

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

We copy below from the New York Sun a minute account of the great University Boat Race; also statements and opinions from several other sources:—

SCENES ON THE RIVER.

The steamer London Pride was anchored abreast of the Thames Conservatory yacht. The Prince of Wales, it is affirmed, stood upon her deck, surrounded by several members of the royal family. All carried large flags. The umpire's boat was but a few feet distant. Those Hughes, the umpire, was surrounded by a group of distinguished gentlemen, among them Mr. Gladstone, Bulwer Lytton, the Count de Paris, John Stuart Mill, Charles Readie and others. The arrangements being under the directions of the Thames Conservators, that body of gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost to insure "a fair field and no favor" for the two crews. The crews of steamboats on the river were captured with printed instructions forbidding them to come beyond a mark mapped out by buoys across the river, and the river police were active in keeping back and arresting their progress of craft that now and again shot out beyond the prescribed limits. In fact, the arrangements were as perfect as mortal man could make them.

CONDITION OF THE CREWS.

The Harvards remained in their quarters during the greater part of the day. A great many Americans and English gentlemen called upon them, but few were admitted. It was freely asserted that the American crew were overtrained. The condition of Simmons and Loring was the subject of frequent comment. The former was suffering from diarrhea, and the latter was troubled with an angry boil. The American crew, however, were quite confident. Blaikie and Josh Ward wore smiling faces, and occasionally took the long odds offered on the English crew. Kelley was cool and calculating, and said but little of the members of the American Squadron appeared dependent, but with this exception all seemed confident of a tight race, with a good chance for an American victory.

During the day the Oxford kept quiet. None but favored friends were welcome to their headquarters. A few of the English nobility and a half dozen boating men and colleagues remained with them until late in the afternoon. All their friends were enthusiastic, and freely offered two to one on their success. The crew were in tip top condition. They based their hopes of victory on their superior bottom. It was generally conceded that Harvard would take the lead and keep it as far as the Hammersmith bridge. "But they can't stay," said Yarborough, "you may be sure of it." This seemed to be the general opinion of the vast masses of Englishmen that lined the bank of the river.

THE BETTING AND THE SPECTATORS.

The Thames was fringed with yelling spectators. Every available boat and house-top was covered with men and women. The betting was heavy. The long odds offered on Oxford was freely taken by the American and some of the English. Kelley says that over a million pounds sterling were wagered in London alone. Many of the ladies wore the magenta colors of Harvard, and ventured sovereigns on the skill and endurance of the Americans.

THE CREWS ON THE RIVER.

The Oxford crew glided out of the London boat house at a quarter to four. Their appearance was the signal for an immense cheer, which was carried up and down both banks of the river for miles. As they paddled toward the Star and Garter their long sweeping body stroke elicited another cheer, and drew out a thousand exclamations of admiration. The sun was shining brightly, and the water was nearly as smooth as a mirror. Scarcely a breath of air was stirring. The oars of the steady Englishmen rose and fell like the steady sweep of an eagle's wing. Their bodies were bare and their skins well tanned. Turning off toward the Star and Garter they swept down the starting post at Putney bridge, where another cheer mounted the air and was watted up the river. Their stroke was moderate, and their faces bore the calm, imperturbable look peculiar to English sporting men.

Five minutes elapsed. The Harvards spurted out in the stream. Another cheer flew over the vast multitude, but it lacked the volume of its predecessor. Naked to the waist and bronzed, the shoulder blades of the Harvards rolled in their sockets, and their oars took the water with marvelous precision. Down toward the Star and Garter they swept down the grace of a water fowl. The multitude waved their handkerchiefs and sent spontaneous cheers in the wake of the gallant crew. The Oxford spoke not a word as the Harvards ranged themselves at their sides. The vast crowd became breathless with excitement.

"OFF, GENTLEMEN!"

