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OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM

Has now some very powerful enemies. Their hostility is unslumbering. They are determined to effect its total subversion. Every means will be used to accomplish this end. The press has already attacked it with considerable violence and great pertinacity. There is every appearance that what is called the 'school question' will, before very long, be agitated through the length and breadth of the land. It will be made the test question at the hustings. It will be left to the people themselves whether they will retain the present system or replace it by another. It becomes them then to be on the alert. They should think the matter well over, that they may be prepared when the time comes to act with decision. The present system has now been in operation for more than sixteen years. The people have had ample time and opportunity for observation. They can now see pretty well what are its advantages and what are its disadvantages. Every one among us who has arrived at middle age, has a lively recollection of the state of education in the country previous to the establishment of the present system of free schools. The extreme difficulty of getting up and sustaining a school in even the most wealthy settlements—the impossibility of supporting a Teacher in poor and newly settled places—the long intervals which were suffered to elapse between the departure of one Teacher and the engagement of another, and the unequal manner in which the burden of maintaining the school was apportioned, are things fresh in the memory of many in the community. It must be admitted that the voluntary principle, as applied to Education, has proved on this Island—as it has proved in every other country—a failure. In no country under the sun has the people been generally educated by voluntary effort. Public education has become a necessity. A free people—a people who have been invested with political power—must acquire knowledge in order that they may make an intelligent use of that power. The State, if it grants privileges, must see to it that those privileges are not abused.

But if Education must be public, what is to be the nature of that Education? Here we meet with the great difficulty that stands in the way of national education. If the youth of the country must be religiously educated, your national education is radically defective, if it be not a religious education. This is the cry which the State Educationist hears from men of different and opposing creeds. We will suppose him to reply, "granted that State Education shall be religious, whose particular religion shall be taught in the public schools? If one man has a right to have the tenets of his religion taught at the public expense, every other man in the country has the same right. We must either set up schools for all your religions, or exclude denominational teaching altogether from our common schools. It will be found impossible to adopt the former alternative, therefore we must accept the latter, or give up the idea of state teaching altogether. No man will willingly support what he believes to be a religious error. It is not fair to ask him to do so; and no man on this side of the Atlantic will patiently submit to being compelled to support and propagate a creed hostile to the one which he honestly believes to be true. The people will bear in mind that their choice will be between the present system of denominational common schools or no common schools at all. Separate schools can never be established on this Island. The moment the State interferes with the religious belief of the people, that moment an element of disorder is introduced into our Legislature which can produce no other than the most deplorable results. Let those who have the good of their country at heart—their creed what it may—use their utmost influence to keep the religious element out of our political questions. In no other way can peace and harmony be preserved in this community. The State is a temporal institution, let it therefore busy itself with men's temporal affairs, and leave the direction of the spiritual interests of the people to those who have been specially set apart to look after them. Their attempts to blend the spiritual with the temporal—the secular with the sacred—has ever been found to be followed by the most disastrous results to both. Let us of this Island steer clear of the rock on which so many have been shipwrecked.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

A good deal has been said in the City papers about letting out the whole of the public printing by Tender. It is said that a considerable sum is annually lost to the country by the present system. The Queen's Printer, for the time being, enjoys a monopoly, and like all monopolists he, no doubt, abuses his privileges. He would hardly be human if he did not do so. In private business men take advantage of competition among tradesmen. It would never do to be bound to give one's work to a single mechanic for a term of years with few or no restrictions as to price. Such mechanics would be very apt to get saucy, and if he had an easy man to deal with, would do his best to make all he could out of him, while his term lasted. We don't see why the public should not buy their printing in the cheapest market, as well as their coals. Printing is as purely mechanical a process as making shoes; and it is quite as sensible to have a Queen's shoemaker as a Queen's printer. Besides, we who live outside the charmed circle of the city are put to a good deal of inconvenience by this Queen's printing arrangement. If, for instance, the Government advertising of the County were put

to tender, as it ought to be, one of the local papers would be likely to get the contract, and the public would be better accommodated every way than it is now. The notion of having the most important advertising in the County principally confined to a little sheet which very few people take, and still fewer read, seems to us an absurdity. The public advertising should receive as wide a circulation as the press of the Island could give it; and it should be done as cheaply as possible. Both these ends would be accomplished by letting the public printing of all kinds out to tender.

