is playing havoc with men and things. It is only by hair's-breath that London has escaped the horrors of an explosion compared with which the catastrophe at Erith might be thought a very ordinary affair. Similar peril has menaced Liverpool and other parts of the kingdom, and for all we know to the contrary, there may be at the present time stowed away, under the guise of ordinary merchandise, as much explosive matter in one or two London warehouses as would shake the whole metropolis to its foundations. It is not merely that science has given us what we may term a new destroyer, omitting to provide the talisman which is to render the sprite obedient, but the evil is aggravated by the recklessness of avarice. For the sake of a large profit men are found who will send forth by ships and railways a mass of explosive material under a bill of lading which indicates nothing perilous, while at any moment the slumbering giant may spring forth from his lurking place, and occasion the most frightful damage to life and property. Here lies the essence of the danger, and it is here that we find something which morally, if if not legally, amounts to positive criminality.—*London Standard.*

GREAT INCOMES.—The London *Spectator*, in commenting upon the income lists which have been published in the United States, says of Mr. A. T. Stewart's revenue:—

"We see from the lists that one Alexander T. Stewart, dry goods person. we believe, receives an income of £814,200 a year, the greatest in America. If Mr. Stewart is not the mere representative of a company, it is also, in all probability the largest business income in the world. It is extremely improbable, if we except the Rotschild's, whose wealth is rather that of a family than of an individual, that any uncrowned person has an income approaching Mr. Steward's. If such a one exists, it must be among the South American States, where there are still one or two families with incomes surpassing those of Europe. The largest realized income in America is Mr. Astor's, returned, we believe, at more than £80,000 a year, a sum below the English highest level, but considerably above the boundary line between the rich and the millionaires, namely £50,000 a year from realized property. Till recently there were certainly not one thousand such millionaires in the world, but with the rise in rents and prices the number must have considerably increased.

SWINDLING IN PARIS.—Swindling in Paris is practised with such finesse and dexterity that it must be classed among the industrial arts. Here is another instance. A very fashionable-dressed young lady went a day or two ago to a pawnbroker's office. She offered in pledge a bracelet set with diamonds. The clerk proposed to give her 220f., but she said that was not enough—she had given 1,000f. for the article, and she wanted at least 400f. The bracelet, which was in a jewel case, was therefore handed back to her. The lady took it, and after hesitating a moment or two she said she would accept the amount offered. The case did not appear to have passed from her hand; but pawnbrokers are cautious people, and the clerk opened it and gave a glance. For the bracelet first offered another had been substituted in the twinkling of an eye, which was of brass and not worth 15f. The lady was consigned to a police officer, and it appears that she has several times been more successful in playing this slight-of-hand trick.

HASTY MEAL TAKING.—The lawyer who stuck upon his office door, "Gone to dinner; back in ten minutes, might as well have added, "I am killing myself by bolting my food, and then trying to digest it over my papers; at 45 I shall probably be either a broken-down invalid or a lunatic, but, in the meantime, I am very much at your service." There is also a ghastly humour about that other story of the host in a New England city, who asked his guest at a mid-day dinner, "if he would mind eating his pie in the street as they walked along." There is a moral in this which fast business people should heed. Bolting down food anaconda fashion may give one a little more present time for business, but it will take away from life about as many years as the number of days saved for working by the rushing policy of meal-taking.

Some idea of the value of human life in New York, may be gathered from the fact that the papers of that city daily record several such paragraphs as the following:—An inquest was commenced yesterday before the Coroner, as to the cause of the death of Patrick Donnelly who died at the Long Island Cottage Hospital on Friday last, of injuries sustained in an encounter with Wm. Cox, on the evening of the 16th ult., at a liquor store, corner of Columbia and Huntington streets Several witnesses were examined, and the inquest was adjourned this afternoon at 1 o'clock. About 10 o'clock last night, two of the inmates of the tenement house known as the Phelps Mansion, located in Thirty-first, near First avenue, named Nicholas Meader and Jacob Kirchoff, engaged in an altercation. Kirchoff, who was in bed at the time, was finally stabbed by his opponent in the right shoulder, receiving a deep and dangerous wound. The assailant was arrested soon after the occurrence, and committed to a cell in the station house. The injured man received surgical aid. He is in a critical condition.

Some idea of an English Duke's estate may be had when we state that the country establishment of the Duke of Devonshire would occupy one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palace contains 3,000 acres The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, green-houses, &c., is 25 acres. There are 30 green-houses each from 50 to 75 feet long. Three or four of these contain nothing but pine apples; others contain nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach-tree on the glass will measure 51 feet in width, 15 feet in length, and bears 1,060 peaches It is the largest in the world. The grape-houses, five or six in all, and 700 feet long. But what shall be said of the great conservatory, filled with every variety of the tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is 100 feet high, of oval shape, and cost $500,000. It is heated by steam and hot-water pipes, which in all are six miles in length. The apparatus consumes 600 tons of coal in a year.

A child was lately devoured by an alligator near Galveston, in full view of its father, who, was unable to save his little daughter.

The piano-violin, which is to be exhibited next year at Paris, is in shape like an ordinary piano-forte, with an extra box. The player performs as usual, and no sooner does his fingers touch the keys than the violin is heard in unison with the piano-forte. Inside the box is a violin, and four large bows run across the strings, and compel them to sound the notes. The bows move up and down perpendicularly, each in its turn, and sound each note, which is made by the touches of the piano-forte. It is said to be an American invention.