'But what are the circumstances?'

'Why, I want her to (hic) marry with just the finest fellow you ever saw—and—and—(hic) she wont. Now, aren t that a go.

'I should think it was. But perhaps you haven t shut her up tight enough. Ye don't make her feel your wishes. You ought to take her away from home, and put her somewhere where she can't see her friends.

'By the powers, haven't I done just (hic) that thing, I've done it, sir, and yet (hic) she sticks it out.

'I think I could bring her to,' said the old man after a few moments of thought.

'Eh? Do ye, though?'

'I'm sure I could. Why, you may think I exaggerate the matter, but I speak from experience when I assure you that I would willingly wager my head that I could make her marry whom I wished.'

'You don't (hic) mean it' uttered the major, with expressive eagerness.

'I know it. Could I have her under my entire control for one week, I would give my head away if she did not within that time marry as I bade her.'

'But could ye (hic), could ye make her marry the man she now refuses?'

'I should have but to speak the word. Let me command it, and within the week she should obey.'

'And will ye do it?'

'With pleasure, if 'twould please you.'

'By Jehosophat, 'twould (hic) make me blessed. You shall do it. You shall make me blessed—I'm blessed if you shan't. We'll go an' see her now.'

'No, no, not now, major, for I have other business on my hands for to-day and to-morrow.'

'But ye'll do it?'

'I should like to.'

'Then ye shall. Ye'll do it next day after to-morrow?'

'Yes. But how far is she from here?'

'O, not a great ways.'

For a moment Adam was at a loss how to proceed, for he did not like to ask a direct question. But his wits favored him.

'I did not know,' he said, but that we might make a call to-morrow, if she were anywhere in the direction of my business.'

'Have you any business near Hillier's Lane?' the major quickly asked.'

Not to morrow Then she's in that neighborhood, I suppose?'

'Yes. I found good safe quarters for her there—up a little ways from (hic) the street. Glorious old place, with a snug wo—a——eh, (hic) a' *old* woman to look out fur her. Only the old hag in the house.'

'Is it at old Molly's house?'

'No, taint Molly. It's *Jiley*, this woman (hic) is—old Jiley.'

The old man sought to know no more. He had gained enough for his purpose — all he had even hoped to gain, and now he was ready to leave. He excused himself on the ground of business, and though urged to stop and 'crack one more bottle,' he tore himself away.

'Remember,' said the major, as they started towards the door, 'you'll be here day after (hic) to-morrow, and make the girl marry him.'

'I won't forget.'

'But ye'll do as ye said?'

'She shall marry if she lives.'

'Good! I'll trust ye. Come early, so't we can crack a bottle ye know.'

The visitor promised, and then turned away.

To be Continued.

PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT CAPE BRETON.

It is proposed by the Government of Canada to build a breakwater at Main a Dieu, on the southeast coast of Cape Breton, which place was surveyed last month for that purpose. The breakwater, when built, it is said, will make Main a Dieu one of the best and most convenient harbors on the coast of Nova Scotia, east of Halifax. It lies one mile inside the west point of Scatari, in the Main a Dieu passage or tittle, and in the direct track of all vessels bound to the Cape Breton Coal Mines, Grand Banks, Labrador, and the Gulf of St Lawrence. Inside the position assigned the breakwater 250 to 300 sail can lie in all seasons in safety in from three to five feet of water. The inner harbor now gives a safe anchorage to but twenty or twenty-five vessels drawing not over twelve feet, and several vessels lie moored in it every winter, coal laden, that they may be able to sail any time in the Spring, while Sydney and Louisburg harbors are blocked with ice. We are informed that the coal mines and fishing have caused so much trade on this coast that the Canadian Government has determined to commence this work at once for the benefit of both the Colonial and American vessels. It will also be an advantage to the American fishermen.

A terrible catastrophe is overhanging Peru A Catholic clergyman in Leipsic, the Reverend Mr. Falb, editor of a scientific paper called the "Sirius," has predicted that on the 30th of September or the first of October of this year, Peru and Ecuador will be overwhelmed by the most tremendous earthquake that has yet been experienced. This gentleman is a savan of some European celebrity, and has formed a peculiar theory regarding the causes of these phenomena, attributing them to the influence of the moon and other celestial bodies on the masses of water contained in this planet. Whether the ideas of the Reverend gentleman be correct or not is not known, since philosophers, as yet not agreeing on any one principle regarding earthquakes, may be confided in indiscriminately or not at all; but the people there are thoroughly alarmed, and Mr. Falb may have the dubious satisfaction of having spread terror through two republics, containing together nearly 4,000,000 of inhabitants. He refers to a number of his journal published two years ago, in which he distinctly predicted the great movement of the earth that was so destructively felt there in August, 1868, and positively affirms the certainty of the coming catastrophe.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Is the cheapest and best Family Medicine in the world. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Cholic, Inflammation of the Kidneys, almost instantly. If seized with sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diptheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from Four to Six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause,—a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the slothful and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action; perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, headache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidney's, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after, a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

☞ Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c. See Radway's Almanac.

THE SUN OF MEDICINE DR. MORSE'S INDIA ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with disease get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removin the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Legends of Tulu Almanac."