It may be said that the Government needs an organ to defend it when it is attacked, and to blow its trumpet when it does well; and that the office of Queen's printer is a contrivance specially invented to do this sort of work. All that we have to say in reply is, that though not very old, we have lived to see Queen's printers who managed to pocket their pay without performing either of these duties expected of them. A thoroughly independent press would be of more real service to a good Government, than a largely subsidized one; and no amount of paid support can be of any material advantage to an administration in which the people have lost confidence.

HON. GEORGE COLES.

It was with heartfelt sorrow that we read in the New Brunswick papers that the state of the hon. George Coles' mind is such that it has been found necessary to remove him to the Lunatic Asylum in Saint John. The following truthful remarks, respecting his public career, we copy from the last *Islander*. They do credit alike to the heart and head of the writer:—

"The condition of the Hon. George Coles, Colonial Secretary of this Island, is such, that he is quite incapable of attending to any business, and we regret to learn that his 'malady' is one which leaves but little hope of his recovery. The Hon. gentleman and his family have the sympathies of the whole community. The case of Mr. Coles is a very sad one. A strong man has been stricken down at an age when the intellectual powers are generally mature. No one who has watched the career of the Liberal Chief, and recalls the young man who, nearly thirty years ago, lacking the advantages of education, offered as a candidate for a seat in the Assembly; and, by force of his own genius, energy, and perseverance, surmounted every difficulty, and became the most influential man on the Island, could look upon Mr. Coles of 1869, as he sat—silent and inactive—in the House of Assembly, and not muse upon the uncertainty and instability of mundane affairs. The pitiable proceedings which characterized the formation of the Government in 1867, took very plainly that the strong will which had hitherto led his party was giving way. From that time to the present disease has been making steady progress, and, for more than a year, Mr. Coles has been absolutely unfit for the transaction of any business requiring the least mental effort. With the unfortunate gentleman—the subject of these remarks—we have had many and bitter quarrels; but now all is over, and we desire to remember only his good qualities and those beneficent measures which he was instrumental in carrying through the Legislature. Political services are proverbially required by ingratitude, but dead indeed to every generous feeling must be the people of Prince Edward Island if they do not long cherish with affectionate remembrance the memory of George Coles."

SUPREME COURT.

The June term of the Supreme Court for this County, was a very short one for this year. It opened on the 8th and closed on the 10th. There were not many cases. We wonder some times, when in the Court, that men come there with such frivolous cases and appeals. It would be far better for them, and more to their credit, if they would settle their petty cases by calling together two or three of their neighbors, submit it to them, and abide by their decision. The following list of the causes docketed for trial we copy from the *Progress*:—

- 1. Cogswell vs. Robertson—Mr. Davies for plaintiff; Mr. Hodgson for defendant. Confessed.
2. McNeill vs. McPhee—Mr. Kelly for plaintiff; Mr. C. Palmer for defendant. Verdict for defendant.
3. Gavin vs. Ashley—Mr. Kelly for plaintiff; Mr. McLeod for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff.
4. Hunt vs. Kinley—Mr. Hodgson for plaintiff; Mr. C. Palmer for defendant. Verdict for defendant.
5. Thomson vs. Taylor—Mr. Hodgson for plaintiff; Mr. C. Palmer for defendant. Settled.
These, with two summary suits and twenty-two appeals, composed the docket on the civil side. There was but one indictment—that for an assault on a constable, &c.—which, being confessed, the Court imposed a nominal fine on the traverser.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference meets in Charlottetown to-day. A number of the Ministers were passengers on the Steamer yesterday. On Sunday next the services in the Wesleyan Church, in the City, will be conducted as follows:—
6 A. M. Rev. A. E. LePage.
10 1/2 A. M. Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe.
3 P. M. Sabbath School Service.
6 P. M. Rev. J. Naraway.
The Rev. H. Daniel, will preach in St. James' Church at 11 A. M., and Rev. C. Stewart at 6 P. M.
The Rev. A. W. Nicolson, will preach in the Queen's Square Presbyterian Church at 11 A. M., and Rev. P. Prestwood at 6 P. M.