The tiny stems of the spear-like boats were ranged on a level. The crews held their oars in readiness. Not even a whisper was heard. A slight nervousness, however, was observed in the movements of Simmons. Loring sat like a statue, eagle-eyed and immovable. Little Burman furiously glanced at the Oxford coxswain, and silently awaited the word. The English crew sat with their bodies bent to the front and arms extended, stolid and apparently indifferent. The Harvard crew had won the toss for the position, and chose the Middlesex side, the outside of the semi-circle. It was five o'clock, fourteen minutes and six and a half seconds. The tide was sluggish, and a little southwest breeze prevailed, with the water as smooth as a mirror. There was a moment of dead silence.

"Off, gentlemen!" said the starter in a clear base voice. And they were off—like the wind. The judges clicked the spring of their watches. At the same moment an anxious spectator knocked Tom Hughes' hat into the water with his elbow. The Harvards were the first to catch the water and took the lead, gaining rapidly upon their opponents, making forty-five strokes per minute against the Oxford's forty.

THE RACE.

There was a flutter among the vast multitude lining the bank as the Harvards sped to the front. A million eyes were fixed upon their flashing oars. At Bishop's point, three furlongs from the bridge, they had gained half a length and were still gaining. Their quick stroke seemed to sing a song of triumph. They reached the Willows, and the stern of their boat was even with the bow of the Oxford's. Here there was an evident slack in their speed and the Oxford's crept up a quarter of a length. A nest of cheers from Beverly rang out a story of English satisfaction. The three quarters of a mile was thrown in the rear, and still, the Americans held a good lead. A crane from the Oxford doggedly maintained their provoking steady drag, while the Harvards spurted ahead like mad. Bung Wharf and Rose Cottage flew by. A streak of daylight was opened between the two boats. The gap was increased, until at Crabs tree, a mile and an eighth from the start. At the Aqueduct the Americans were fully two lengths ahead. They were pulling at the rate of forty-three strokes per minute, the Oxford's holding their own at thirty-eight strokes. Above the point the coxswain of the Harvards hugged the Middlesex shore, and the Oxford's slightly quickened their speed. At the soap works, a mile and a half from the aqueduct, they had closed the gap, and held a lead of half a length by the skin of their teeth.

HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE

was dead ahead, and both boats were going for it like terrified water spiders. The bridge was reached, and a subdued murmur from the spectators above reached the ears of the rowers as they entered its shadow. From the soap works to the bridge Harvards went with magnificent speed, but in shooting the bridge, their distance was lost. Opposite the middle wall the Oxford's made a mistake by gradually to the Harvards, but when opposite "the

doves" the boats were found to be too close together, and the Harvards gave away. At "Chiswick Ait" (2 1/2 miles) the boats were "level." After proceeding fifty yards further the Oxford's began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards again got even with them.

Oxford gained rapidly at Chiswick, where it became clear that the pace apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race. From this point the OXFORDS RAPIDLY DREW AHEAD, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two lengths. The Harvards, rowing pluckily, held them there for half a mile, when they fell astern, and Oxford at thirty-eight strokes per minute, shot Barnes Bridge (3 1/2 miles) three lengths ahead.

Along Barnes Beach the Harvards refreshed their stroke (Mr. Loring) with river water, thereby retarding the boat. The Americans then tried to spurt, but found the effort ineffectual, and the Oxford's getting more of a lead, eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up in the last few strokes and pulling up fresh.

THE ENGLISHMEN CRAZY.

And then arose a yell of joy from 500,000 English throats. A stranger would have thought to have heard it, that the whole British nation had but just escaped from some unknown but terrific disaster. Hats were thrown in the air, and hands were shaken in congratulation. When English honor was thus satisfied a royal outbreak of huzzas were given the Harvards.

The Oxford's arrived at the slip at 5 o'clock 36 minutes 47 seconds, making the 4 1/2 miles in 22 minutes 40 1/2 seconds. The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning, landed at Barnes. The race was a good one, and excited a degree of enthusiasm along the banks of the river utterly unknown in former races.

A PROPOSAL.

(From the Halifax Reporter.)