Missionaries and others rejourning in foreign lands, should not fail to take with them a good supply of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

(From the New York Albion)

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

At a meeting of "influential colonists" held in London, on the 4th ult., it was resolved that "a committee be appointed with the view, among other things, of communicating with the different colonial governments in reference to the present state of relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies," and that committee has now published a call convening a "conference of colonial representatives, duly authorized by the respective governments of those colonies in which responsible government has been established," to meet in London in February next, during the session of Parliament. This action of the colonists has been suggested by the recent enunciation of a colonial policy on the part of the present English Ministry in the case of New Zealand, which looks very decidedly to an ultimate and virtual independence of the Mother Country on the part of the Colonies. According to the statement of the Colonial Committee, this new policy is, in fact, an assertion on the part of the English Government that—except to the extent of partial protection, in case of war with civilized Powers—the Mother Country recognizes no responsibility for the future welfare or safety of her colonies, or any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of pressing need. This policy, the colonists think, points, "as an ulterior result, to a severance of the connection between the colonies and the Mother Country, perhaps hurriedly, and in an unfriendly spirit," disastrous alike to both parties.

Such is the spirit in which the London colonists regard the Gladstonian policy respecting the colonies. As to its "ulterior results," we are inclined to consider the colonists needlessly alarmed. We do not thing an unfriendly separation, in the case of England's dependencies, at all likely to take place. The truth is that England occupies to-day, with regard to her colonies, much the same position that the father of a numerous family does to his children. While his offering were under age and unable to care for themselves, he naturally cared for and protected them; but when they arrived at maturity they went forth to fight the battle of life alone, nor was there anything "unfriendly" in the separation. Just so with England. When her colonies were young her protection was indispensable to their existence, but as they increased in wealth the bond between them naturally relaxed and became a sentimental rather than a material one. It is a very difficult matter to administer a government at the distance at which most of England's dependencies are situated, when that government becomes at all complicated in its machinery, and it results that mistakes are frequently made and that the administration, even with the best intentions, does not meet the views of the colonists. For these and many other reasons the colonies become gradually estranged, and more and more inclined to take upon themselves the administration of their own affairs. This is only natural and to be anticipated in the ordinary course of events. England cannot be expected to direct at the distance of three thousand miles all the affairs of her British American colonists, for instance, as she did at the epoch of the American Revolution, and still this is what the "influential colonists" in London seem to desire her to do. England has taken the first step towards an ultimate and "friendly" separation from her colonies, by giving the most considerable of them responsible governments. She has thus begun to sever the ties that bind them to her and which now only fetter their growth. All the tendencies of the age are in this direction—in favor of free government and homogenity of institutions. Even should England desire to retain a firm hold on all her possessions, she would find herself unable, or unwise, to do so. While the British Americans, for example, are still loyal and regard the Mother Country with affection and her institutions with reverence, they are yearly becoming less and less disposed to occupy a subordinate position to other British subjects. They want their own law-making bodies, and they want them to be independent of all outside interference, even on the part of England. This means independence of the Mother Country, if it means anything, and the London colonists will be inefficient representatives of colonial opinion if they ignore the fact. We are glad that the proposed Conference is to be held, and trust that the colonial sentiment on these important questions may be truthfully represented, and that there may no longer be any misunderstanding regarding the ultimate destiny of her Majesty's possessions.

THE GREAT STORM.

The Portland and Boston papers are full of particulars of the great gale of Wednesday last, and the fearful damage occasioned thereby. Although the telegraph wires were all down, and intelligence from a distance could not be obtained, yet sufficient information had been received through other sources to show that the storm was general all along the New England coast, and that a long list of disasters will have to be recorded to shipping and otherwise. In Boston the wind was fearful, and the blowing down of chimneys, and the unroofing of houses were not the most serious damage it occasioned. The steeples of the churches rocked like pendulums, oscillating from 18 inches to 2 feet, and so great was the danger that the inhabitants of houses in the neighborhood of churches were removed to more secure quarters by the police. Most of them were more or less damaged, losing minarets, zinc roofing, &c. Trees, both shade and fruit, were everywhere rooted up or stripped of their branches. Many buildings in the course of erection or repairs were entirely dismantled, and in some cases the walls were leveled with the ground. Piles of lumber, and other material on, or near the wharves, were blown away by the wind, or washed away by the tide, which rose to an unprecedented height, and swept all before it. At Dorchester the spire of an Episcopal Church was blown down. The Unitarian and Episcopal Churches at Somerville were unroofed. The Baptist Church at Lynn lost its spire and $7000 worth of roof blown down. At Malden the Orthodox Society loose $20,000 by the loss of their house, which was blown down, the spire in falling smashing a house near by. At Maplewood the Baptists lost a new church which was blown down, and three of the great Chemical Works at the same place were damaged many thousands of dollars. The spire of the Congregational Church at North Bridgewater was blown off, and in falling capsized striking point down through a portion of a fine house near. In this town an alarm of fire was raised, but it was fortunately extinguished by an *Extincteur* kept upon the premises before it got any headway, or the whole town would probably have gone. At South Olingdon the spire of one Baptist Church was blown down Dr Starr's Church at Braintree lost its spire, its clock, and got its roof riddled with falling stone. The Monument Boat Club of Charlestown lost their house and twenty boats. At Swampscott the yachts suffered terribly, one of them being a total loss. At Chelsea one man had a block of 20 wooden buildings just up, but without the doors and windows in. They now lie an inextricable mass of *debris* and rubbish. At the same place a great many other houses were destroyed, and the spire of the Universalist Church was so bent from the perpendicular that it will have to come down. At Nantasket Beach the storm was so fearful that a party of twenty men grasping each other for safety, and escorting in that way a few ladies, were with difficulty able to save themselves from being blown into the sea, while another party at the Sagamore House, fearful of their lives, rushed out and sought the shelter of the rocks, to see the whole building immediately after lifted from the earth and carried many rods, smashing as it struck, and crushing in like an egg shell

Of couresе much damage must have been done to shipping along the coast, but as yet the terrible news could not be obtained by reason of the wires being all down. Collisions in Boston, Providence, and other harbors were quite numerous, and more or less disastrous.

