

not do without means, and they have not accumulated during the season in sufficient amount to enable us to meet current expenses and liabilities. How then are we to proceed in this case? We have ever had an aversion to suing, and in consequence have suffered wrong and much loss.

"All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy," so runs the old adage, the truth of which no person will deny, no more than they will the remark of an old school-master—"that there was nothing like the rod to make boys smart."

What are we to do? Money we want, and money we must have. A tithe of what is due us would relieve our minds considerably. We know the times are hard, that money is scarce; but it would seem they are always hard with some folks, if we are to judge them by the reluctant way in which they have met our demands.

Another paragraph from the same journal will suit the meridian of Charlottetown quite as well as that of Miramichi: OUR NEIGHBOURS.—The following is worth reading—it is a piece of bitter satire, and it is to be regretted that there is too much truth in it.

Our neighbours.—The following is worth reading—it is a piece of bitter satire, and it is to be regretted that there is too much truth in it. Now, we do not wish our readers to fancy that we believe, or think any of them to possess the weakness, peculiarity, or fault hit off by the writer—no, no, we merely insert it to let them see the advice which Editors in other quarters find it necessary to give their subscribers:— "Keep your eyes on your neighbours; take care of them; don't let them stir without watching—they may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not; perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore don't relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September has reached us with its accustomed punctuality. We have so many times expressed our opinions on the merits of this Periodical that we deem it unnecessary to repeat them. We see no reason to lessen the high estimate we have formed of its excellence as a literary production. In short, every succeeding No. seems to be a richer depository of intellectual wealth than its predecessor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications received since our last will receive insertion as soon as space will permit.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—On Thursday last the First Volunteer Guards of this city took a pleasure trip to Pictou in the steamer Westmorland, and returned on Friday morning. As the steamer passed up the beautiful harbor of Pictou, the Guards were greeted by the firing of a salute from the battery by the Pictou Volunteer Artillery Company, to which they responded. On landing, the Guards were joined and accompanied by their Artillery friends (amidst a large concourse of the citizens, who thronged the wharf), as they marched onward through the principal streets of the town, until the word "Halt!" was given by Capt. Rankin in front of the Albion Hotel, where a sumptuous repast was cheerfully provided by the Pictou Company for their friends from Charlottetown. After the refreshments, toasting and cheering followed, in which all heartily indulged. The evening was spent very agreeably by some at the Bazaar, which was opened at the time, and at which were to be seen a display of the beauty, fashions, and manufacture of the Pictouians, in all of which they can compare favorably with any of their Colonial friends.

The very hearty and cordial welcome which Capt. Rankin's Company received from the Pictou Artillery Company, under the command of Capt. Murdoch, cannot be too deeply appreciated. It was, indeed, a reception of the most social and agreeable character, in which the citizens generally seemed to participate.—P. Journal.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS. THE PACIFICATION OF GWALIOR.—CAPTURE OF REBEL LEADERS.—MUTINIES IN LOWER BENGA.—We have received our files of India and China papers by the Calcutta mail via Trieste. The dates from Calcutta are to the 4th July, and from Hong-Kong to the 23d June. The Calcutta Englishman of the 3d July says:—

"The subjugation of Gwalior and the reinstating of Rao Scindia in his paternal dominions, is of much greater importance than at first sight would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly foreseen. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Mahratta country, and, therefore, if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in possession of the enemy, it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what is reported, all the elements for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot conveniently be spared. Important as the recapture of Gwalior is, it nevertheless has not been a death blow to the hopes of the rebels, for, we regret to say, that a great number have also on this occasion made their escape. The fugitives appear to have taken their course towards Hindoon, and an opinion may easily be formed of the extent of disaffection of the people of the Upper Provinces, from the fact that, on the 26th, or within one week after the fall of Gwalior, the number of the rebels with camp followers was not less than 15,000, and apparently well provided with ammunition. Their future movements seem to be still undecided, but will probably be directed either towards Bhurtpore or Jyepore; but it is to be hoped that both places will be able to hold out until a sufficient force can be collected to oppose them. The worst in this matter is, that so many innocent people must suffer, for the course of the rebels is always marked by ruthless plunder and extortion, friend and foe being treated alike. Any how, these rebels must be hunted down, for if allowed to hold together until after the rains, their numbers will swell to a formidable extent."