Dike, in his "Greater Britain," seems to have had floating before him the idea of one vast Confederacy, which should include within its fold all the English speaking nations of the earth. At any rate, if they were not to be bound together by the ties of a Confederacy, as we moderns understand the word, they were to be bound together in alliance to each other. John Bright's idea of a Confederacy stretching from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the eastern Shores of Newfoundland, to the Pacific washed coasts of California, is stretch enough for ordinary minds. But Dike's idea savours so much of a wonderful belief in the near approach of the millennium, that few even imagine it possible. Yet, why should it not be? Take away a few prejudices, the growth of circumstances with which the present generation had nothing to do,—a few customs, the results of a more loosely working machinery than that of the mother country,—and the English speaking portion of the world, are very much alike, have much in common, and would in the future be more powerful for good to the human race, if united in closest bonds of alliance and allegiance.

We occasionally have to administer severe rebukes to certain classes in the States who seek to indoctrinate certain other classes with an anglophobia, which is as unreasonable as the insanest notion that ever gave direction to the brain and motions of a lunatic. We have occasionally to remind our readers that our cousins are rather extravagant; have a rather expansive form of Government, just at present; have a certain commercial notoriety; like that of "protection," which is spots upon their political acumen; and have other little political and governmental eccentricities, which, while they prove the English origin of said cousins, are not exactly such as commend themselves to our taste. While, however, we speak freely of these matters, we are by no means backward to point out the good qualities of these cousins. We don't like their annexation proclivities, as exhibited in the purchase of Alaska to hem us in on the Pacific side. We are irate at the spoliation of New Brunswick, when Webster "euchered" us of that fine territory—the Aroostook territory. We don't like being constantly wooed to come and sit at the cousinly fireplace. We like the pleasure of paying a visit occasionally, but commend us to our own fireside as the best after all. While these movements of our cousins, and a good many more, are not just the most agreeable to us, we are not ever will be rejoiced to hear of their prosperity. In fact, it has been suggested in our mind, whether we cannot do them a good turn by urging them to throw aside their republican form of Government, and adopt one such as we have, and then ask Prince Arthur to come and rule over both them and us. The tide is setting strong for Imperialism in the States. The little rivulet that, a few months ago, a man could stop with his little finger, has acquired such momentum and such volume, that it cannot be stayed at all, but promises to flow all over the land. It is a well-known fact that the Southern people would be almost a unit in favour of a monarchy. Take the wealthy classes,—all the titles they can aspire to are, at most, "Honourable," or "Major," or "Captain," and everybody has these, and they are thick as blackberries. By changing the form of Government, they would have a chance to get the Nobles and Barons, and Orders of St. Michael and St. George, which they now see the colonists of Canada obtain, but which they themselves long for in vain. To the middle classes, the evil results springing from a Presidential contest every four years, are innumerable, and in no way compensated by some imaginary benefits, supposed to flow from a quadriennial election, if a provincialist may judge of the result from the fact that no sooner does a President obtain his election, than he is told by many who voted for him, that he's a failure,—as witness every President the States ever had.

To the lower classes of the States, the adoption of the monarchical institutions of Canada, and the alliance of the English speaking people of this continent with the mother country, under the government of one of Queen Victoria's sons, founding a dynasty on this continent, would be a great boon. Universal suffrage—the greatest curse to those who cannot hope to become the executive heads of the people—would be done away, and the time of the laboring classes spent in electioneering will be much more profitably spent in providing for their own wants. We hope our cousins will take these matters into consideration, and that ere long the people of the States will be asked to throw a direct vote for those changes of their constitution, which will be required to transform their four-years President to a permanent, continuous head,—whether called Vice-roy,—to indicate the alliance between England and her American children,—or King, or what else,—we commend the subject to our brethren of the United States press.

The Oriental, which sailed for Halifax and Boston on Wednesday night, carried off 1600 sheepskins, 26 boxes and 24 barrels eggs, 2 barrels pork, and 35.25 barrels of tallow. The value of this cargo cannot be much, if any, less than \$60,000.—Int

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL, DEAR SIR:

While the subject of Education has been canvassed very freely for some time past, yet nothing has been said or written of improving our present school system. Is it so faultless that it cannot be improved? Can no law be enacted which will add to its efficiency? Has our noble Free School system already reached to perfection? No, we say, it has not yet reached it.