In Portland the tall spire of the new Catholic Cathedral on Cumberland street fell directly across the street demolishing a house and covering the street with *debris* ten feet deep. The tower was 118 feet high, of brick, and the spire 108 1-2 feet, of wood, all of which, together with an immense wooden cross, is down Fifteen thousand dollars will not cover the damage to the building, which had only that very day been dedicated by the Bishops and Clergy, who were at dinner at the Falmouth House when the accident occurred. The "Fair Grounds" were a scene of desolation, everything confusion and trouble. The cattle pens were blown away, and in some cases their contents with them. Showmen lost their caravans and their fierce wild beasts attempted to find a more congenial home in the forest, but were captured Many vessels went ashore, and in some cases their crews were lost. The Boston *Journal* alone contains particulars of over a hundred vessels wrecked, ashore, or in collision, and when the fullest information is obtained a much larger number than this will be rolled up.

We may regard ourselves as fortunate in this Province that so little damage was done, seeing our neighbors fared so much worse.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris, Sep. 7.

The official papers of to-day contradict the alarming news of the Emperor's health, saying, the Emperor attends to his affairs daily. He has suffered some from rheumatism, but at no time has his condition been such as to cause the least anxiety.

London, Sep. 9.

Consols 93. Liverpool markets dull. Corn 29s. 6d; Provisions firm.

London papers express the opinion that the Labor movement in the United States more than ever require the attention of enlightened men.

London, Sep. 9.

Consols closed last night 92 7-8. Liverpool Markets quiet.

London, Sep. 10.

The Warwick September Races are in progress.

Thirteen Cuban prisoners, recently escaped from Fernando Po, have arrived at Queenstown.

Two hundred negroes are studying in Europe for the priesthood, their intended mission being the conversion of the American negroes to the Romish faith. The question of the recognition by America of Cuban belligerency is exciting much discussion in the London journals.

A meeting of Americans was held on Thursday in Langham at which resolutions thanking Prince Napoleon for his late speech were adopted

Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past three days were 60,000 quarters, of which 30,000 were American.

London, Sep. 11.

Consols 92 7-8. United States 5-20's 83 1-8 Liverpool markets steady; red wheat 9s 10d.

London, Sep 10.

Consols 72 5-8. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £360,000 during the week. Liverpool markets generally unchanged; red western wheat 9s. 9d.

Paris, Sep 10.

French official papers say the Emperor has entirely recovered, he has not yet returned to Paris

A Paris letter says the rumors of a possible abdication foreshadow a not improbable event. As the Emperor is liable to a return of sickness incapacitating him from business, many think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

London, Sep 10

Despatches from South Australia of the 12th of August state that the rebellion in New Zealand was increasing, and there was much alarm among the people.

London, Sep 12.

Lady Palmerston, widow of Lord Palmerston, died on Saturday.

Paris, Sep. 12.

A great storm has swept over nearly the whole of France.

Lisbon, Sep. 12.

The Republicans are gaining influence and numbers in Portugal.

Madrid, Sep. 13.

Twenty-four thousand troops are to be sent to Cuba

Rumor say that General Sickles has notified the Spanish Government that if matters are not soon modified in Cuba, the United States will recognize the belligerency of that country.

Milan, Sep. 12.

Victor Emmanuel declines to permit his son to take the Spanish Throne unless by the unanimous call of the the Constituent Chambers.

Paris, Sep. 14.

A rumor prevails in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon seriously contemplates abdicating in favor of His Son, the Prince Imperial.

It is said that a Council of Regency will be erected, having the Empress and Prince Napoleon at its head, as provided in the new Constitution to endure through his minority.

Napoleon's health remains in a very uncertain condition.

London, Sep. 13.

Political news unimportant. The *Times* publishes an editorial on French Governmental affairs, suggested by the health of the Emperor and the Senatus Consultum, arguing that no one can govern in France except through a Cabinet in sympathy with a majority of the people.

London, Sep. 14.

A heavy storm prevailed yesterday throughout England and in various parts of the Continent, Telegraph lines were prostrated and reports of Marine disasters were numerous.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Sep. 7.

A terrible suspense is hanging over the coal region of Pennsylvania concerning the fate of two hundred and one men and boys confined in the shaft of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Coal Company's works. A fire yesterday destroyed the buildings closing entrance to the mines with debris, and it is feared all inside the mine have perished. The work of excavating them was rapidly progressing.

Gen. Rawlings, Secretary of War, died in Washington last night.

Sterling Exchange 108 5-8. Gold 137,

Portland, Me., Sep 13.

Bark H. L Gilliot, of Yarmouth, N. S, from Ardrossan, with iron, was towed in Saturday night, having collided with an unknown fishing schooner, carrying away foremast and jibboom, with the rigging attached, and main-top-gallant mast.

New York, Sep 13.

Treasury detectives have arrested a lot of counterfeiters in New York, and obtained possession of the lithographic stores by which counterfeited bills were printed.

New York, Sep. 14.

Steamer City of Antwerp arrived this morning—Harvard crew passengers. They will have a public reception in New York.

Prince Arthur arrived at River Du Loup last night and left for Quebec

Admiral Hoff has made a report characterizing the execution of two Americans by the Volunteers in Cuba as a massacree.

Gold 136

FROM THE DOMINION.

