The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867. 22 NO.

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR MARCH.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 6th day, 5h. 26m., morning, E.
First Quarter, 13th day, 4h. 35m., morning, NNW
Full Moon, 20th day, 4h. 43m., morning, S.W.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 3h. 33m., morning, S.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Friday	6 43	5 43	7 8	3 24	10 59
2	Saturday	41	45	8 7	4 7	11 2
3	Sunday	39	46	9 0	4 47	5
4	Monday	37	48	9 50	5 24	9
5	Tuesday	36	49	10 36	5 59	12
6	Wednesday	34	50	19 20	sets	15
7	Thursday	32	51	11 59	7 34	18
8	Friday	31	52	morn.	8 43	21
9	Saturday	30	53	0 41	9 52	23
10	Sunday	28	54	1 26	10 55	10 26
11	Monday	26	55	2 10	12 0	29
12	Tuesday	23	57	2 58	morn.	34
13	Wednesday	19	58	3 52	1 7	39
14	Thursday	17	59	4 54	2 7	42
15	Friday	15	1	6 3	3 3	46
16	Saturday	14	2	7 10	3 48	48
17	Sunday	13	3	8 18	4 32	50
18	Monday	11	5	9 17	rises	53
19	Tuesday	9	5	10 10	5 40	56
20	Wednesday	7	6	10 58	6 44	59
21	Thursday	5	4 7	11 39	7 45	12 2
22	Friday	3	8	even.	8 48	5
23	Saturday	1	9	1 0	9 44	8
24	Sunday	59	11	1 40	10 43	11
25	Monday	58	12	2 21	11 35	14
26	Tuesday	56	13	3 1	even	17
27	Wednesday	54	15	3 47	0 29	21
28	Thursday	52	16	4 38	1 15	24
29	Friday	50	17	5 32	2 2	21
30	Saturday	48	19	6 29	2 43	35
31	Sunday	45	21	7 26	3 12	37

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 22, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lbs,	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	9d to 11d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	16 to 17s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 5d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 8d to 2s
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	65s to 75s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	4s to 5s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1863.

THE LAST CAUTION!!

AS the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS not having come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation

Defaulters will be Sued

indiscriminately.

R. J. CLARKE,
Agent for above Estate.

Orwell Store, Nov. 12, 1866. ex isl

Fresh Ground Rice,

FOR Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9, 1867.

Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY
—WITH—
DELANY & BYRNE!

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE!
HATS AND CAPS.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Skeleon Skirts,
Etc, etc., etc.,

At a Discount of Twenty per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for 8s
We will give 20s. worth of Goods for 16s
We will give 30s. worth of Goods for 24s

☞ Larger Sums in Proportion. ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.
Queen Street, next to Hon. D. Brenan's.
Ch'town, Aug 1, 1866. ipe sp

STELLA COLAS,

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger,

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Cousumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct 6, 1866. 1y

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON!

PER "UNDINE" and "L. C. OWEN," from LIVERPOOL, and "LOTUS" from LONDON, the Subscriber has received

An Unusually Large Supply of Drugs. Medicines, Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, (English and French); SOAPS BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (in Kegs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDER, Candied CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MARMALADE, Essences SPICES, Malt and White Wine VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUSHROOMS, CAPERS, and United Service SAUCE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Drying JAPAN KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Miscellaneous Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Prices

WM. R. WATSON.

Nov. 7, 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

CAPTAIN KIDD.

[From the New York Gazette.]

Every year or two we hear of some new attempt to discover the hidden treasure of Capt. Kidd. Now it is in Nova Scotia; now at Lynn, Mass., then at Coventry, Conn., and often at points near New Haven Harbor. And yet very few know the story of Capt. Kidd's wanderings. We present below an authentic sketch, which is almost as good as romance:—

"The slave trade being a legitimate pursuit, and followed as a regular branch of foreign trade for many years, both previous and subsequent to 1690, was exceedingly profitable, though somewhat hazardous, owing to piratical adventurers who followed them into their remote trading places, and often robbed them of their stores and money used in the purchase of negroes. This practice became so great a pest to the mercantile interests, that efforts were made by influential merchants of New York to induce the English ministry to assist them in fitting out a cruising vessel, properly armed, to act against privateers.