Irregularity of attendance is one great disadvantage under which every District Teacher has to labor. Parents should be informed that their children cannot make progress without being regular in attendance at school. When a pupil has been absent for a day or two, he returns without any knowledge where the prescribed lessons are, and has a good excuse for learning nothing at home. The whole work of the school is at least retarded and disordered. The teacher is annoyed and almost discouraged, while he strives to advance his pupils.

The parents take little interest, with a few honorable exceptions, in the school. Often they even speak disrespectfully of the earnest, hard-working schoolmaster in the presence of their children. They cannot find time to be present at the School Visitor's half-yearly examinations, and seldom visit the school but to quarrel with the master, or to find some fault for enforcing wholesome order, which is almost wholly neglected at home.

So, Mr. Editor, it often happens that the more a teacher labors for the advantage of his school, the more he strives for the advancement of his scholars, the more he is abused and slandered.

I would ask, Why is it that so very little interest is taken in our public schools? Is it because the teacher is paid by the Government? Or is it on account of the ignorance of many parents of the value of education? Many imagine their children are thoroughly educated if they send them a few months to any school. What a delusion! They cannot suffer them to receive proper education and some restriction, which will fit them to act their part in the world with honor and success. Education is a work of time, and why not pass a LAW to compel parents to send their children, for a stated time, more regularly to school.

Fearing that I have already encroached too much on your valuable space, I remain, &c., A FRIEND OF EDUCATION, Summerside, Aug. 30, 1869.

Addresses.

TO THE REV. J. C. COX, REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—

As you are about to take your departure to another sphere of labor in a more congenial climate, we, your parishioners of Irish Town and vicinity, desire to express our most sincere respect and affection for you and your faithful partner in life.

During the short period that we have looked upon you as our pastor, we believe, you have performed the solemn duties of your office, in a faithful, earnest, and conscientious manner; and we sincerely trust that your labors on our behalf, have not been in vain. You have not only obtained the affection and esteem of the members of your own congregation, but of all others residing in your mission.

In the formation of new friendships, and acquaintances in another land, you may in time forget your more humble flock, over which you have now been presiding. But we can assure you that the pleasant remembrance of the brief period of your sojourn among us, of your kind and frequent visits, of our many happy Christian interviews, of your counsels, and prayers offered up in our behalf, will never, we trust, be forgotten by us.

Your diligent care in organizing and maintaining Sunday Schools in our Parish, and the deep religious impressions you have been enabled to make on the minds of the younger members of the congregation, will, we trust, be lasting, and the good seed thus sown in their young hearts, may in their future life spring up and bear abundant fruit to the praise and glory of God.

In conclusion, we now bid you our affectionate farewell, and sincerely pray that at whatever part you may be called to labor, your gracious Master may grant you in this life, peace and prosperity; and at last when your work on earth shall be ended, may He receive both you and your family, into His heavenly mansion, in the better land. (Signed.)

RICHARD PROFF, WM. P. EVANS, JOHN CHAMPION, JOHN PROFF, RICHARD PAYNTER, WM. J. COUSINS, JAMES W. COUSINS.

In behalf of the Parishioners and others of Irish Town, and vicinity.

TO THE REV. J. C. COX, Late Minister of St. Thomas's and St. Stephen's, New London.

REV'D. AND DEAR SIR:— It was with feelings of deep regret that we received from you the intelligence of your intention to resign the charge of this mission; and having done so, we cannot allow you to depart without expressing to you the sorrow we feel on your leaving us. The zeal which you have manifested in your Heavenly Master's cause—your kind and friendly manner, together with the deep interest you have taken in the spiritual welfare of your flock, during your short stay among us, has endeared you to the hearts of your late Parishioners, and call forth our expressions of gratitude, and tends to make the separation more painful. We sincerely hope that the Lord will be pleased to bless you with health and strength, and to proclaim the glad tidings of Salvation; and in whatever portion of the Lord's Vineyard you lot may be cast, your labors may be abundantly blessed to the conversion and salvation of immortal souls; and in proclaiming the news of salvation to others, may you find for yourself a Crown of Glory, which the Lord the Righteous Judge shall give you in that Day, as the reward of your labors; and not to you only, but to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

We pray that the Lord may grant to you and yours, a safe and speedy journey to your place of destination, and also that He will bestow upon you every blessing which this world can afford. Farewell!