Halifax, Sep. 11.

To-day is declaration at Truro.

Hon. Mr Archibald's exact majority is three hundred and fifty-five He spoke half an hour, and was enthusiastically received.

Hon. Mr. McLellan also spoke and castigated the Local Members unmercifully.

Mr. Pearson read a brief address, expressing disappointment.

Halifax, Sep. 10.

Archibald's clear majority is three hundred and seventy-six. In 1867 he was in a minority of three hundred and sixty.

Admiral Wellesley sails for St. John in the "Barracouta" on Monday.

The *Chronicle*, in commenting on the result of the election, says:—

The Colchester Election is over and has resulted in the return of Adams G. Archibald by a handsome majority. The tardiness of the Anti-Confederates in organizing their opposition, and the lukewarmness or hopelessness of the people since the defection of Messrs. Howe and McLellan, have produced the result.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Fistulas, piles, excoriations, and stricture are speedily relieven and ultimately cured by applying this invaluable Ointment after fomentation with warm water. Persons suffering from these scourges of the human frame should arrest their progress at once; for they are both insidious and rapid. Fistulas, if long allowed to go on unchecked, not only weaken the nervous system, but destroy life The sooner Holloway's inestimable remedies are used the more certain is success, yet none need despair; hopeless cases have likewise yielded, and the sufferer saved a painful death. In excoriations a few applications of this healing Ointment effects a cure, while the Pills, conjointly with it, are eseecially beneficial in relaxing and removing strictures, whatever their situation or duration

PAIN-KILLER.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public to this long celebrated and unrivalled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

The PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, and while it is a most efficient remedy for Pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine even in the most unskilful hands

OR SUMMER COMPLAINT,

Or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults; it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of

CHOLERA

Than any other known remedy, or even the most skilful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN-KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates

A SURE REMEDY

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor,

I noticed in the last issue of the *Examiner*, an article signed "Bunkum." This fighting under assumed names is anything but honorable. It shows that the writer has no manhood, or else is engaged in such a dirty piece of business that he cannot meet the public eye. "Bunkum" pretends to give a synopsis of my Friday evening's lecture It is such a silly attempt at wit that some parts of it reminds me of the boy whistling while going through the churchyard to keep his courage up. Were it not that some of your readers might be led into an error by reading it, I would treat the matter with deserved silence, I think that "Bunkum" must have taken a drop to much, for no person in the possession of his senses, would have made so many misstatements He said that I addressed the audience as "Brethern," which is false. The Cathedral I referred to was in Germany, and not in Brazil, as "Bunkum" said. The hymn *was* one of Martin Luther's. I distinctly stated that Mr. Douglas was a missionary from Burmah, and that he sang in the dialect of the people, the words as I gave them: "There is a happy land *not* far away" I said nothing of the warriors having "cloaks" on their shoulders, but clubs. "Bunkum" says he retired. I suppose, for the purpose of taking a drink What he said after his return, is too gross and nonsensical for repetition I hope that in future he will be more truthful.

Yours, respectfully,
G. W. LINTON,
Ch'town, Sept 20. 1869 Prof. of Music.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 20, 1869.

An old heathen of an ordinary religious turn of mind, would have been considerably embarrassed, had he been cast by fate into a conjuncture of circumstances such as are daily foreboded by political augurs, as the future destiny of this Colony. If with credulous simplicity he gave the soothsayers credit for correctness of observation, he would have to deny them the praise of unanimity. Some foresee Confederation awaiting us, with its concomitant increase of taxation; others foretell our speedy annexation to the Great Republic, without anything at all being very definitely settled regarding the circumstances under which this is to be effected; while others, more grim of vision, watch the attitude of the Mother Country, and prophecy her entire abandonment of us. In all these oracular enunciations there is much to excite grave deliberation, and necessitate cautious action On the last, as forming the foundation of the first two propositions, we will bestow a little attention.

It is quite within the bounds of probability that Great Britain meditates, in the course of time, to withdraw support from her Colonies. The views of statesmen of the present day, regarding the soundness of the policy which attaches to an empire vast foreign possessions, have undergone a great change. Once on a time a nation's prosperity was measured pretty much by the extent and number of its outlying colonies. Neither blood nor treasure was spared either to acquire or retain them. Like unmeaning appendages attached to articles of dress they were oftentimes kept more for the sake of fashion than of utility. Now-a-days, however, the chivalric elements have been all but eliminated from politics, and the times are now happily gone by, when colonies were forced to remain colonies still, in spite of all their longings to become a nation. One thing may, however, be regarded as certain: if Great Britain be seeking with as much earnestness as she is represented, to rid herself of her North American Colonies, they have ceased to be profitable to her in purse, or useful to her in policy. We have not as yet observed any indication or caught any rumor of her wish to relinquish her hold over her empire in the East. The Presidencies are therefore still both useful and profitable to England, were it for nothing else than to oppose a barrier to the power of Russia, which is every year lessening the distance that divides the frontiers of these rival conquests The British Merchant, and the British Indigo Planter would, moreover, find slender security against native craft, and Russian intrigue, in Sepoy defenders. Contrasting the different lines of policy, therefore, pursued in Asia and America, it is to the credit of the Canadian Provinces that they can be left to rely upon their own resources for holding their own, without any fear of being absorbed by a powerful neighbor. Were the case otherwise we should, in all likelihood, never hear of a desire on the part of England to abandon Canada to herself; for the same policy which evoked the sympathies of Britain in the cause of the Southern Confederacy would determine her to support the weakness of her Colonies, against the aggressions of an already over-powerful neighbor.