"Col. Robert Livingston, of New York, an active and influential citizen, brought this matter before the English Government, and introduced Capt. Wm. Kidd, of New York, as an efficient and well-known commander, whose fitness for such a service was well understood in New York. He was a man of family, and had resided in this city for several years. It was proposed to engage in this enterprise on the footing of a private adventurer, although it was also desirable for some purposes that the scheme should receive the official countenance of the Government. The King, Lord Somers, the Earl of Romney, the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Oxford and Lord Belmont, joined in making up the necessary expense of a proper vessel, Col. Livingston contributing a proportion.

"The profits were to be divided among the owners of the ship, allowing a Liberal share to Kidd. A commission was issued, December 11, 1695, under the great seal of England, directed "to the trusty and well-beloved William Kidd, commander of the ship Adventure, galley." He set sail from Plymouth, in April, 1696, and arrived on the American coast, where he continued for some time, occasionally entering the harbor of New York, and visiting his family in the city. He was considered useful in protecting our commerce, for which he received much applause, and the assembly of the province voted him the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds as a complimentary return for his services.

"Soon after this, he left this vicinity for more active operations on the coast of Africa, and it was not long ere the astounding news arrived that Kidd had commenced the trade which he had been engaged to subvert, and had committed several piracies. The report of these facts coming to the public knowledge in England, the circumstance was made the subject of a violent attack upon the Government by the opposition party, and in the excess of party zeal it was alleged that the King himself, and those concerned in the expedition, were privy to the piratical scheme and sharers in its profits. This charge having some color of foundation, from the actual circumstances of the case, made the question a subject of State enquiry, and thus the name of Kidd, though perhaps personally less obnoxious to the odious characteristics of his profession than many others in history, became, from its associations with a partizan war between the great men of the State, the most famous among the pirates in the world. The noblemen engaged in the enterprise underwent the form of a trial for their lives, but were acquitted.

The principal scenes of Kidd's piracies were on the eastern coast of Africa, at Madagascar and its vicinity, where he captured and rifled several vessels, without, however, so far as we have been informed by history, committing extreme cruelties on his captives, the only person proven to have been killed by him being a seaman of his own, named William More, whom he accidentally slew by hitting him with a bucket for insubordination. Kidd having amassed a fortune by this cruise, shaped his course homeward, seeming, with a strange fatuity, to have supposed that no information of his depredations in these remote parts of the world had reached the scenes of his home.

"He brought his vessel into Long Island Sound in the year 1699, and went ashore at Gardiner's Island, then owned and occupied by Mr. John Gardiner, to whom, from some undiscoverable motive, he made known his desire to bury a quantity of treasure on the Island, and did accordingly deposit in the ground a considerable quantity of gold, silver, and precious stones, in the presence of Mr. Gardiner, but under strict injunctions of secrecy. This deposit consisted of eleven hundred and twelve ounces of coined gold, two thousand three hundred and fifty ounces of silver, seventeen ounces of jewels and precious stones, sixty-nine precious stones, fifty-seven bags of sugar, forty-nine bales of merchandise, seventeen pieces of canvass, one large loadstone, etc.

"Having thus disburdened his ship, he departed for Boston, with the design, it is supposed, of selling his vessel. While there, however, he was recognized in the street and apprehended. He was sent to England for trial, and indicted for the murder of William More, before spoken of, and, being convicted, was hung in chains at Execution Dock, May 12, 1701. The wife of Kidd continued her residence in this city after his death—herself and daughter living in seclusion in a habitation on the east side of the town.

MODESTY.

"A bud of moral beauty. Let the dews
Of knowledge and the light of virtue wake it
In richest fragrance and purest hues."