Yours faithfully, J. A. PIDGEON, Warden, St. Thomas's, New London. August 31st, 1869.

REPLY:

To Mr. J. A. Pidgeon, Warden of St. Thomas Church, New London, in behalf of the Parishioners of that Church; also, to Messrs. Richard Proff, Wm. P. Evans, John Champion, John Proff, Richard Paynter, Wm. J. Proff, James W. Cousins, in behalf of the Parishioners of Irish-town and vicinity.

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS:— Although I have but little time to reply to the Addresses you have so kindly presented to me, when about to take leave of your Parish, yet I shall endeavor, in a few words, to convey to you my gratitude for your many

tokens of favor and affection. To speak plainly and truly, I have been quite overwhelmed by your parting orbs of kindness and regard towards me and my partner in life.

I am not speaking too strongly when I say that it is like severing the dearest ties of nature to take my leave of those to whom we have been united in the bonds of Christian love. Your many, and I must believe, deeply felt regrets that I should deem it necessary to leave you after so short a residence amongst you—the many tears that have been shed whenever the farewell word was spoken—the frequent and pressing invitations to write to you, and to return, if possible, and resume the charge of your Mission, should I become stronger in health—together with the countless wishes and prayers for the happiness and success of myself and family—have caused me heartily to grieve that I had found occasion to resign the charge of your Parish, and seek another field of labor in a climate where the winters are less rigorous and severe. I do earnestly hope and pray that "the Lord of the harvest" will speedily raise up for you another laborer who will minister faithfully to you in holy things, and that he may gain the affection and good will of his people as effectually as it has been permitted me to do. Although I have been with you for so short a period, yet I do trust that much good has nevertheless been accomplished, and that some of you, who heretofore had been comparative strangers to the Grace of God, have found a Redeemer who is "mighty to save."

I am happy to feel that in parting with you there is no individual towards whom I hold any other than the most kindly feelings; and I will give me the utmost pleasure to think of the kindness and regard that has been everywhere shown me during the last few days, while taking my leave of you. Neither must I omit to mention your more substantial testimonial, by responding to the call of an almost unknown friend, and presenting me with a handsome purse of over £10. And now, my dear brethren and friends, I bid you all farewell; and may the Lord Jehovah, the God of Israel, be your refuge and comforter, and make you to abound in all long suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, temperance and faith; and may you all seek to obtain a more enduring inheritance among the glorified in Heaven, in the prayer of your affectionate friend and late Pastor, J. CHURCHILL COX.

September 2, 1869.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM.

