

Charlottetown, July 3, 1876.

PROTESTANT OPINION.

They pay according to results, and that is the best system. Professor Anderson, Prince of Wales College.

Being asked my opinion upon more secular schools, I stated that they did not go far enough. - Rev. Isaac Murray.

To neglect the cultivation of man's mind, nature while we mistake his position and requirements. - Rev. J. A. Rogers.

The Act was unworkable and the Board could not get any Government to move in the matter for the last six or seven years. - Rev. Donald McNeill, Secretary Board of Education.

But why not religious instruction if religious education is so glorious as the Bible inspire after? - Rev. J. A. Rogers.

Individuals may attach to them should be good to our children. - Dr. Norman McLeod.

content myself with saying that the solution came in Ontario, after years of struggle, appears to me the fairest and therefore the wisest, - best for education - religion - for the Protestant and Romanist, for it is peace and mutual good will which are in its capable to progress and patriotism. - Rev. Geo. M. Grant.

Abstract our religion from the State and a revolution would ensue. Sabbath day would be violated, the marriage contract would lose its sacred binding power. - Every law based on Christianity would be wiped away. It would be altogether inconsistent with the true beliefs of a Christian people. - Rev. Isaac Murray, D. D., Lecture on Education.

The Earl of Shaftesbury sympathized with the Roman Catholics on this subject. They desired a more definite and distinctive - distinctive on the great truths of the Gospel on which the Scripture teaching rested. - They wanted the great and saving doctrines of the world had lived and died.

In schools truly national the item of religious teaching, brought into prominence by both the Free and the Established Churches, in the religious struggle, would assert and receive its due place. Scotland would possess what it never yet possessed - not even some twenty years after the death of Knox - a system of religious teaching worthy of a Christian country. - Hugh Miller.

In all our ordinary schools no religious instruction of the least practical value is ever given. Unless secular teaching be vigorously supplemented by religious teaching, our children at large will greatly suffer. I go further. I believe that teaching should not only be supplemented but permeated by religion. This question goes far deeper than questions of particular Governments, or even the cry about Papists or Protestants. It lies at the foundation of National faith and National morality. - The Bishop of Fredericton.

The Bishop of London said, "as a churchman he should be glad to have the children taught church principles; but unfortunately partly by the fault of our forefathers, we were divided, and the church which we believed for was that the truths of the Bible should be taught to the children of those who did not object to the teaching. The position we took was that to endeavor to destroy or suppress such denominational schools by non-religious State schools, or to place them, unintentionally it might be, at a disadvantage was a violation of the rights of conscience."

At the same time there can be no impropriety in my expressing the strong hope which I entertain that, as in other British communities, the majority of the population in New Brunswick, which through its representation in the Imperial Parliament, is a part of the Province, may be disposed to adopt such modification of the existing rules as may render them less unacceptable to those who from conscientious reasons have withdrawn themselves from the system now in force. - Extract from the despatch of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, dated Oct. 18th, 1875.

Dr. Allison, Principal of Sackville Academy, had never been a churchman to place his faith on the word of God in Public Free schools. He was pleased to see in Philadelphia the other day in the magnificent Exhibition - intended to show the progress of the system of that State - the words "Every child in the State of Pennsylvania is particularly requested to attend to the moral and religious education of his pupils," displayed in various places throughout the Exhibition building. Dr. A. held that under our circumstances there can be no better provision made for those who desire a liberal education than by providing for the education of children under the care of responsible bodies.

As regards denominations, I would like to have every parent's views, as to religious instruction, humored as much as possible, and would carry out the principle as far as possible. It would be very hard to carry out this system in a country like this. I would carry it out wherever practicable. I think this ought to solve the difficulty. I do not think it is necessary to make any allowance of this being carried out in the country districts. I should presume this must assign the bitter feelings that exist. I think the question of religious education of children is a matter for the parents, and I think the parents' views on religious instruction should be carried out as much as possible, and that would be the most just way. - Judge Hoar.

It was the best state of things, that we had a Parliament sufficiently theological to discriminate between the right and the wrong in religion, and to endow accordingly. But failing this, it is best to use the next best thing, that in any public measure for helping on the education of the people, Government were to abstain from introducing the element of religion at all into their policy. It is certainly wrong to have the matter to be insignificant, - the contrary might be strongly expressed in the preamble of their Act. - I put on the ground that, in the present divided state of the country, the world, they would take no cognizance of, just because they would attempt no control over the religion of applicants for aid - leading this matter entirely to the parties who had to do with the religion, and the management of the schools which they had been called upon to assist. A grant by the State on this footing might be regarded as being appropriate and entirely in the spirit of the Act. - Dr. Chalmers.