Modesty is one of the purest, most beautiful, lovely, charming graces. What is so fascinating, captivating, adorning to females as modesty beaming forth radiantly in every feature, every thought, look, word and deed? O modesty, how lovely thou art! Angels are enamored at thy seraphic loveliness! All heaven smiles complacently at thy enchanting beauties!

"O, what tender thoughts beneath
Those silent flowers are lying."

Modesty in a female is the crowning excellence of all excellence, the topmost stone of the graces superlative. It is that which renders her so refined, so gentle, so loveable, and adds new lustre to every virtue she may possess; the very fact of her half concealing her virtues doubles their lustre, for virtues are like flowers, more beautiful in their bud than when full blown and blazoned out to all the world. A young woman, modest in conversation, modest in demeanor, and modest in her actions, inspires every person with respect and confidence.

Mothers, beloved, do you think of this in rearing the tender thought, in costuming your little ones? Is modesty consulted first and always? Are you exceedingly, minutely, intensely cautious in all your inculcations?

"That no stain of sin may settle,
Like the dust on wayside daisies,
On their souls, to soil their sweetness;"

Beware, as you value the modest purity of your lovely ones, their welfare eternal, beware how you adorn them: beware of worldly conformity.

"False lights are darting all around,
And voices through the air resound,
To lure us from the truth away,
'Mid all uncertain wilds to stray."

Where can we hope for virtuous modesty, gospel purity and simplicity, except in Christian mothers?

"Modesty, like diamonds, shine most fair,
More worth than pearls or rubies are,
More rich than gold or silver coin,
O may it always on us shine."

REMARKABLE AND AMUSING INCIDENT AT A SHOOTING MATCH.—A pigeon shooting match took place on January 28 at the head of Bank street, in Newark, between Fred. Hallis and Jack Evans, two well known sports, for $50 a side, each to fire at twenty-one birds. The match was won by Hallis, he killing thirteen birds and Evans twelve. It is claimed by parties able to judge that Evans would have won the match but for a very remarkable and rather amusing incident that occured during the contest. One of the rules required that each party should secure his own birds. Evans had killed his tenth bird, and up to this point had everything his own way, the odds being largely in his favor. But as he leisurely approached to pick up his trophy, and when within about five yards of the lifeless victim, a large hawk that had been evidently hovering unobserved over the scene of havoc with an envious eye, dived swiftly down in front of Evans, swooped up the pigeon and darted rapidly away. The effect of this unlooked-for violation of the rules can be more easily imagined than described. Evans beheld the audacious theft with amazement and indignation, and although the bird was allowed to him, the untoward circumstance appeared to have unstrung his nerves, for having previously killed ten out of fifteen birds, he killed but two after the appearance of the hawk. It is proper to add that the hawk paid the penalty of his life for his effrontery and daring robbery, having been shot by one of the numerous witnesses of the scene.—*Newark Journal.*

SKATING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Cedar Hill Skating Park was crowded with the *elite* and beauty of the city on Jan. 12th, the cause of the gathering being the skating match for the championship of the city, announced to take place at four o'clock. At the time appointed the contestants for the championship entered their names. They were ten in number. At four o'clock exactly the trial for skill began, and each one of the youths went through his performances with great skill and remarkable dexterity. One of them wrote the alphabet on the ice with his skates almost as fast as a person could recite it. Another wrote a verse from the Bible; a third drew a likeness of Butler; a fourth marked out "the path of prosperity;" a fifth drew a picture of a dog leading a blind man; but the sixth one capped the climax. He drew a glistening promissory note for $10, and marked out the place for the revenue stamp to be stuck on it; he then wrote out an affidavit that he was entitled to the premium, and whirling quickly dropped on his base on the ice on the affidavit, but he rose to his feet at once, leaving on the meltable document a stamp as near like a notary public stamp as could be. After these exploits the judges put their heads together and awarded the premium to F. Lamont. Certificates were awarded to Henry Price, L. C. Robinson, and J. G. Speed.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE FENIANS.—The following is the last reference that we have seen made to the Fenians in the American press, and the only one for some weeks. We give it for what it is worth:—