The vital question for us, however, is, are we to share the same fate as Canada, and be cast adrift by the parent? With truth we might represent to her that we were weak; that our resources, ample perhaps for internal necessities, were insufficient to establish security from external aggression; that our exports might be so burdened by local imposts abroad as to amount to a virtual prohibition of their exposure in a foreign mart. But to all this the reply might come: I do not leave you in your weakness alone—all around you are able and stalwart brothers, willing to receive you into their household and protect your interests — make with them your conditions and go in peace. Such words may sound unfeeling in the mouth of a mother; but your political mother is a character superior to all the amiable weaknesses of nature. Some may say, there is nothing beyond a strong probability for assuming that such will be the language or the action of the Home Government. British journalists—the sentiments of a portion of the British people, club rumors, and official acts in other parts of the globe, have often been at fault in prognosticating the direction of Imperial policy; and a like result may await them now. It is ours, however, to be prepared for an event which is, without doubt, strongly threatened. Assuming, therefore, that we are to be dissevered from Britain, the situation discovers to us three courses open—self-Independence, Annexation, Confederation.

The fancy would not be an unpleasant one, which would picture us embosomed in the St. Lawrence, like San Marino, in Italy, or Andorra, on the slopes of the Pyrenees, a small independent State, rich in our own resources, and heeding little the great nations around us; but it is to be feared that apart from the imagination, there could be no original for the picture. Our weakness might, indeed, protect us. Our insignificance might deter the powerful, through sheer shame, from threatening or abusing us. We might perhaps even owe a protracted existence to the curious spectacle we would furnish for political *virtuosi* to gaze upon, as we have seen freaks of nature, in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, carefully preserved by the naturalist. Such a position, even if possible, would be little consistent with dignity, yet as a course it is open to us, and to make our division complete its enumeration was necessary.

The second project for our political future is Annexation. We have not heard of any overtures from the Cabinet of Washington setting forth the conditions upon which we are to be affiliated to the Republic. Its ports would, no doubt, as a consequence, be open to our traders and merchants; we would enjoy the ordinary rights of citizens; and participate in all the advantages which a great commercial nation has it in its power to offer. But, at the same time, we would require clearly to understand how much we should have to pay for all this; what share we should have to bear in discharging the huge debt which encumbers the administration; how our defence would be provided for, hemmed in as we are on all sides by the territories of another Government; and, above all, how, in case of difficulties arising between the Republic and the Dominion, we would be able to avoid being torn to pieces in the struggle of rivals for our possession. Prudence would claim a satisfactory settlement of such questions before Annexation could be adopted for our portion.

The same obscurity which overhangs the project of Annexation, involves the conditions on which Confederation is to be accomplished—with this notable difference withal—that we have a promise of enlightenment in the one—in the other we have none. Till that enlightenment dawns, the discussion of the question is impossible, save upon assumptions and hypothesis which may all prove wrong when the conditions upon which the measure itself is to rest, are laid before us When this has been done, the time for legitimate discussion shall have arrived. In the meantime, it may serve some purpose to have set before the people with whom ultimately the decision will rest, the situation, evolved in all its different phases It is clearly visible that the settlement of our political future will prove a work of no ordinary labor, and will entail no ordinary responsibility. On all sides it is thickly surrounded with difficulties — it is certainly the most momentuous question ever proposed for settlement in the history of the Colony—it involves the future well-being of the State, and the misery or happiness of our posterity. To deliberate calmly, and decide wisely in a crisis of such paramount importance, the question must be approached, not in the spirit of party, but with minds well disciplined by restraint, and anxious only for the country's weal.

The Rt. Rev. Dr McIntyre, Bishop of Prince Edward Island, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat, arrived here on Monday evening last from the eastward, accompanied by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, whose guests they have been during their sojourn in this City, To-day Bishops McIntyre and McKinnon embarked on board the Steamer *City of London*, for England, from thence they proceed to the continent and take the French mail steamer at Marcellies, en route for Jerusalem, and on their return will proceed to Rome, to take part in the Ecumenical Council to be held there in December next. Last evening His Grace the Archbishop entertained a select party at dinner, consisting of His Excellency Admiral Wellesley and staff, Mr. Strickland, Head of the Control Department, Col. Redmond of 61st Regt., Col McKenzie, 78th, (Highlanders) Capt. Smith, R. E., and a number of other distinguished personages, to meet his distinguished guests previous to their departure for Europe.—*Hx Express*, Sep. 10.

ON Thursday the 2d inst., His Lordship Bishop Binney, held a Confirmation Service at St. James' Church, Port Hill, when eight persons were confirmed. His Lordship's address to the candidates was solemnand impressive We trust it will have an indelible effect on those who received that Ancient and Apostelic rite. The Bishop, after the ceremony of Confirmation, addressed a tolerable large audience, and delivered a sermon replete with eloquence and erudition. —*Com*.

PORT HILL.—Mr. J Scott Hutton, M. A., of the Halifax Deaf and Dumb Institution, accompanied with four of his pupils, gave a very entertaining and interesting Lecture, in Masonic Hall, Port Hill, on Saturday the 5th instant. "with the view of awakening more general interest in the condition of the uneducated Deaf and Dumb." The audience was small owing to due notice not being given of the time and place of lecture. From what we have *seen* and heard of Mr Hutton, he is well qualified for the arduous duty he has to perform. The pupils performed a variety of exercises on the Blackboard and otherwise. Several questions in Bible History, Geography, and Biography were put to them, which were answered on the Blackboard in a very expeditious and correct manner. The questions in Biography particularly attracted our attention; they were replied to very ably by two of the older pupils. Some sums in Addition were also given, which were accurately done. We trust the Institution Mr. Hutton so ably represents, will meet with that philanthrophic support it is so deserving of.—*Com*

COMPLIMENTARY.