We learn that the Government expected to receive a despatch by the Mail last night, informing them whether or not Sir Robert Hodgson would be appointed as Governor. If he should receive the appointment, then we will no doubt have Messrs. Hensley and Palmer on the Bench. If he does not, then it is said that Mr. Hensley will at once be appointed assistant Judge.

We hear that a gentleman in Charlottetown received a despatch, on Tuesday last, informing him that the Dominion Government had passed a resolution giving a Committee unlimited power to deal with this Island, for our admission into the Confederation.

The Rev. Thomas Duncan, from Charlottetown, will preach in the Summerside Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, at the usual hour.
The Brig. Golden Horn, sailed from Cascoque on the 5th inst., with 15,620 bush. Oats and 923 pieces Deal.—by J. Leffroy, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—
In your issue of April 22nd, you are favoured with an elaborate and vindictive article, from Daniel Archibald, culled, and addressed to the editor of the *Presbyterian*, and which is, as he says, an "answer to grave charges against a certain bookseller by a Layman and others." This celebrated production of Mr. Archibald's, it appears, was dressed for the *Presbyterian*, but its habiliments were so unique that he got it remodelled and dressed in a different vest before he ventured to again hazard its appearance before the public in your *Journal*. As the "others" alluded to by Mr. Archibald, have, with all honesty and candor, answered his tawdry and insolent letters, I also feel that it is a duty demanded of me by the public to make a few remarks through your columns, respecting my letter which appeared in the *Presbyterian* of December 30th.

My letter did, it is true, contain serious charges against a "certain bookseller," but I positively deny that I have "audaciously slandered" Daniel Archibald. A slanderer is one who utters false and malicious reports against another; and I now being in possession of "ample evidence well sifted"—distinctly tell Dimock Archibald that every charge therein brought against a "certain bookseller" is truthful, in which case he is the slanderer, not I. Mark, reader, I have not said, neither do I now say, that Dimock Archibald is the collector of a procuress. The daughter of a well known merchant was missed from her home, and a search resulted in her being found in Mollie's bagnio. As the father is desirous of keeping the matter from becoming public, for the sake of his young and beautiful daughter, the matter will be hushed up, and Mollie may escape merited punishment.

From *Scottish American Journal*, June 12.

The election in Washington, on Monday last, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. Although every precaution had been taken to preserve peace at the polls there were several serious disturbances. The latest dispatches say that the action of the negroes in preventing several of their own race from voting the Democratic ticket, and thereby at one time nearly inciting a riot, which was only suppressed after killing one negro and wounding several others, is severely condemned by the Republicans and Democrats alike.

The Republicans have elected their entire city ticket, including the Collector, Register, and Surveyor, by a large majority, probably near 5,000. Nine colored men are elected, namely, the Register, one Alderman, and seven members of the Common Council, so that the negro race have obtained control of the local government of Washington.

The news from Cuba continues to be untrustworthy. It is said that a party of filibusters were surprised in the Bay of Nipe, about May 11th, and were dispersed by one of the Spanish military columns. Three or four of the invaders, designated as foreigners, the only prisoners taken, were summarily shot. It is added that the cargo of the vessel in which the filibusters landed fell into the hands of the Spaniards. It consisted of twelve pieces of artillery, 150,000 cartridges, with other ammunition, and a large number of barrels of hard bread and potatoes. The dispatches from the interior of the island are a mass of reports of petty disturbances and skirmishes, and of murders.

The Newfoundland delegates have come to terms with the Dominion Government as to the considerations to be received by Newfoundland on entering the union. The terms will be submitted to the people of Newfoundland at the time of the general election next fall, and on the assembling of the Legislature in January the question will have to be confirmed.

Canadian enterprise in the matter of railways and telegraph is beginning to excite the admiration of our neighbours. They have discovered that a railway to the Pacific, wholly through British territory, would make the journey to Japan 800 miles shorter than by the Pacific line recently finished.

This is a difference of some consequence. As for the proposed cable telegraph by way of Iceland, it will be much shorter than the line to New York. So that in respect to both telegraph and railway building we have greatly the advantage as regards distance.