It was in reference to this opinion that Hugh Miller wrote: "The large-minded, wood-hearted Scotchmen, who in the nineteenth century has bequeathed, as a precious legacy to the Church, his judgment on this very question." The people of Scotland have accepted this precious legacy, and out of it has developed a more equitable and religious system of education now in operation in that country. Our readers will not fail to note how closely the views entertained by Dr. Chalmers on this subject are expressed by Hon. J. C. Pope. At the same meeting, Mr. Pope is reported to have said that "he would oppose the establishment of secular schools in the coming year. But he said, when we find a school doing good work in giving secular education, were it Catholic or Protestant, he would pay for that secular instruction, and did not feel called upon to do anything to prevent it, which might be taught, so long as the secular instruction was given." He did not wish to pay for religious instruction at all. He only thought it was right to pay when they found a proper amount of secular instruction given." Under Mr. Pope's scheme a grant by the State to denominational institutions might be regarded as being appropriate and entirely in the spirit of the Act. - Dr. Chalmers.

What more reasonable or effective solution of the school question could be offered? We trust that the electors of Prince Edward Island will enable Mr. Pope to develop this excellent scheme. - Rev. J. A. Rogers.

REORGANIZED. Under the Act passed last session, the Public Office of the Province have been reorganized. The following appointments have been made: - Provincial Secretary and Treasurer - Hon. T. H. Haviland. Commissioner of Public Works - Hon. L. C. Owen. Clerk of Executive Council and Assistant Provincial Secretary - W. C. DesBrisay, Esq. Assistant Provincial Treasurer - Arthur Newbery, Esq. Secretary Public Works - J. W. Morrison, Esq. Registrar of Deeds - Benj. DesBrisay, Esq. Assistant Commissioner Public Lands - Robert Strong, Esq. Provincial Auditor - Not yet appointed.

THE ELECTIONS.

NOMINATION DAY will be the 10th August; election day, the 17th. The time for preparation will be short enough. The friends of Mr. Pope and the supporters of his scheme must speedily be up and doing. Organization is essential to their success. They are undoubtedly on the right side of the question, - the side most consistent with reason, toleration, Christian charity and harmony - the side which, if our schools are not to remain vacant, our laws not to be violated, our money not to be misapplied and squandered must prevail - the side which while respecting the rights of consciences of all, will secure to the children of all a good sound secular education - supplemented by religious instruction at the desire of parents living in towns and villages - the side on which are ranged many moderate but sincere Protestants, such as Judge Hensley and Professor Anderson, and nearly every Roman Catholic.

On the other hand our opponents are divided against themselves. Many of them have been proved over and over again to be unsound and insincere - fiercely opposing that which they were afterwards constrained to uphold, - the leaders bounding on their followers to act as they dared not act themselves - carrying around petitions for signature which they would not sign for fear the doing so "might compromise them hereafter." The Patriot their leading organ - is even divided against itself - its editor-in-chief being if we may judge by his actions at Ottawa, a strong believer in separate schools, while his subordinates loudly protest that by merely permitting religion in the public schools, our noble system of free Education - truly noble in its fundamental principles - will be overturned!

But despite these elements of strength on our side, and weakness on the side of our opponents, the closest union, the highest organization is required. We trust the work of organization may be, forthwith, commenced.

THE OPINIONS OF PROMINENT METHODISTS.

OUR courteous contemporary the Patriot says "it is a pity the advocates of religious education were not ingenuous and candid." This pitiful expression is consequent on our citations of the opinions of Dr. Norman McLeod and Dr. Allison. In these citations we kept back nothing. We quoted the opinions just as they were - the parts opposed to our opinions of the question as well as those which favour it. Our lover of candour and ingenuousness quoted only those parts which seemed to favor the side espoused by himself!

PRINCIPAL ALLISON, of the Wesleyan Academy, was contending for State aid to Denominational Colleges and Academies - institutions established and maintained for the purpose, primarily, of training young men to the Ministry, and fitting them to uphold and spread the dogmas of their respective sects. Concede this - admit that the State may aid denominational schools - and we have all, and more, than we want. Either the Scotch system, the English system, the Canadian system, the German system, or Dr. Murray's scheme, with all the minor details, may then follow in due course. Dr. Allison "held that under our circumstances" - the circumstances of New Brunswick and this Island, in respect to education, are almost identical - there can be no better provision made for those who desire a liberal education than by providing for the education of children under the care of responsible bodies."