On Thursday last, a deputation of the people of St. Andrew's Parish, waited on the Rev. R. P. McPhee, on the eve of his departure from amongst them, and presented him with a complimentary address, and, what was still better, a purse containing twenty pounds currency, as a small token of the high esteem in which they held the Rev. gentleman. While they expressed their deep regret at his being removed, after so short an acquaintance, from amongst a people to whom by his many amiable qualities he was so much endeared, they wished him every happiness and success in his new field of labor (Rustico) to which he had been appointed. Their deep regret was, however, softened down on learning that the Rev. James Lamont, late Professor at St. Dunstan's College, a man of rare talents, devoted zeal and varied acquirements, had been appointed Parish Priest of St. Andrew's. —*Com*.

We regret to learn that the Sch. *Oriander*, whilst on her passage from Pictou to Charlottetown, with a load of coal, sank in about three fathoms of water, a few miles north of Point Prim, yesterday morning, and, sad to relate, Capt. Furneaux went down with her. The other hands, we believe, were picked up by a schooner, and arrived in town yesterday afternoon.

Mr. James Ramsay, Shemidy, has the contract for conveying the western mails from St. Eleanor's to Cascumpec. The tender of Mr. George Cairns, of Lot 17, has been accepted for carrying the mails between Summerside, Centreville, and Freetown, and the Souris Mails have fallen to the lot of Messrs. Dingwell and McKay.—*Pat*.

The ship *Duncan*, McInnis, Master, 17 days from Charlottetown, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.—*Ib*.

We understand that a shooting match has been arranged between 10 married men and 10 single men, selected from the different Volunteer Companies in Charlottetown, to take place at Kensington, on Wednesday next—ranges, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range.—*Ib*.

A public Temperance meeting, under the auspices of Advance Temple, I. O. G. T., will be held in Scott's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Sep. 22nd. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.—*Ib*.

LAUNCHED.

At Enmore River, Lot 12, on Friday, the 4th inst., from the shipyard of Mr George Ballum, a splendid Brigantine, of 140 tons register, to class A 1, five years, at Lloyd's, called the "Maggie of Enmore." This fine new vessel is owned and was built by Mr. George Ballum, who has performed his work in the most efficient and creditable manner. She is replete in model, construction, workmanship and finish, and is without exaggeration one of the strongest vessels ever launched in the waters of Enmore River. Her appearance, as she now sits gracefully on the water is truly magnificent. She is decidedly a pretty vessel, and reflects great credit on the builder and owner, (Mr. Ballum) who has by his industry, enterprise and perseverance, became the *real* owner of so valuable and majestic a vessel. We trust the "Maggie of Enmore" will prove remunerative and successful to the owner. She is now for sale or will take a freight to Great Britain.

Annual Meeting of the Common Council,

10th AUGUST, 1869.

Present, His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder,

Councillors,	Morris,	Mutch,	Reddin,
	Currie,	McNeill,	Allin,
	Pollard,	Hooper,	Butcher.

This being the day appointed by law for the appointment of Auditors for the City of Charlottetown, for the current year,—

Ordered, upon motion, that Thomas Handrahan and James D. Mason, Esquires, be appointed to that office.

The following Committees were also appointed for the current year:

Accounts and Finances.

Councillors Currie, Laird and Morris,

Streets and Squares.

Councillors Pollard, Mutch, McNeill, Allin, Hooper,

Market and Hall.

Councillors Morris, Reddin, Allin, Pollard and Hooper,

Spring Park and Freehold Property.

Councillors Allin, Morris, McNeill, Butcher, Laird.

Wharfs.

Councillors Morris, Reddin, Currie, Pollard, and Laird.

TUESDAY EVENING, 17th August, 1869.

PRESENT:

His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder

Councillors	Morris,	McNeill,
	Reddin,	Allin,
	Currie,	Butcher,
	Pollard,	Laird.

Lighting the Streets.

Mr. Councillor Pollard, Chairman of the Committee appointed to ascertain the terms on which the Gas Light Company would contract for relighting the Street Lamps, presented a Report of the said Committee, in accordance with which it was, upon motion,

Ordered, That the Street Lamps be re-lighted on the terms offered by the Gas Light Company, namely, at (£6) six pounds per Lamp per annum —payment to be made, until June next, by City Debentures at par.

Upon motion, *Ordered*, That a Committee be appointed to renew the agreement for lighting the City for three or more years; and Councillors McNeill, Morris, Allin, Pollard, and Laird were appointed a Committee accordingly.

Appoinment of Officers.

Upon individual motions, the follwing appointments were severally made:—

Clerk of the Market—George Lewis,
Reporter of Proceedings—Robert Blake Irving,
Pound Keeper (East)—William Swan,
Pound Keeper (West)—Nicholas Harvie,
Assayer of Weights and Measures—J. McInally,
Collector of Assessments—William Shepherd,
City Surveyor—George Douglass,
Wharfinger (both Wharfs)—Joseph J. Pippy.
City Crier and Janitor of Market Hall—J. Hatch.

Police Force.

Ordered, that the Police Force do consist of six constables instead of *eight*—their pay to be £6 per month each man.

City Marshal—Angus McLeod, re-appointed.

Acting City Marshal—Thomas Flynn, during the present illness of the Marshal. Salary £6 10s. per month.