The New York *Democrat* says: Imperiousness is advocated quietly but seriously by a large party, and there are none giving it so much encouragement as the present administration. The earnest and persistent opposition of the people only will prevent its establishment in the place of the present Government.

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME."—The simple paths of this melody touch every heart. It is whistled, sung, and played on instruments everywhere; and next to it, as a benefactor is Grace's Salve, which is so well calculated to relieve suffering. It is to be found in the homes of all who prepare against accident.

Very Latest Telegrams.

- London, June 11.
The Colliery disaster in Wales proves less serious than at first stated. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far and it was thought that the total number of killed would not exceed 75.
Steamship *Great Eastern* has gone to Portland, England, for supply of coal, and will leave that port to-morrow for Brest, whence she will soon proceed to lay the cable to the United States. A great banquet was given on board last evening at Brest to celebrate the successful landing of the French Cable.
Despatches from Cork states that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland.
London, June 13.
Large meetings of the opponents of the Irish Church Bill were held on Saturday in Manchester, Munster, and Liverpool.
The *Times* says the House of Lords must abandon its position on the bill.
Paris, June 16.
The political excitement reached its height in Paris on Friday, and on Saturday tranquility was nearly restored. The troops prevented any excesses, but were obliged to make numerous arrests.
Paris, June 14.
A Paris despatch says that a large number of secret documents having reference to the late disturbances have been discovered, and seized by the authorities.
It is asserted that these papers prove the movements was agitated by hired agents.
The Viceroy of Egypt is in Paris.
Madrid, June 14.
The Duke of Montpensier has arrived at Spain, and his claims to the Crown were vigorously urged in the Cortes on Saturday.
A great Republican demonstration was made at Cordova on Friday, but it was broken up by the Military.
Berlin, June 14.
The King of Hanover and Count Bismarck are travelling in Hanover.
New York, June 14.
Gold 129 1/8.

sublime. He had risen in an instant, but without sound, and placed himself close under the unwatched spot—the window; every hair in his body appeared alive with excitement; his eyes grew bloodshot, and wore an expression of contracted fury; but his teeth remained, as yet, in their sheaths, except their white points, which shewed under the wrinkled upper lip.

(Conclusion in our next.)

News Summary.

At an early hour this morning, John Tobin, Esq., late member for this city, was found dead in his garden. This unexpected and most melancholy event has cast a gloom over the whole community. Few men among us have, for some years past, taken a larger share in public affairs, and manifested greater interest in the progress and social well-being of the people of the County of Halifax and the Province generally. A self-made man, active, shrewd, and intelligent, he has long taken rank not only as one of our wealthiest and most respected merchants, but was looked up to as one of the leading public men of Nova Scotia.

With some peculiarities of disposition, his general character was that of a kind-hearted, frank, simple, and unaffected gentleman. He has been taken away in the autumn of his life, and all appearances in the full vigor of manhood. His death is felt as a sudden and terrible bereavement by a wide circle of friends, and by the community at large. The ways of Providence are inscrutable—and all that we poor, frail mortals can do, is to bow in reverent submission to his will. We sympathize deeply with the bereaved family in their great affliction; but it may, perhaps, afford them some comfort in their sorrow, that every member of this community who have met appears to feel the death of Mr. Tobin as an individual and public loss.—*Halifax Express*.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—Archbishop Leahy has issued a long and eloquent pastoral on the outrages in Tipperary. He expresses his horror of the crime, exhorts the people to forbearance, and laments that a few desperadoes, acting singly and without accomplices, should tarnish the fame of gallant Tipperary. He attributes the antipathy of tenant against landlord to the too long protracted settlement of the land question. He emphatically denies the existence of an agrarian conspiracy, and says it could not exist without the knowledge of the Catholic clergy, and they have no knowledge of any such thing. The non-detection of crimes proves there is no conspiracy. It is all a myth. He denies that promises of any change in the land laws by Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright have had anything to do with the murders. Such as may be accounted agrarian he ascribes partly to the unhappy relations between landlords and tenants, partly to the traditions of intestine warfare between the two classes, and the late unusual outbreaks of murders to the affair at Ballycoy. He thinks the expectations of a settlement, so far from increasing, would diminish them. He bids the tenant to look for hope to the Imperial Legislature, and points out the danger of the people of England being disgusted and estranged by these outrages.