The Rajah of Mysore, who almost in the beginning of the outbreak took up a hostile position towards us, has voluntarily surrendered, but we have not heard whether it is intended to bring him to trial. In Dholepur, one of the Rajpootana States, Amerechund Bado, treasurer to the Rajah of Gwalior, who in the late affray joined the rebels, has been captured. In the Nagpore territories the Zemindar of Aberees has succeeded in making a prisoner of Vakut Rao, one of the rebels in the Chunderees district, who has used every means in his power to aid the rebels, and thus the traitors are gradually falling into our power. The most surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding the most decided proofs the rebels have of the hopelessness of their cause, there should be still individuals ready to embrace their cause. At Cawnpore, the Kotwal of the city, an intelligent and active Eurasian, apprehended a commissariat Gomashta in the act of enlisting badmashes for the rebel leaders. About 40 already entertained by him have been apprehended, and they are to be tried by a court martial, which it is hoped will make short work of them. This is only another instance of the folly of placing any faith in native employes.

The rebels are causing considerable trouble in Lower Bengal. In Buxar cutting down the jungle had ceased, and the rebels were said to have left it, and Colonel Douglas with his force therefore proceeded to Benares. He had, however, hardly advanced a few miles when he was called back again to Buxar, as the dispersed rebels took immediate advantage and re-occupied the jungle. Another body of mutineers attacked Gyah, and the European residents had to retreat into the entrenchments. After plundering the Bazaar, they released 150 prisoners, who were being removed to a place of greater safety under a guard of Nujeebs. The guard fraternized with the rebels, and then proceeded to the Gyah jail, where they opened the prison gates to all the inmates, who at once were let loose upon the country. The rebels have marked their course by committing the most frightful mutilations or slaying every native who serves Government. Apprehensions were entertained even at Patna, and additional troops have been despatched hence for the protection of the district. The state of these provinces may be imagined from the fact, that ladies are not permitted to travel beyond Benares, though the real danger appears to be rather lower down, near the Grand Trunk Road.

Tantia Topce, and the Nawab of Banda are still at large, and beating up for followers, and the whereabouts of that monster, the Nena, is enveloped in perfect mystery. The reward of £10,000 offered for his capture, dead or alive, has yet produced no result.

