The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1866. 1867 NO. 13.

THE HERALD

SP RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

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 PINTING.

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

ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.

MOON S PHASES.

New Moon, 5th day, 8h. 17m, evening, N.W.
First Quarter, 13th day, 0h. 21m., evening, E.
Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 23m., morning, W.S.W.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 35m., morning, WSW

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	Tuesday	7 49	4 19	7 26	3 22	8 30
2	Wednesday	49	19	8 15	4 19	30
3	Thursday	49	20	9 1	5 10	31
4	Friday	49	21	9 50	6 2	32
5	Saturday	49	22	10 36	sets	33
6	Sunday	48	23	11 30	5 42	35
7	Monday	48	25	morn.	6 41	37
8	Tuesday	48	26	0 10	7 39	38
9	Wednesday	48	27	0 49	8 43	39
10	Thursday	47	28	1 30	9 43	41
11	Friday	47	29	2 12	10 48	42
12	Saturday	47	30	2 54	11 54	43
13	Suuday	46	31	3 40	morn.	45
14	Monday	45	33	4 30	0 59	47
15	Tuesday	45	34	5 28	2 7	49
16	Wednesday	45	36	6 30	3 16	50
17	Thursday	44	37	7 30	4 21	53
18	Friday	43	39	8 46	5 28	56
19	Saturday	42	40	9 49	rises	58
20	Sunday	41	41	10 48	5 52	59
21	Monday	40	42	11 40	6 57	2
22	Tuesday	40	44	even.	8 6	4
23	Wednesday	39	45	1 14	9 9	6
24	Thursday	38	46	2 1	10 14	8
25	Friday	37	48	2 45	11 14	9
26	Saturday	36	50	3 28	morn.	14
27	Sunday	35	51	4 13	0 15	16
28	Monday	34	51	5 5	1 13	18
29	Tuesday	33	53	5 56	2 9	20
30	Wednesday	32	55	6 50	3 3	21
31	Thursday	31	57	7 46	3 56	23

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec 28, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	2½d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
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 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d½ to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	15 to 16s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 2d to 2s 4d
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,	80s to 85s
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,	2s 9d to 3s 6d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £12,675

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

John Ings, Esq.,	H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,
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Mr. Thomas Essery,	Mr. Artemas Lord,
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. William Dodd,
Mr. Owen Connolly,	Thomas DesBrisay, Esq.,
Richard Heartz, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.

Risks taken Daily

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866. } y

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. 26, 1863.

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!

HAT AND CAP.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Skeleton Skirts,

Etc., etc., etc.,

At a Discount of Twnty 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. i p e sp

FISHING SITE

AT KILDARE CAPES

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, containing

100 acres of Land,

60 of which are under cultivation, and having a lease of 999 years. The Dwelling House and Outbuildings thereon are new and commodious. For agricultural purposes, there is no better land on this Island. As a Fishing Site it is unrivalled. Its contiguity to one of the richest Fishing grounds in the world, as also to Little Tignish Pond, where an unlimited quantity of Bait can be obtained, point it out to men of enterprise and capital as a most desirable place. Apply either by letter or in person at the "Herald" Office, or to the owner.

THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

Kildare Capes, Lot 2, Oct. 24, 1866. 3m

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 o fashion.

Tems Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

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 Tacentenary 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.

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,

ESSENCES,
Gelatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces.

For sale by W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store Dec. 20, 1865.

A. McNEILL.

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING

DORCHESTER STREET.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 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.

Valuable Farms, Wharves,

and Fishing Station, for sale at, and near Souris, Little Harbor, Chepstow and other parts of King's County.