At present the Brotherhood in the United States, with the exception of 30 or 40 circles, recognize but one head, and that is President Roberts. The New York Tribune says the circles are arming quietly and without any ostentation or publicity, and uniforms are being provided for the members of the organization in thousands. The Brotherhood has the most unanimous confidence and dependance on the promises of President Roberts, chiefly owing to the fact that he is, as a prominent Fenian said the other day, "rich enough to be honest." Subscriptions are being received daily, and the amount of business daily transacted is almost wonderful. The Fenians of San Francisco, Cal., have just sent $4000 in gold dust to the headquarters in Broadway, which arrived by Wells & Fargo's Express, and also sent intimations that "more was coming soon." The Fenians of Idaho City also expressed a box to President Roberts containing $308 in gold dust, accompanied by a letter expressing confidence in his patriotism, and confessing themselves satisfied and confident of the success of his plans against the British Government. Every day that passes brings with it a recognition of the authority of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, and nearly all Stephens' adherents are deserting him and joining Roberts, turning over the moneys and books of their circles.

An order has been issued by President Roberts to all the circles in the United States, requesting the members to give balls or lectures on the night of the 17th of March (St. Patrick's day,) for the purpose of providing funds for arms and uniforms for the circles, and the order will be obeyed in every instance, as is expected.

THE FATE OF POLAND.

The leading English journal does not waste much sympathy upon Poland. In a late issue it says:—

"The Imperial decrees published on Saturday last at St. Petersburgh abolished all that remained of Poland as a separate kingdom. Russia has had her will, and Polish nationality ceases to exist. Russia succeeded, somewhat less than a century ago, to a large share in the ruins of a stately edifice, which international commotions had already materially undermined, but which she conspired with others to bring utterly to the ground. Her efforts since then have been consistently directed to clearing the space encumbered by what she looked upon as mere rubbish, so as to leave room for the extension of her own premises. Her incessant toil was awarded with complete success. Whatever existed of the old fabric has been reduced to a dead level; and these recent decrees dig the foundations and lay out the plan for the new structure.

We shall not indulge in a vain parade of our feelings on this sorrowful subject. More than enough crocodile tears have been shed in Europe upon Poland's ruin. We all know whose hands did the deed, and whose eyes saw it done. We all remember also the promises of rescue which were repeatedly held out to the prostrate country, and the cruel disappointment in which they all ended. It little matters now to decide on whom the greatest blame should be laid; whose convivial festivities or whose happy slumbers the ghost of Poland should most persistently haunt. The crime was consummated long before the word "nationality was heard among us. An evil day arose for Poland in which she had not one friend in the world; and although the Muscovite secured the richest spoils for himself, still a greater antipathy and more stolid animosity against the fallen people was, and is even at the present day, harbored in Germany than in Russia itself."

After describing what seems to be Russian designs with respect to Poland, it appears to take the ground that the Poles are quite as well off under the control of Russia, as they would be if left to Germany. It says:—

"The assimilation of the Poles to the common condition of Russian subjects has been, and is now, enforced by such means that it is useless to consider whether it is in itself as enormous an evil as the friends of Poland describe it. We have compared annexation to marriage, and mere incompatibility of temper ought always to be sufficient to prevent the conclusion of an unhallowed union even if it need not always authorize its disseverance. 'If she won't, she won't' ought to be decisive about nations as about individuals; and, doubtless, Poland for the last hundred years has given irrefragable evidence of her reluctance. But if we start from the fact that national emancipation, either by her own or by a friendly hand, has became an absolute impossibility, we may well ask whether it is cruelty to Poland to deprive her of the means of attempting such an impossibility—we may ask whether peace, at least, if not love, between the two races may be established by such thorough subjugation as would preclude even the chance of a hopeless struggle. Next to any consummation that could rescue the Poles from their fate, we ought to hail any circumstance likely in any measure to reconcile them to it.