The Examiner of August 30th contains a temperate and well-written article on the Education question. We congratulate our contemporary on having again returned to the paths of decency. We hope it will be long ere he again suffers a relapse. By the way, with much that appears in that article, we cordially agree. The importance of educating the people cannot be over-estimated. The ruling class must be intelligent, or woe be to those over whom they reign. In former days the rulers were by no means numerous. Power was deposited in the hands of a select few. The many had no voice in their own government. It was their duty simply to order themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters, and to honor and obey the King and all those in authority under him. In those good old times it never entered the heads of the people—the vulgar herd—that all power and all authority proceeded from them,—that they were indeed the only true sovereigns. But all that is changed now. The people in these days feel their power, and whether they are fitted to exercise that power or not, they loudly assert their right to make and unmake their rulers, and by consequence to make and unmake their laws. Seeing, then, that such vast powers, both for good and for evil, are exercised by the common people in this and similarly governed countries, how necessary is it that they should be taught to use those powers for the common good. If in other ages it was necessary to educate the prince, the priest, and the noble—the ruling castes,—it is no less necessary in this, the age in which we live, to educate our sovereign, the people. This, we think, is the main reason why statesmen in these days are at such pains to devise some plan of general education. They see that political power, in the hands of a few, of ignorance and of poverty, is a dreadful weapon that may yet prove the destruction of our modern civilization. They see, too, that it is impossible to keep such power out of the hands of the masses—that it is steadily and not very slowly gravitating downwards, and that if they do not bestir themselves, ignorance and violence will come upon the land like a flood, sweeping away in its course every good, every beautiful, and every precious thing. It is granted then that the education of the people—the whole people—is necessary to the happiness and the well-being of the people. The next question is, who is to undertake to impart this education? There are many answers to this question, all deserving attention. The parent, says one; the Church, replies a second; the State, declares a fourth. The Examiner's answer to this question is by no means free from ambiguity. He would, it seems, have the business done by the Church, assisted by the State. The State, according to his scheme, is to find the funds, and the Church to supply the teachers and to direct the instruction. This is, in another form, the old plan of making the State subservient to the Church. This plan may be a very good one for the Church, but we are by no means sure that it is such a good one for the people, even in countries where a uniformity of religious belief among the people renders such a scheme practicable. We think experience has proved to men that ecclesiastics and the "religious" generally are not the best instructors of youth. If we cast a glance over those countries of the world in which the education of the people is completely in the hands of the clergy, we will not find either the moral or the intellectual results such as might have been anticipated. But the English system—or a modification of the English system—is the one for which the Examiner contends. We cannot, we confess, see the beauties of that system. It is admitted to be a failure by those best capable of judging of its results. The most advanced

educationists in both England and Scotland are endeavoring to introduce into those countries a national undenominational system, similar to that which obtains in this Island. In this they are opposed by bigots and tyrants. They will, however, succeed in the end. We will now permit the English themselves to bear witness to the failure of the denominational system.

"The truth is," says one writer, "the system is as ineffectual in practice as it is indefensible in theory, and its failure as a national scheme is now generally acknowledged. But the system is not merely inefficient, it is unjust. The poorer districts pay their taxes equally with the richer." This is how the injustice is perpetrated. "As grants are only given to meet local subscriptions, it is necessary—if the system is to be universal—that persons should be found in every part of the country able and willing to contribute to the establishment of schools. Now so far is this from being the case, that no such persons are forthcoming in districts which most stand in need of aid. Hence arises the anomaly that the assistance of the State is given most liberally where its aid might best be dispensed with. A striking instance is given by Sir John Pakington. He mentions four poor parishes in London which have an aggregate population of 138,900 having received £120s. 8d.; and four rich parishes which having an aggregate population of 50,000 had received £3908.

The results of the so-called religious teaching are well exposed in the following pithy sentences:—

"The plan has been fairly and persistently tried, and the result is proof positive that the inculcation of theological dogmas upon children is in the main useless, even for sectarian purposes. A logical mind might have predicted the result, for how is it possible for a child to like to learn by rote what it cannot understand? And how is a child whose days are passed in the reception of incomprehensible dogmas, likely in the liberty of manhood to adopt as sacred what in youth was made repugnant to him? It is utterly impossible for children from five to twelve years of age to understand the doctrines of original sin and atonement, the Unity or Trinity of the Godhead, the value of infant or adult baptism, or any other of the matters which divide men into a thousand sects, all claiming to be Christians. It is equally impossible for primary school teachers to undertake such instruction, for if they be so qualified, the conclusion is inevitable that the very elaborate preparation which is held to be necessary for the occupant of the pulpit, is entirely thrown away."

Did space permit, we could fill this sheet with evidences of undeniable weight and authority, of the failure of the DENOMINATIONAL SYSTEM in England, to accomplish the work of imparting even the elements of either a sound religious or a sound secular education, to the masses of the people. One more quotation must suffice for the present. It is the following:—

"The conclusion established is, that when schools are founded upon private benevolence, a good education, given without charge, and the personal influence of visitors brought to bear, twenty-five per cent of the Pupils is unreachably; and that of the remainder the majority attended school a time and so irregularly, that a short at such an early age, and never attempt to keep up their learning afterwards, that it is probable that not more than one fifth of the manual labor class retain at the age of twenty-one any education worthy of the name."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

FARMING.