The periodical rains have at last set in, and somewhat relieved us of the extreme heat. To the agriculturist they have been an inestimable blessing, for the country was laboring under heavy drought. The accounts from all districts in Lower Bengal are satisfactory, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN SIR H. ROSE AND TANTIA TOPCE.—Tuesday night's Gazette is filled with official accounts of engagements in India with which the public are familiar. The most interesting is the despatch of Sir H. Rose, explaining a general action with the so-called army of the Peishwa, which attempted to relieve Jhansi while he was besieging it. He gained a complete victory over him, pursuing him two miles beyond the river Betwa, taking 18 guns, of which one was an eighteen pounder, one an eight-inch mortar, two twelve-pounders, and two English nine-pounders, and killing upwards of 1,500 rebels. Sir H. Rose writes:—"Both ourselves and the enemy slept on our arms opposite each other. A little after midnight one of the Hyderabad cavalry left at the lower, the Kolwar ford, came in as hard as he could, and reported that the enemy were crossing in great numbers. I thought it probable that they would make this move, of which the object was to turn my left flank, and force their way along the Burragong-road, through Major Scudamore's Fying camp, into Jhansi. I had, therefore, ordered the outpost at the Kolwar ford to watch it with the utmost vigilance. I detached Brigadier Stuart at once with the first brigade along the Burragong-road to the village of the same name, about eight miles from Jhansi, close to the river Betwa, from whence he could oppose and outflank the enemy, who had crossed by the ford above Burragong. The best way with Indians, for making up for numerical inferiority, is a determined attack on their weak point. I had, therefore, intended to commence the attack at daylight, advance in line, pour into the rebels the fire of all my guns, and then double up their left flank. But the enemy, before daybreak, covered by a crowd of skirmishers, advanced against me. My pickets and videttes retired steadily, closing to each flank, in order that I might open upon them the fire of my guns, and then turn his left flank on my right. Before my line was uncovered, the enemy took ground to his right. I conferred, to prevent his outflanking my left, but very cautiously, lest he should draw me away too much to the left, and then fall on my right flank. This was probably his intention, for a body of horse was seen towards my right. I halted and fronted: the enemy did the same, and instantly opened a very heavy artillery, musket, and matchlock fire on my line from the whole of his front, to which my batteries answered steadily. The enemy had taken up an excellent position, a little in rear of a rising ground, which made it difficult to bring an effective fire on him. I ordered my front line of infantry to lie down, the troop of Horse Artillery to take ground diagonally to the right, and enfilade the enemy's left flank. In this movement a round shot broke the wheel of a Horse Artillery gun. Capt. Lightfoot took up an advanced position to his left front, which made the fire of his battery much more efficacious. Whilst the enemy were suffering from the fire of the troop and battery, I directed Captain Prettyjohn, 14th Light Dragoons, to charge with his troop supported by Captain McMahon, 14th Light Dragoons, the enemy's right flank, and I charged myself their left with Capt. Neeley's troop, 14th Light Dragoons, supported by a strong troop of Hyderabad Cavalry. Both attacks succeeded, throwing the whole of the enemy's first line into confusion, and forcing them to retire. We broke through this dense line, which flung itself among the rocks, and, bringing our right shoulders forward, took the front line in reverse and routed it. I believe I may say, that what Captain Neeley's troop did on this occasion was equal to breaking a square of infantry, and the result was most successful, because the charge turned the enemy's position, and decided in a great measure the fate of the day. Severe combats occurred between the pursuing cavalry and the fugitives, who singly, or starting back to back, always took up, like most Indians, the best position the ground admitted, and fought with the desperation which I have described on other occasions. The body wedged themselves so dexterously into the banks of a nullah, that neither musketry nor artillery fire could destroy them. Lieut. Armstrong, of the 31st Bombay European Regiment, coming up with a few skirmishers, dashed at them and bayoneted them all, but not without some loss. This officer is paymaster of the force, but his zeal always leads him into action, where he does good service on those occasions which require bold decision."

CHINA.

The Pekin arrived with the English mails on the 19th. Our dates from the Peiho extend to the 9th inst. No opposition was met by our gunboats on the route to Tientsin from the forts at the mouth of the Peiho. On the 29th ult., both the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, with their suites, took up their quarters in the vicinity of the city. Soon afterwards intimation was received of the appointment of To-ming-ah, a General of the Manchou banner, as Special High Commissioner. On Saturday, the 6th, the Earl of Elgin had his first interview with his Excellency—the Baron Gros meeting him in similar state the day following. It is presumed that the business of these meetings was entirely formal, and, falling prompt compliance with our demands, the Ambassadors are prepared to declare war. Without such declaration of war we see no feasible means of bringing matters to a proper footing.

Junks were allowed to leave the river without hindrance. None appear to have entered since the 20th, the day on which the forts were taken. Provisions were abundantly supplied. The Chinese tracked the boats of the expedition up the river where it was shallow.

The details of the capture of the forts at Taku have already been published. These fortifications were admirably situated to command the passage, their guns and ammunition were abundant and effective, all that was wanted, as usual in China, were skill and courage. The loss of life among the defenders was probably under 300 killed outright, whose bodies were found in the forts; the wounded were carried off. The officers stood with their men in many cases, one or two were found dead, killed by their own hands, and the people report that Tah, the Manchou Commander-in-Chief, was drawn out of the water where he had attempted suicide. Some heavy floods in the interior of Chekiang have had the effect of checking the advance of the rebels, whose proximity to Ningpo was mentioned in our last.

At Macao a fearful epidemic, resembling cholera morbus, has been imported from Singapore, and fears are entertained of its reaching Hong-kong.