'The object of the Imperial decrees,' says the "Invalide Russe," 'is the practical union and equalization of the regulations existing in Poland with those in force in Russia.' These refer chiefly to matters connected with financial, postal, and provincial administration. It is impossible for us to have an opinion as to the nature of the 'improvements' which have been introduced in Russia, and which, according to the same journal, 'the Government will now be enabled to extend to Poland.' Alexander II., as we all know, has had the credit of at least benevolent intentions towards his own Russian subjects. He aspires to the honors of an enlightened and liberal reformer. Some of his measures, although greeted with popular applause, have not led to as satisfactory results in practice as were theoretically expected of them. Still we have no doubt that the condition of the Poles might in some respects be bettered by the proposed fusion. We were equally convinced that in some matters Lombardy fared better under Austrian than it does now under Italian rule. But nationality for the Italians was the 'pearl of great price,' by the side of which all that the world could give was valueless; and so, in all probability, it would be for the Poles, too. Were there the least room for option, nothing would be easier than to advise the Poles to 'spurn the Muscovite and his gifts' But it is difficult to conceive from what quarter the faintest glimmer of hope can dawn upon the doomed nation. What silly game the new Austrian Premier may deem it expedient to play in Galacia, we are not able to make out, but Austria has her hands full enough of domestic troubles without bringing other people's quarrels upon herself. Were even Baron Von Beust backed by France and Italy in his designs, as has been vainly surmised, he would hardly be equal to a contest in which he might have to engage not only Russia and Prussia, but the whole of Germany. How Germany understands the theory of nationality, as applied to other people, the Poles have had ample opportunity of learning in Posen and Galacia. But should any doubt remain, the Poles need only look to the treatment of the Danish Districts of North Schleswig. There Bismarck shows himself as uncompromising an assimilator as the Czar himself.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE WITH A LUNATIC.

A terrible tragedy has just been enacted in one of the most inaccessible parts of England—Tintagel, a watering place on the north coast of Cornwall. Visitors to the famous Trebar with Sands have been accustomed to take considerable interest in a thick-set, burly man, who has been employed with the aid of donkeys to convey sand from the water's edge to the neighboring farms for use as manure. The man and his donkeys have become so noted, and have formed so picturesque an adjunct to the views of that rocky coast, that in many of the sketches which visitors have taken of the locality, he and his donkeys have been prominent. During the past few weeks, however, the unfortunate man, whose name was Smith, has exhibited signs of mental derangement to so great an extent, that his neighbors have taken it in turns to stop up with him at night, he having constantly given vent to threats of self-destruction. On Friday, one Thomas Baker, who lived near him, took his turn at watching, and in the course of the night, in order to humor one of the lunatic's whims, he accompanied him for a walk on the turn-pike road, which is out through the rock. At one point the road is open to the sea, and on arriving at this spot, the insane man suddenly grasped his companion and attempted to throw him down into the water. A dreadful struggle for life ensued, but the frenzy of madness gave to Smith such tremendous power that his watcher was but an infant in his grasp, and in a minute or two Baker was forced down into the water, his murderer falling with him. Passing near the spot were two women, who helplessly watched the affray, and saw that when in the water the struggle was renewed, Smith kept his victim down until a heavy roller came in and washed them both away. On Saturday afternoon the body of Smith was washed on shore, and will be the subject of a coroner's inquest.—Both men were widowers. Baker unhappily leaves a large family to mourn his untimely end.—[Western Morning News.

In a sharp article on the French and English armies, the London Review notes a point in which the English surpass the French—the number of useless half-pay men. It observes:—

"There is an anomaly in the English army of which the French cannot boast, and that is the flock of well dressed, gentlemanly, middle-aged men who are to be met everywhere in this country, and who belong to the half-pay or 'unattached' list of field officers. It is not too much to say that of hale, hearty gentlemen in the prime of life who hold the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel who have done no duty for years, and [illegible]