THE Subscriber, under the powers conferred upon her by the Will of the late Hon. DONALD BEATON, deceased, offers for sale the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—

1. A splendid Wharf and 3 Warehouses at SOURIS HARBOR.
2. Fishing Stand at CHEPSTOW, with a Store, 2 Fish Houses, Wharf, Flukes, &c., the best on the South side.
3. A Mill site at BIG MARSH, Lot 43.
4. A Mill site with 2 acres of Land attached, at LITTLE HARBOR, Lot 45.
5. A splendid Farm at RED SWAMP, Lot 46, containing 106 acres of Land.
6. Fifty (50) acres of Land at the head of SOURIS, Lot 44.
7. Fifty (50) acres of Land at MILL ROAD, Lot 45.
8. Fifty-seven (57) acres of Land at GREEN VALE, Lot 45.

Also, several other valuable Tracts of Land and Lots in SOURIS and vicinity.

Also, One MOWING MACHINE, complete, and nearly new: two (2) MARES, six (6) years old; one (1) COLT, two (2) years old.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the undersigned at SOURIS, or to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, at his office in Charlottetown.

CLEMENTINA S. BEATON,
Executrix of the Will of late D. Beaton.

Souris, Nov. 7, 1866. 4i

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

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

A FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a 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, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber. Prince Street,

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.

McKinnon's Store,

SOURIS EAST.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just

COMPLETED

HIS

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

consisting in part of:

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HATS, Ladies' & Gents'.

Ready-Made Clothing.

FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.

Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.

MICHAEL McCORMACK.

Souris East, Nov. 6, '66. 1m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF—

Sullivan's Spelling Books,
Lennie's Grammars,
Carpenter's Spelling Books,
Worcester's Dictionary,

—AND—

all school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at acr. low prices, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Queen Street.

August 8, 1866. tf

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

78, King St., - - - - St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1865.

Miscellaneous and General News.

FENIAN MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

(Dublin, Nov. 27, correspondence of the London Post.)

The public excitement regarding Fenianism, although nothing has yet taken place except the repetition, on a small scale, of the arrests, seizures of arms, and searches of last winter, is increasing every hour. In fact, many persons seem to expect before long some catastrophe. The result of this state of alarm is that trifling occurrences are magnified by the more easily frightened portion of the public into matters of moment, and that each groundless rumor rapidly swells into startling proportions. A case in point happened yesterday. The correspondent of a Dublin paper, who appears to be firm in the belief that a convulsion is imminent, stated in his last communication that Stephens was reported in Fenian circles to be "either at the Limerick or Clare side of the Shannon," and that two hundred "enrolled and sworn-in members of the brotherhood" had left the city of the violated treaty to meet him at the place where he had disembarked. Also that "from all parts of Ireland volunteers had started with the same object, in parties of threes or fours, so as they might not be suspected." The story, preposterous though it was, found not a few prepared to put faith in it, and, as the day advanced, and it was repeated from mouth to mouth, "it lost nothing," as the phrase is, "by the telling." By evening it had developed in the astounding statement that the rebellion had broken out in Limerick, and that the first blood had been shed in the conflict. So general did this rumor become, that the late editions of the papers were bought up to "see what they contained about Limerick," and many persons seemed positively disappointed when they discovered that they had been hoaxed.

One thing is already clearly evident. The gentry and persons of means in the provinces fear the conspiracy more than they did last year. It was not until it had been nearly suppressed by the vigilance and stern measures of the last government, that they really learned that Stephens and his co-conspirators aimed at a subdivision of property as well as the establishment of a republic. All the large estates had been, it was discovered, parcelled out in comfortable farms for the reward of those who might assist the then Head Centre, but now the "Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic," in his destruction of the Saxon, and certain of these unfortunate landholders, thinking discretion the better part of valor, were flying from the fate that is intended for them when Stephens had possession of this unhappy and much humbugged country. It is known that within the last few days several gentlemen of property have removed their families to England, and if the existing alarm continues this example will be followed by others. A correspondent in *Saunders' News Letter* alludes to this aspect of the crisis. "If an opinion can be correctly formed," he says, "that your correspondent is, from all he has learned within the past three months, that whatever the result will be (and every one can guess it), an attempt will be undoubtedly made to establish a republic in Ireland. According to the plan laid out, the public banks are to be first rifled, the residences of all the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland attacked and taken possession of, and allotted to the leaders of the besieging party.—It is a fact that, so far as the county Limerick is concerned, the most prominent leaders of this secret and insidious confederacy have actually named the mansions and demesnes of which they are to become possessors." The writer takes a gloomy view of affairs in Ireland. He conceives that "disastrous results" must follow the propagandism that has been going on through Ireland of Fenian principles, assisted by a liberal distribution of money. "Within the past week," he declares, "emissaries from America have arrived in Limerick, and brought with them not only an abundance of money, but their Republican uniform. They have already distributed their gold most liberally. This day, as I learn from an authentic source, a person who refused to be "sworn in," but had previously promised to join, could have pocketed £100 upon condition of accepting it with a proviso (being acquainted with the constabulary) that he got three members of that force well disposed towards their country to join at £10 a head, and to be appointed to commissions.