It is one of the singular facts of the situation, says the *Portland Argus*, that while we are ready to quarrel with England for her course towards us during the late war, we have nothing but pleasant smiles and courtesies for France, whose ruler was really more hostile to us than was the British Government. He desired to recognize the Confederates as an independent people and proposed to England to unite with him in so doing, but the proposition was rejected. He saw that the success of our government in putting down the rebellion would defeat his enterprise of an empire in Mexico, and hence desired to compass our defeat, in which England refused to aid him. This refusal thwarted his contemplated purpose, and now he is treated as a friend, while England is held up as our worst enemy. Such are diplomatic inconsistencies.

LATE FROM CUBA.—A Havana despatch of the 31st of May, from the New York press says the troops are in active pursuit of the filibusters who landed in the Bay of Nipe, and have captured three of their cannon, and killed Manuel Quarrez, the commander of the rebellion. A heavy engagement has taken place at Puerto Padre. The insurgents are massing their forces in the vicinity of Las Tunas. A skirmish is reported near Cienfuegos between the regulars and insurgents. Capt. Gen. Dulce's order sending a number of political prisoners to Spain has been revoked.

A despatch from Vienna of May 1st, says—It is said that Ismail Pasha's tour which will extend throughout Europe, is for the purpose of determining the question whether the Suez Canal is to be considered a subject for the neutrality of all nations, and for all time.

A despatch from Worms of the 31st May says that the Protestant Congress which assembled there on that day was attended by 20,000 persons, including representatives from all the States of Germany. The Congress, by a unanimous vote, resolved against the Papal exhortation to return to the Catholic Church, and in condemnation of the Encyclical letter and Syllabus. The idea of the formation of a United German Church was mooted.

A German element must be progressing in the Southern States. A new paper, printed in the German language, and called the *Patriot*, has been started in Richmond. It proposes to be an industrial and political organ.

Burglars are committing depredations, in St. John, N. B.

A gentleman recently returned from Boston informed us that he found numbers of Nova Scotians who had gone thither "better their condition," were doing so by walking about the streets, not being able to find that employment which they left at home.—*Hal. Ex.*

Wise Mex.—A good many mechanics who thought to better themselves by going west have, after a visit of Chicago, returned to the Province with a determination to stick to it in future. They report that times are very dull in that section, and large numbers of young men are glad to get an opportunity of working for their board. In this Province the reverse is the case, and here no mechanic who is willing to work need be out of employment.—*St. John Telegraph*.

SHIPBUILDING AT QUEBEC.—We learn from a private source that the Ships built and launched at Quebec up to the present date this year show an aggregate of 22,500 tons. The prospects for the year are not promising.

At a recent Sabbath School Concert in a suburban church, the ordinance of baptism was administered. The clergyman in charge expressed gratification that the occasion offered him so good an opportunity to explain to the children the nature of the

young men, and, perhaps, to females. When he does so, we may have something to say about their moral tendency. Meantime we may inform the public that the *Christian Review*—an American Baptist Quarterly of high religious standing—not long since, deeming this subject of vending certain medical books of such importance as to write an article thereon, administered a severe and just censure upon the writers, publishers, as well as vendors of such books. W. W. Hall, M.D., of New York, a true christian and doctor of high standing, warns, in his *Journal of Health*, his readers against a certain class of medical books as most pernicious in their tendency, but which, perhaps, are hawked through our country as standard works. This whole subject calls for fearless discussion—it should be probed to the bottom. The claims of humanity, the health of our youth, the tears of broken hearted parents, the claims of religion, demand it. We warn parents not to buy every book which may be presented as a good medical book, and to see to it that their sons and daughters are not imposed upon by fair words when they are invited to purchase medical works.

EDITORS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN.