The Hesper has on board 79 guns weighing 141 tons, all of brass except one iron English 32 pounder. Twenty of them are of immense size, weighing about 6 tons each, 11 to 12 feet long, and of 10-inch bore, beautifully cast, perfectly smooth, with ornamental work at the breach like chasing; the remainder are field-pieces of 4 cwt. to 6 cwt. each.

DR. STONE'S LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

We extract from a late New-Brunswick paper the following notice of Dr. Stone's lectures on the very interesting science of Electro-Biology. This is only one of many of a similar character which has fallen under our notice since the learned Doctor has commenced his lectures and experiments in the lower Provinces. He has acquired considerable popularity in a very short time; and our citizens will be pleased to learn that he is here to speak for himself, which he will do to-morrow (Tuesday) evening; and we have no doubt that they will readily endorse the opinion of their neighbours in the adjoining Provinces, with respect to the merits of this gentleman.

"We attended the Institute last evening with the full intention of enjoying the hearty laugh which those who have seen Dr. Stone's experiments were said never to fail in enjoying, but we expected nothing more; at the utmost we expected only to have a little interest awakened or a little curiosity excited. We were entirely incredulous in all matters relating to the alleged mesmeric state or anything in the nature of mesmerism. But how are we to disbelieve the evidence of our own eyes and our own knowledge of the characters of those persons who were experimented upon on the platform? The results of Dr. Stone's experiments are truly marvellous, and we are no longer surprised that he succeeded in drawing immense audiences in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Dublin, or that the Doctor is disappointed in St. John by a thin attendance. He lectures again this evening.

Dr. Stone enters briefly and popularly on the subject of Volition, without going deeply into metaphysics, and explains the effect of the will on one's own muscular action, and, in his own science, the effect of the will of one on the will of another. He then selects from any strangers who will go on the platform, several (he took fifteen last night) whom he considers the best subjects for his experiments. He then compels them to close their eyes in spite of their utmost efforts to open them. He makes them imagine themselves in all sorts of situations, in all sorts of climates, cold and hungry, or surrounded by luxuries of all sorts. The excitement and energy which the subjects put into their work, as for instance when digging gold, the heariness with which they stand their feet and bat their hands when gold, the vigor with which one gentleman ran in his hands of his own fingers which the doctor made him believe were running away from him, all show that if anything else were wanting to prove Dr. Stone's influence, it is certainly not the subject's own credence. All the persons experimented on were well known to some one in the audience, were incapable of deception, and were unknown to Dr. Stone. Besides, if they had been capable of deception or known to the Doctor, no one will persuade us that they would have done what they did, sung, danced, &c., before an audience for the first time in their lives, without the least perceptible token of nervousness or agitation. In fact there is no room to doubt that Dr. Stone exercises a wonderful influence over his subjects, or that he exercises that influence in any other manner than that which he avows. Really, Dr. Stone's evenings at the Institute should be well attended. We say again that his experiments are not only extraordinary, they are marvellous; and we are sure that no person who has seen them would willingly have lost the sight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In case the public might, with Mr. McLaren, think that my communication to the Examiner of the 16th August is a retraction or apology for any part of my letter to Dr. Knox, I beg leave to state to the public, that I do not retract one word of said letter. I merely exonerate, upon his own bare word and responsibility, the church member who was accused by one of his own party champions of aiming a blow at my head with a cudgel.

I perceive a scurrilous letter in the Islander of the 27th August, by some dastardly coward, who, assassin-like, is either ashamed or afraid to appear in his true colors, but prefers to stab his neighbour in the dark. But, Mr. Editor, whether he be Reverend or not Reverend, I shall ferret him out, and give him due castigation. Such falsehoods and misrepresentation as he has published should be exposed.

Yours respectfully,
Roseneath, Aug. 28, 1858. C. STEWART.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Not long ago in royal mood,
The gallant Colonel by the road
Swore that with indignation
He view'd the attempt to rule the land
By monster gatherings' mad command,
And lawless demonstration.

But as a soldier it befits
Unto his chief to pawn his wits,
In due subordination,
The General McKay decreed
The Colonel should the phalanx lead,
The clans of Scotia's nation;

And Sandy, as he onward went,
With cheer the trembling city rent.
To peace the chief admonish'd,
But Sandy stared with great surprise,
And scarcely could believe his eyes,
So much he was astonished;

For lo! the Colonel backward walked,
In Gaelic he so glibly talk'd—
His face to Sandy turning,—
As Sandy's tramp awoke the street,
Protector's call they proudly meet,
Their hearts intensely burning.