The six Police Constables chozen by ballot were:—James M. Richards, Hezekiah H. Pollard, Angus McKinnon, Thomas Brenan, Robert White, William Swan.

City Weigh Bridge.

Ordered, That Tenders be called for from persons desirous of renting the City Weigh Bridge, each tender to state the highest sum which the applicant is willing to pay as rent for the said Bridge for one or more years.

SATURDAY, 4th Sept., 1869.

PRESENT:

His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder,

Councillors	Morris,	Mutch,
	Pollard,	McNeill,
	Laird,	Butcher,
	Hooper.	

City Weigh Bridge

Opened Tenders from Henry Sellar and John Griffith, each offering to take a lease of the City Weigh Bridge for a term of years.

Upon motion, *Ordered*, That the Tender of Henry Seller—£80 per annum, payable quarterly —be accepted; and that a contract be entered into with him for a term of three years, from the 30th day of September instant, in accordance with the conditions of advertisement.

Steam Fire Engine Company

Read a communication from Charles L. Strickland, Captain of the Fire Engine Company, representing certain difficulties operating against the efficiency of the said Company, and recommending that a pair of horses be attached to that service.

Upon motion, *Ordered*, That the said communication be referred to the consideration of the Fire Department.

Market Accommodation.

Mr. Councillor Butcher called the attention of the Board to the necessity of providing increased accommodation in the Market for persons offering for sale vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, and articles of domestic manufacture; and recommended that the Upper Hall be used for the reception of such articles and commodities whenever the extent of the supply may require it.

Upon motion, *Ordered*, That His Worship the Mayor be requested to confer with the Committee appointed to regulate all matters concerning the Market; and to recommend that the Clerk of the Market be directed to make suitable provision for public accommodation in the Upper Hall when press of business requires it.

Adjourned until Thursday evening next.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9th Sept., 1869.

PRESENT:

His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder,

Councillors	Currie,	Butcher,
	Morris,	Mutch,
	Hooper,	McNeill,
	Pollard,	Reddin,
	Allin,	

Fire Department.

Read proceedings of Fire Engineers at a meeting of that body, 7th September, instant, with reference to a communication from C L. Strickland, Captain of Steam Fire Engine Company That communication is as follows:—

"*To the Mayor and Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN.—I regret to inform you that it is becoming of very great difficulty to keep up the Volunteer Company in charge of the Steam Fire Engine After three years' experience, I am compelled to say that it is entirely impossible for me to keep up the Company together unless some pay or reward is provided for them, especially as the other Fire Companies are paid, and as other Fire Engines are light and easily handled they get first to the fire, and thereby secure the prizes I have done all in my power to keep up the interest in the Company, by Pic-Nics and Entertainments of different kinds; and I have to report that, despite my best efforts, the Company are falling off in members and efficiency. I have, therefore, to suggest that if two horses were owned by the City, and kept in the Engine House, they could at any moment be harnessed to the Engine; and as those horses could be kept constantly employed at the City work, they would prove a saving, and not an expense to the City. Those horses, with say twelve men at the same rate as are allowed other companies, would work the Engine to good advantage, and with promptness that cannot be expected from the present construction of the Company.

I remain, yours, &c.,
C. L STRICKLAND,
Capt. Vol. Fire Engine Company."

The minute of the Board of Fire Engineers with reference to the above suggestion is as follows:—

"The Board having taken into consideration the proposition of Captain Strickland for the City to provide two horses to be used by day for City purposes, and especially to be always in readiness to convey the Steam Fire Engine to and from the place of Fire, and also to reduce the Steam Fire Engine Company to twelve men, to be paid as the other Companies, have agreed to recommend the same to be carried into effect by the Common Council of Charlottetown."

The suggestion of Captain Strickland, and the recommendation of the Board of Fire Engineers, as above given, were duly considered and approved by the Council; but nothing definite was concluded concerning them. The reason of this appeared to be the want of means to defray the serious outlay which would be necessitated by their adoption.

Public Water Tanks.

Another minute of the Board of Fire Engineers is as follows:—

"*Ordered*, That proper measures be taken to cause one of the Police Constables to visit and ascertain the condition of the public Water Tanks within the City, and make a weekly report in writing, to His Worship the Mayor or the presiding Councillor for the week, of the depth of water in each respective Tank, and such other information as circumstances may suggest."

Upon motion of Councillor McNeill with reference to the above:—

Ordered That instructions be given to the City Marshal to cause a weekly inspection to be made of each of the City water Tanks, for the especial purpose of ascertaining the depth of water in each, &c., and to cause a written Report thereof to be made to the Mayor, and also to the Chief Engineer.

Widow of the late City Marshal.

The present necessitous and very distressing circumstances of the long invalided Mrs. McLeod, (widow of the late City Marshal) and her children were, in a very feeling manner, brought under the consideration of the Board by Councillor Currie A Resolution, having for its object the granting to them of some pecuniary relief by the Board, was submitted by him, and, in an equally feeling manner, seconded by Councillor Allin. After some discussion as to the best mode of affording the proposed relief, it was, on motion of Councillor Reddin, unanimously

Resolved, That the widow of the late Angus McLeod, City Marshal, be permitted to receive the full amount of Marshal's salary, to the termination of the present month of September, besides an immediate gratuity of £5.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening next at half-past seven.

[NOTE.—In the preceding Reports no notice has been taken of the loyal and patriotic Resolutions and proceedings of His Worship the Mayor and Common Council in anticipation of, and on the occasion of, the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the same having been already duly chronicled by the City Press.]