June 15, 1869.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

MR. EDITOR.—
As through your *Journal* I have given notice of such lectures by Mr. Barratt, in the employment of the Temperance Convention, I now adopt the same medium to convey a respectful request to those Temperance organizations in the Western part of the Island, which have not yet contributed fully to the Agency Fund, to do so without delay. Mr. B. is about closing his term of service, and should be fully paid at the close of this month. The Committee has not been supplied with the means of doing this. I trust the friends of Temperance will not allow a stain of this kind to be made, much less remain, on their fair banner. Contributions should be sent to J. W. Morrison, Esq., Charlottetown.
Yours truly,
ROBERT LAIRD.
Princetown, June 11, 1869.

Local, &c.

SOME of our subscribers complain because we do not publish the shipping list and exports from this port. The fault is not ours. We applied at the Custom House for both some time since, and we were told by the obliging deputy that they were not worth publishing, being so few. We believe it is very important that the names of the vessels arriving and clearing from this and other ports in the County should be published and the exports given, and we will feel obliged to any person who will furnish us with them.

THE Steamer *Merrill*, from Montreal, called at this port on Saturday last, and discharged a quantity of flour and merchandise.

THE showers of rain on Saturday and Tuesday last, has made the grass and crops look beautiful.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Benjamin Darby, late Teacher at St. Eleanor's, has been appointed to take charge of the Summerside Grammar School. Mr. Darby is quite a young man and has not had a very long experience, still we think that he is well qualified to discharge the duties that will devolve upon him. The school was re-opened yesterday.

WE believe that the Contract for the conveyance of the Mails across the Straits of Northumberland has expired. For several years past this arduous service has been discharged by Messrs. Irving, Mutart, and Clarke, we believe, to the satisfaction alike of the public and of the Government, and we hope to hear that the Postmaster General has recommended to the Executive the desirability of renewing their Contract. The price, per trip, paid by the Government, is barely adequate to the toil and risk endured; and we are, we believe, quite justified in stating that men as competent as the present contractors—if to be found—would undertake to perform the same service for a lower sum than has been paid for some years past. The winter mail service is one which should be given to the most competent men to be found, who should be paid a fair remuneration for their services, and not let by tender to inexperienced persons who may offer to do it for an inadequate sum.—*Islander*.

THE Anniversary of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S., was held on the 3d inst. We observe that Mr. Neil Macleod, of Uigg, delivered an oration on "The Times we live in," and that he received the first honour certificate in Classics, Philosophy, and Astronomy. He also has conferred upon him the degree of A. B., and carried off a scholarship prize. The Monthly Essay prize (\$25), was received by Mr. William H. Warren, of North River in this Island.—*Pat*.

A gentleman resident in Charlottetown informed us this week that he saw a letter recently dated at San Francisco, which reached here in eleven days, via the Pacific Railroad. The writer of the letter was receiving \$45 a month and found, his employer sowed this spring 200 bushels of wheat, while some of his neighbors had sowed 400 bushels. Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, Mr. James Murphy, who lived for several years at Southampton, went from New York to California in 7 days and 22 hours.—*Pat*.

THE Brig *Arabian*, Salmond, from London, arrived on Saturday evening last after an unusually long passage of 26 days. The *Arabian* is owned by Robert Longworth Esq., and brought out Tea and London goods for the City trade.—*Pat*.

THE City Fathers have imported a superior fire-bell, which has been placed in the cupola of the City Hall. We trust it will be a long time before it will be called into practical use.—*Herald*.

THE Steamer *Oriental*, which takes the place of the *Albion* for a week or two, arrived here yesterday morning with 814 lbs. flour, and a lot of merchandise.—*Pat*.

WE copy the following extract from a letter in the *St. John News* of the 15th inst., written by its Ottawa correspondent:—

"The beautiful Island, for a more lovely place as you come in from the dark scenery to be seen, will soon, there is little doubt, be admitted also. What has been the secret history of the negotiations it is not easy to discover just yet, although I believe I have a pretty fair idea of the manner in which they have been carried on. It would be a great pity to see the people of the Island hanging out in solitude when all the rest had become joined together. The great difficulty always was the land question in the Island, and that settled the rest becomes easy. There is no doubt whatever that there will be no reason for the Islanders to find fault, and it is said that they are anxious to come in now when they can make a favor of it, and get good terms, rather than permit the rest to become made a favor to let them in. It might be made a favor to let them in, but only on terms which would find not quite so agreeable as they are likely to get now."

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Applicants for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Conditions* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted that it is true.