HARVEST operations have commenced. Agriculturists have now fully entered upon the work of securing the fruits of their labors. In all sections of our fertile little Island the appearance of the crops is most encouraging. Haymaking has been finished, and one of the best crops of grass secured in excellent condition. The wheat crop which is now being cut and saved, appears to be an average yield. Oats, in some districts—in deep, heavy soils—are looking very well, and are a fair promise; on light, poorly-cultivated soils, a few showers of rain would be beneficial to their growth. Barley, many fields of which have already been saved, is rather a fair crop. The appearance of potatoes in some fields is luxuriant, though there are a few complaints of disease in the plant. The cold nights and parching winds which of late have prevailed, have in some localities slightly blighted their leaves. In many fields the plant is extremely thin, the seed having failed to vegetate. When no care is taken during the winter in the management of the seed, this invariably occurs, heating being produced by too many being packed together, and the neglect of any precautionary measures for the preservation of the germ. The necessity of planting suspicious seed should be avoided, and potatoes suitable for seed purposes should, if possible, be procured. The growth of turnips has been a little retarded by the dry weather which prevailed for a considerable time after they came above ground; but there is yet sufficient time for a good crop. As a rule, both the grain and root crops will maintain an average yield.

The mechanical appliances of the farm have been brought to a high degree of perfection. The means once adopted by our farmers for securing the crops have almost come into disuse. They have been freed from a toilsome portion of their labor. The mowing machine is an acknowledged fact on many homesteads, and those who once plied with the sickle and the scythe, are quite content to be relieved from such laborious work. Most of the hay cutters bought this season have been brought to great perfection, and the improvements yet to be made must be the work of time. Mind must overcome matter, and the talent and genius of man must cause agricultural operations to be performed with every facility. In many thriving localities it will be observed that many of our industrious farmers have possessed themselves of the modern appliances for expediting farm work and lightening labor. During these last few years many improvements have been made in the art of cultivating and fertilizing the soil, and thereby an addition has been made to the prosperity and happiness of husbandmen. The happiness and comfortable circumstances of the agricultural laborer will be in proportion to the industry and energy with which he attends to the requirements of his vocation. According to the encouragement given in the prosecution of his work, and according

to the remuneration received for his labor, in the same degree will he strive to progress in the knowledge of agriculture, and endeavor to attain to a comfortable and independent situation.

Agricultural Exhibitions give animation to the farmer, and tend to push forward agriculture. The competition for the prizes offered at these shows, stimulates and encourages the agriculturist to endeavor to produce articles superior to those of his neighbor, and consequently it induces him to give his attention and labor to the tillage of his land.

An Agricultural Exhibition will come off on the 14th of October next, at Summerside, which will give our Prince County farmers an opportunity for displaying the fruits of their labor and industry.

Mr. HUTTON, with four of his Mutes, attended a full house on Friday last, at Alberton. His pupils are a credit to him and the institution which he so ably represents. He well observed—Suppose an English child, with the faculty of speech, being called upon, after two years' instruction, to illustrate and give historical instances which occurred in the life of some Chinese or Egyptian, named in history, and if he did so as correctly as the Mutes relate those of a Bible character, the spectator will then have a faint idea of the attainments and perseverance of these Mutes and their instructors.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S PRESENTS.

The editor of the Islander, writing about Prince Arthur's visit, says:—

"Before leaving, His Royal Highness, on behalf of the Queen, presented Sir Robert with a beautifully illustrated copy of the Queen's Book, intitled 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands,' which bore the following inscription:—

"To Sir Robert Hodgson, in acknowledgment of the hospitable reception given to H. R. H. Prince Arthur at Government House, Charlottetown, August, 1869. VICTORIA R."