There is no doubt that money has been disposed of in this way through every part of Ireland to an almost unlimited extent, and has been conditionally accepted, both in the military and constabulary services; in fact, it is only a matter of time to know what the result will be."

A large number of arrests were lately made in Mallow Drogheda, Trim, Carrickmacross, and other places, mainly for uttering sentiments favorable to Fenianism, and in denunciation of British rule. All, or nearly all, were remanded for further examination, and a few were discharged.

ALARM IN THE PROVINCES.

(From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 27.)

A number of arrests for Fenianism have been made since Saturday. In Drogheda two men were taken into custody on Sunday, one arrest has been made in Belfast, one in Tuam, and four at Carrickmacross. In the latter case, the prisoners were charged with attempting to administer an unlawful oath.

Unusual vigilance is being displayed by the military authorities in the principal garrison towns. In Cork and Dublin the troops were kept under arms all through Saturday night, and the suburbs of Dublin were patrolled by cavalry.

In Limerick the military force is being strengthened, and it is stated that an important position on the Shannon is to be occupied.

A force of two hundred marines will arrive in Queenstown in a few days; and the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* states, under reserve, however, that a project for sending twenty regiments of English militia into this country is under consideration by the War Office.

The large naval force on the Irish coast, including several iron-clads and frigates of the first class, is, according to report, to be reinforced by a flotilla of gunboats, to be distributed in various directions.

THE FENIAN UNIFORM.

(From the London Times, Nov. 28.)

Yesterday the Liverpool detectives seized a large box recently arrived from America, which on examination was found to contain a very handsome Fenian officer's uniform, to wit:—A rich tunic of green cloth, elaborately braided with gold lace on the collar; a dress waist-coat, with harp buttons, and a cap of green silk, with the Irish harp in gold on the front. The box also contained three revolvers, a dagger, leathern belt and cartridge box, and a copy of "official regulations."

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO IRELAND.

(From the Cork Examiner, November 28.)

The Admiralty despatched a telegram to Portsmouth dock yard directing the immediate coaling and preparation of the screw transports Tamar and Orontes for the embarkation of troops on the following morning for conveyance to Ireland. Gangs of men were immediately told off to coal the ships, which was carried out throughout the night, as was also the issue of all stores required from the various storehouses of the yard. Both vessels were to be ready to embark the troops (understood to be the second infantry regiment) by eight o'clock in the morning.

Orders were received at Aldershott camp at six oclock on the evening of 26th for the Twenty-eight and Fifty-second regiments to be held in readiness to move to Ireland at a moment's notice.

An order was received by telegraph at Chatham on the same day, from the Admiralty, directing the screw gunboat Sepoy to proceed forthwith to Queenstown, there to await further orders. In accordance, also, with a sudden order received from the Admiralty a detachment of Royal Marines left headquarters, Chatham, on the 26th of November, for service in Ireland, proceeding by rail to Plymouth, there to embark for Queenstown on board Her Majesty's steamer Frederick William.

The troops were confined to barracks in Cork under arms last night—November 26

The transport Tamar was to embark the Twenty-eight regiment at Portsmouth, on the 28th inst., for Ireland, but she would take back from Ireland the Thirty-ninth regiment. The Orontes, on the 29th of November, would proceed with the Fifty-second regiment to Queenstown, and would then go to Liverpool and there embark a regiment for Belfast.