But Sandy knew not that the chief,
In former fight, when to relief
Of Dublin or of Belfast
He marched, by stone behind his back
Upon his brain-pain got a crack,
Which to his death-day will last;

And from that hour he made resolve,
Should missiles fly or guns revolve,
His enemy he would face;
And back or forward he can go,
And readily, both to and fro,
Preserve a steady good pace.

Poor Sandy, knew you not in fact
That you and I, with all our tact,
Such motion would detain us;
But he for each course has a face,
And back or forwards holds his pace,
In politics a Janus.

First Telegraph Message, by Atlantic Telegraph, received at Exchange Rooms, Charlottetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 26, 1858.
VALENTIA BAY.—Treaty of Peace with China. England and France indemnified.
The North America, with the Canadian, and the Asia, with direct Boston Mails, leaves Liverpool; and Fulton, Southampton, next Saturday. This day's papers have long and interesting reports about the Atlantic Telegraph Company's Engineers.
INDIA.—Bombay dates to 19th July.
This message probably sent after 2 o'clock, P.M., yesterday, from Valentia, Ireland. Hurray for the Cable.
R. HYNDMAN & CO.

ANOTHER WIRE ORDERED.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field states that there is no doubt that the Cable is an entire success, as great or greater than its most sanguine friends anticipated. By the Persia, on the 15th, he wrote to the Directors to prepare another cable at once, as it is evident that the present one will, in a short time, transmit messages as rapidly as an air line, but will not be sufficient for the business. Until the first of September the line will be closed to all messages excepting those from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Died.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst., after a long and painful illness, borne with a meek and trustful Christian spirit, MARGARET A., wife of Charles Dempsey, Esq., Merchant, of this City, aged 43 years. The deceased was much respected by all who knew her, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. She died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection and a blissful immortality.
"After life's fitful fever she sleeps well,"
Requiescat in pace.

At Halifax, August the 17th, Mr. Owen Kelley, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland, and an old and respectable inhabitant of Halifax, in the 72nd year of his age.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Westmorland from Pictou, Aug. 27.—Messrs P. Hyndman, W. A. DeBelle, D. Conley, C. W. Welsh, T. Crosswell, and G. Micker; Rev. Dr. Heilmuth and Lady; Rev. T. M. Moore, Miss Crage, Per do., from do., 24th—Miss Patterson, Mrs. Barris, Miss Mackinnon, Mrs. Mackenzie; Messrs J. Sutherland, J. C. Read, A. McKenzie, G. Halliday, R. McVickron, Northrop, P. Lussine, J. Douse, A. Stewart, G. R. Holden, M. Hooper, W. Gordon, M. Shea, E. L. Blanchard, R. Crothers, W. Murphy, Angus Macdonald, and another.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.
Aug. 17.—Schr. Angelique, Babin, Sydney; coal. 8.—Sarah Jane, Hingley, Tatnagouche; boards. Odessa, Match, Sydney; coal. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; coal. Mary, Stewart, Salem, U. S.; liquor. 9.—Sovereign, Purdy, Pagswash; limestone. Brig. Henry, Squarebridge, Halifax; goods. Schr. Copy, Clark, Pictou; coal. Conservative, McFadyen, Richibucto; limestone. 10.—Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, N. B.; shingles. 11.—Venus, Beaton, Cape Joan; limestone. Shannon, King, Boston; merchandise. Odell, Jonas, Montreal; flour.
CLEARED.
Aug. 14.—Brig Richmond, Richards, Bristol; timber. 17.—Schr. Ellen, Pentz, Richibucto; bal. Edgmont, Eldridge, Boston; fish, &c. Brig. Atton, Turnbull, Boston; fish, &c. 19.—Schr. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; bal. 20.—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal. 21.—Angelique, Babin, Pictou; bal. Sovereign, Purdy, Pictou; bal. Brig. Henry, Squarebridge, Miramichi; bal. Schr. Shannon, King, Miramichi; goods. 23.—Brig. Milo, McMahon, Liverpool; timber. 24.—Schr. Conservative, McFadyen, Richibucto; bal. Mary, Saville, fishing voyage; stores.