Miss McDonnell also received from Prince Arthur a very handsome brooch, containing a portrait of His Royal Highness. The hospitalities of Government House were daily extended to as many as the rooms would contain, and numbers of our citizens had the honor of receiving the Prince and of being presented to him. With all who had this honor Prince Arthur shook hands in the most affable manner. At the Ball in the Colonial Building the Prince danced almost incessantly from about ten o'clock until two, conversing freely with his fair partners. He evidently enjoyed himself. To do all that lay in his power to gratify others appeared to be his chief object. He went to the Province Building on Monday in order that the public might have an opportunity of seeing him; and with the same object of view, he drove slowly through our streets. Learning from Miss McDonnell that her mother was living, and had attained a great age, His Royal Highness expressed a desire to see her, and accordingly graciously honored the old lady with a visit at her residence. At the age of upwards of ninety-two years, Mrs. McDonnell retains unimpaired her mental and physical faculties. This incident, trifling in itself, illustrates the goodness of his heart. That a son of Victoria and Albert should be princely in his manners and bearing, is what all would expect; but Prince Arthur has specially endeared himself by exhibiting an amount of thoughtfulness rarely found in a youth of nineteen. Prince Edward Island has now been honored by the presence of three of the sons of Victoria,—the grandsons of the Duke of Kent, whose name the Island bears. It met be gratifying to the loyal inhabitants of this small island to be informed that, when Prince Arthur was about to leave for America, his Royal Mother specially reminded him that he should not overlook our little Island. He did not do so. The Queen has acted very wisely in sending her sons into so many of her dominions, and other parts of the world."

DEAF AND DUMB EXHIBITION.

On Monday evening last, Mr. J. Scott Hutton lectured in the Presbyterian Church, on the Education of Deaf Mutes. The lecture was advertised for St. George's Hall, but attendance was so large that a general adjournment to the Church took place. The remarks of the lecturer were of a nature calculated to excite deep interest in the unfortunate "children of silence." He touchingly described utter solitude, so far as sounds were concerned, in which they lived, and the complete lack of religious and elevating ideas which obtained in the mind of an untaught mute. The idea of infidelity that was "conception" of the Deity are peculiar to the human mind, he showed to be a false one.

The students who accompany Mr. Hutton in his tour, and who followed him at the conclusion of his Lecture, are very pleasing looking youths. Their black-board exercises gave evidence of a culture that surpasses that of some of their age who can hear and speak. We do not think that four boys, called Randolph from the audience, would have acquitted themselves as well in the same examination. The gentlemanly and easy bearing of the scholars, and their general information, spoke volumes for their teacher. Several questions were put to them by the Revs. Messrs. Frame and DesBrisay, through the medium of Mr. Hutton, and were answered with all readiness. Their answer to the question "If the Island were about to be confederated," fairly in the mind of a young boy would make no profit out of the transaction. In their opinion, however, it would be well, if the Union were effected." Some who were present thought this answer was sufficient to show good intelligence. The audience was large. We have not heard the collection. Fourteen pounds were privately subscribed next day—we trust as good a reception will meet Mr. Hutton every where in the Island.

The Telegraph line between this and Alberton is now complete. The office in the latter place will soon be open, and our western friends will then be in daily communication with nearly every part of the world.

THIS MAY BE FOR YOU READER.—We are now sending out hundreds of accounts for subscription to the JOURNAL, and for Job Work. We hope those indebted to us will endeavor to pay up this Fall. We have a large stock of paper to lay in for the winter, and we want money to purchase it with. Hitherto, to many of our subscribers we have been very lenient, and we have stored for it by losing pound money by skeddaders. Persons to the Westward can pay their accounts to Robt. Gordon, Esq., Clerk of the Court, who is duly empowered to grant receipts and enforce payment.

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Martin Keoughan, of this place, was run over by a horse and wagon. We regret to learn that the old lady received very severe injury.

The numerous friends of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Alberton, will be glad to hear that he is fast recovering.

The Steamer Dart, having on board His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, passed up the Straits on Monday evening last. On her arrival at Point du Chene, a special train was in waiting to convey the Prince to St. John.

"PADDY THE PIEN" is out again. This time he addresses Prince Patrick. His rhymes are excellent. A few copies are on sale at the Prince County Book Store.