NAVAL PRECAUTIONS.

[From the Cork Examiner November 29.]

The same rigid precautions are apparently taken in Queenstown on board the Frederick William, guardship, as have been taken in this city at the barracks. A variety of rumors have got a pretty general circulation in Queenstown in reference to these precautions. The principal one, and to which some credit has been given, but for the accuracy of which we cannot vouch, that at midnight on Monday the Flag Lieutenant of the Frederick William proceeded on board and placed all hands under arms, each man being supplied with ten rounds of ammunition.

The ground for this proceeding is said to have been an extravagant story—that a large body of Fenians were going down the river by steamer, with the object of blowing up the Frederick William and some of the gunboats stationed in the harbor. Rumors of this character have frequently recurred during the past few weeks.

BREECH-LOADERS FOR THE POLICE.

[From the Dublin Freeman, November 28.]

An additional consignment of breech-loading rifles were received yesterday evening for the use of the constabulary. They were received in the course of the day at Pigeon House Fort, whence they were conveyed to the depot, Phœnix Park, under the escort of a large body of mounted constables. Considerable excitement was produced in the city by the appearance of the cavalcade.

TROOPS IN TIPPERARY.

[From the Tipperary Free Press, Nov. 28.]

A company of the sixty-fourth regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Chadds, proceeded per rail from Templemore, on Thursday morning last to Cahir.

A NAVAL "SUSPECT."

A despatch from Greenock, of Nov. 21, says an Oban paper states as follows:—"On Wednesday a large steamer lay at Chicken Head Bay, Lewis, and on the Custom House officer wishing to go on board he was peremptorily refused and warned to keep off. As yet no one has been able to find out her character and pretensions. The crew pretended to be ignorant of English.

THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUED IN CORK.

[From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 29.]

It is evident that the excitement caused by recent movements on the part of the Fenian leaders, and by the anticipation of others, is more or less shared in by the authorities. We learn that the Patrick's Hill, and Tuskey street police stations are shortly to be reinforced, and it is in contemplation, we understand, to station a considerable force in the Athenæum during the present emergency. That most unusual event in this city, too, a public review of troops in the local garrison, reinforced by detachments from the surrounding towns—has, we believe, been determined on, and will come off within a few days. The force to assemble will be about 1500 infantry and the Twelfth Lancers, with whatever artillery is stationed here or in adjoining towns. We presume notification of this event will be given before it comes off. For the past few weeks the city has been inundated with rumors, some of the wildest description, as to the movements on the part of the authorities in anticipation of a Fenian outbreak, nearly all of which are, of course, groundless. The facts mentioned above, however, we learn on good authority.

For four or five years the colony of New Zealand had a native war upon its hands which ten thousand British troops could not bring to a close. The colonists took the matter up, and in a short time "conquered a peace." This war, however, scarcely produced any effect upon the progress of the colony, for its population during the last four years has increased ninety per cent. It has doubled the number of its sheep, added fifty per cent. to the number of cattle, has trebled the quantity of enclosed lands reclaimed from the wilderness. It has doubled its imports from the mother country, and is, without question, one of the most flourishing colonies owing allegiance to the British Crown.

MAXIMILIAN'S PROCLAMATION.

THE EMPEROR WILL NOT ABDICATE.

[From the N. Y. Times correspondence, Dec. 13.]

Maximilian has at last shown signs of life by issuing a proclamation which abounds with many high-sounding words, but which he cannot carry into effect, as the principal strongholds of Mexico are nearly all in the possession of the Liberals, and his troops are disheartened from the many defeats they have sustained lately. The vacilating and uncertain course he has pursued since his arrival at Oribaza, where he still remained on the 1st inst., has also had its share in convincing the people that he is by no means so stubborn and persevering as he has been represented. At four in the morning, on the 1st inst., the day after the conference between Maximilian and the members of his cabinet at Oritaza, the inhabitants of Vera Cruz were aroused from their