Ship News.

ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM HENCE.
PLYMOUTH, Aug. 5.—Cyrus, English.
QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 13.—Prosperita (3).
BIERDORF, Aug. 6.—Santini.
SAILED.—PILG, Aug. 9.—Garland, —, for Port III.
LOADING.—LIVERPOOL—Aurora and Isabel, for P. E. Island.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, Aug. 13.—Arrived—Sangle, Furnis.
CLEARED, Aug. 10.—Prompt.
Spoken Tuesday the 17th instant, 26 miles S E of the Island of St. Paul's, the ship Queen of the Lakes, from Liverpool to Montreal, out 28 days—all well.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Household Furniture, Glassware, Chinaware, Piano Forte, Music Books, Flowers, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the 21st September, at "GLEN STEWART," the residence of WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., one mile from the Ferry, the remainder of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of— Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Mooren Curtains, Carpets, Stoves, Chests Drawers, Bedsteads, Dressing-Tables, Dressing-Glasses, Wash-stands, Feather Beds, Glassware, China-ware, Plated Ware, Handsome Dinner Services, Dish Covers, Pantryware, Kitchenware, &c.; also, 1 very excellent Piano Forte, Music Stool, Canterbury, Music Pools, 3 years Illustrated News, (bound complete), a choice lot of Geraniums, &c., &c.
TERMS.—£5, three months; £10 and upwards, six months credit.
J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.
August 30, 1858. Mon & Isl

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brig. Henry from Halifax, and for sale cheap for cash, wholesale and retail, Pale and colored BRANDY, Pure Holland GIN, Real Jamaica SPIRITS, Old Scotch WHISKY, 4 Diamond PORT WINE, Superior Golden SERRAGE, A few Baskets CHAMPAGNE, &c. Chests TEA
Aug. 30, 1858. P. G. CLARK, Pavilion Hot-1.

NOW FOR THE REGATTA.

The fast-sailing Yacht 'Hotspur' TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st SEPTEMBER, at 12 o'clock, on POWNAL WHARF, the Fast-sailing Yacht 'HOTSPUR,' with Sails, Masts, Rigging, Anchors and Cable, all complete. The 'HOTSPUR' took several prizes at the Regatta in 1856. August 30. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.

Prince Edward Island Jockey Club.

PATRON—His Excellency SIR DOMINICK DALY, Lieut. Governor. THE ANNUAL RACES will take place, under the management of the Club, on TUESDAY, the 28th SEPTEMBER, 1858. A General Meeting of the Members of the Club will be held at the "Pavilion Hotel," on SATURDAY the 4th of SEPTEMBER, at 7 p. m. A Meeting of the Committee of Management will take place at 8 p. m. the same evening. August 30, 1858.

CALL AND SEE!

Cooking, Franklin, and Air-tight Stoves. 300 OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES on hand, and for sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Pownal Street. Ch. Town, Aug. 30, 1858. THOS. W. DODD.

Boston Packet.

THE fast-sailing Packet Brig. "AFTON," Turnball, master, will leave Boston on the 15th September next. For freight or passage, having good accommodation, please apply to JOHN A. FOWLE & Co., No. 11 Foster's Wharf, Boston. August 30, 1858.

Saint Dunstan's College.

THE Classes at Saint Dunstan's College will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next. Pupils wishing to enter this Institution should do so as early in the collegiate year as possible, as those who may wish to enter after the formation of the classes will be received with great difficulty. August 16, 1858. Isl. 2. A. McDONALD, Rector.

Notice.

THE Mails for Nova Scotia, per Steamer Westmorland, will be made up on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m., instead of at the hour of 5 o'clock, p. m., after which time the Mails will be made up at the usual time of leaving, agreeably to the notice of arrangement made for that purpose, and issued from this Office on the 27th May last. BENJAMIN DAVIES, Postmaster General. General Post Office, 19th August, 1858.