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

HALIFAX, N. S., 15th Sept., 1869.

PRICES CURRENT.—Provisions of all descriptions scarce and wanted. There is no Pork in the Market for sale. A few barrels of Owen Connolly's brand recently sold—Mess $30; Prime Mess $25. We notice that Pork is easier in the American Market, and we caution our correspondents from speculating upon continued high prices, the tendency will be downwards Antigonish Prime Pork wanted, $18 a $20. Butter scarce, 21 c. a 23 c. Lard 18 c. Canada Cheese 14 cts, a 14½ cts. Hams 14½ cts a 15 cts. Produce—Our Market is bare of Oats and much wanted, some new P. E. Island Oats recently received, sold at 60 cts. a 70 cts. We notice by reports that the yield of all kinds of grain upon this Continent is immense; it is calculated that the Canadian Oat crop alone will be twice as much as last year's, and the quantity for export will be the same in proportion. The Barley crop is estimated to be one-third greater than last year, The reports, however, are unfavorable from Europe, and with deficient corn crops in the West, may tend to sustain prices of coarse grains. West India Produce firm. Porto Rico Sugar by cargo sold at 6½ a 6¾ cts Molasses 35 cts.

☞ We have been asked to state that "Vivace" did not write the letter which appeared in our last issue, signed "Bunkum,"

LITERARY CLASS OF Y. M. C. A.—A meeting of the Committe of Y. M. C. A Literary Class will be held in the Class Room, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. By order,

W. LAWSON COTTON, Sec'y.

DEATH TO WORMS.

Among the many preparations to be found on the shelves of Drug-stores for relieving children of those troublesome and irritating companions—Worms, we are sure none will be found so effective as "*Watson's Scholedion*"—a new remedy, advertised in our columns this evening, and one that may be relied on. Mothers! try it. It is about the most wholesome *Candy* you can give your little ones. 3m

CALL THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

If Cider, Brandy, and Logwood,
With Drugs of all degrees,
Can do the human system good
By driving out disease;
If sugar of lead and beet-root juice,
With opium combined,
Compose a draught of healing use
To sick and sore mankind;
Then use it ye with hope and fear
Who in affliction pine;
But, in the name of all that's dear,
Don't call that mixture 'WINE.'

Contagious diseases, such as horse-ail, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders." Persons traveling with Horses should take note of this.

Birth.

At Amherst, Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, on the 4th inst. the wife of Professor John T. Mellish, formerly of P. E. Island, now Principal of Cumberland Academy, Amherst, Nova Scotia, of a son.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 2d inst., by Elder D. Crawford Mr. Richard P. Webster, of San Francisco, California, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Orr, Esq., of New Glasgow.

By the same, at Winfred Grove, Summerside, on the 7th inst., Mr. James W. Silleck, of Lot 67, to Miss Sarah W. Heaney, of Lot 20.

At the Manse, on the 1st inst, by the Rev. W. R. Frame, Mr Samuel Waugh, to Miss Jane McKenzie, both of Lot 19.

At the Manse, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Duncan, Mr. Ronald McPherson, Teacher, to Margery, daughter of the late Samuel McLeod, Esq, all of Princetown Road.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst, by the Rev, Henry Pope, Francis Perley Taylor, Esq., M. D., to Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Heartz, Esq. No Cards.

Died.

On Saturday, 18th September instant, Frances E. Alley, second daughter of Thomas Alley, Esq., aged 21 years. She was amiable in life, and triumphant in death.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., after four weeks severe illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John A McLeod, St. Peter's Road, much and deservedly regretted by a large family and numerous friends.

At Red Wing, Minnesota, U S., on the 24th ult., Mr. A. F. Doull, late of this Island.

Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of WILLIAM FULL, Esq., South side of Hillsborough Square,—all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising Drawing Room and Dining Room FURNITURE, in Mahogany and Rosewood Chairs, Couches, Tables, Valuable PIANO FORTE, (Broadwoode), Books, Pictures, Stoves, Carpets, China and Glassware, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Matrasses, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

ALSO.—1 WAGON, 1 CART, 1 SLEIGH and ROBE, HARNESS, 1 COW.

SALE POSITIVE! No RESERVE!

Catalogues to be had at the office of

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Sept. 17, 1869.

Grand Diet of Worms Dissolved by WATSON'S SCHOLEDION.

WHICH is offered to the public as a perfectly safe, pleasant and efficacious EXPELLER OF WORMS from the human System. As this preparation contains no mineral ingredient, the administration of it to young children is not followed by the dangerous, and in many cases, fatal consequences resulting from the use of many of the Vermifuges at present before the public.

A compliance with the directions accompanying it will prove it deserves the characters claimed for it above, while the promptness and painless character of its action render it the cheapest and safest remedy for worms hitherto discovered.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building,
Queen Street, Ch'town, Sept. 20, 1869.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Education will be held at the Colonial Building, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

An examination of Candidates will commence at the same hour and place.

JOHN McNEILL, Sec. of B. E.

Sept. 8, 1869.

Meeting in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.

Under the Patronage of His Worship the Mayor.

A PUBLIC MEETING, under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor, will be held in the Market Hall on Monday evening, the 27th of September, inst., to hear explanations from Mr. Hutton, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Halifax, and to witness the proficiency of several of his pupils as well as to devise means for aiding that benevolent enterprise. Citizens are invited to attend. Chair will be taken at 7½ o'clock.

Ch'town, Sept. 16, 1869.

The *Cheapest* GREY COTTONS in the City is at J. W. FALCONER'S,