What has the Patriot said to say to this? Dr. Allison wants a grant from the State in aid of "Denominational Institutions." He thinks nothing better can be done. We do not want so much. If the time of the teachers is altogether taken up in teaching dogma we want nothing. But if it appears, on public examination, that good sound secular instruction has been imparted in any school subject to our educational law, we say, it is right that the State should pay for such instruction. For it is the policy of the State to impart secular education - and it taxes the people, indiscriminately, for that purpose.

SHALL WE NOT DO RIGHT?

The Argus tacitly admits that it is wrong to put a large minority of the body politic in the position, with respect to education, of persons who "while allowed perfect freedom to worship where and how they please are yet required to pay rates in support of an Established Church which they cannot attend." - For it avoids that important point, The Argus also admits that the scheme for the settlement of the School Question which we advocate is "the least objectionable." But it asks: "will it satisfy the Catholics even if it were conceded?" And the answer it gives to its own question is: "we think not."

Now we submit, that if a wrong exists it is right (and expedient because right) that the wrong should be righted. We believe that - "Because right is right, to follow right is wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

What have we to do with the consequences of a concession to Roman Catholics, provided it be right to make the concession? Does not all history teach us that it is better, politically as well as morally, to right a wrong than to maintain a wrong? In this Island the Roman Catholic are in a position, with respect to education, precisely similar to that occupied by the Irish Catholics, with respect to the Church, previous to the abolition of the English Church in Ireland. They are compelled to support established schools which, though they enjoy the privilege, they say they cannot conscientiously send their children. Shall we not right this wrong as well as we can? And if, as a means to right it, a scheme is proposed similar to that which, under like circumstances, was proposed by Dr. Chalmers and was afterwards declared by Hugh Miller to be a "precious legacy" - a scheme which has developed into the splendid school system of Presbyterian and enlightened Scotland, shall we not do right?

ANDREWS GYONS - 20,000 of these celebrated Gyons, wholesale and retail, at the Union House, 28 Queen Street. Chas. Otto Winkler, Agent for P. E. Island.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

The Orangemen of Montreal have wisely abandoned their idea of having a street procession on the 12th of July. Now let the Orangemen of St. John do likewise. It is not necessary to discuss the rights of Orangemen to parade. Everybody admits that the law gives them that right and if they are to exercise it in Montreal, St. John, or any other part of the Dominion, they must be protected by the utmost power of the law. But there are many things which the law cannot be restrained by. While all respectable and sensible Catholics will respect the law which gives the Orangemen the right to parade, there are, as said experience has proved, many who cannot be restrained by the law, and who, in a mistaken zeal for their religion, are ready to disturb an Orange procession and produce bloodshed. If only might be law, in hitting them right, we suppose, he thought too strong a word - to a breach of the peace. It is worth their while to do this for a mere sentiment? Surely not. The spirit of the Protestantism which they so warmly cherish, should teach them moderation and self-denial in this case. If an Orange demonstration would make their brethren to offend, should they have any wish to remain in the Dominion, should they be so weak as to allow themselves to be so used? They are likely to produce a disturbance that would be a discredit to the whole community.

We quote the above from a Protestant contemporary - the Halifax Morning Chronicle. We would fain hope that the arguments used might have some effect in determining the action of the Orangemen of this Province on the twelfth. Although there may not be the slightest grounds for such a suspicion, it will, no doubt, be more than suspected by Catholics that the proposed grand procession in Charlottetown, was organized with the view of influencing the coming elections, in which they are so deeply and particularly interested. Having this suspicion, ignorant and head-headed Catholics (of whom there are plenty) will be all the more likely to offend - to break the peace, and create a disturbance. We think, therefore, that the Orangemen of the city, would show that they possessed not only Christian Charity, but political prudence, were they to go quietly to church on the twelfth of this month. If, however, they persist in parading through the town, we do hope that no Catholic will be so foolish as to oppose them. While on this subject we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment that the Orangemen of this Province should espouse a settlement of the long-vested school question much less favorable to Catholics than the settlement which has been arrived at with the approval of the Orangemen of Ontario, - a concession to Catholics which is not nearly so great as that granted to Protestants by the Catholic majority of Quebec - ignorant and intolerant as they are supposed to be; a scheme which was first proposed by the celebrated Chalmers; which was designated by Hugh Miller "a precious legacy" to the people of Scotland; and which has largely contributed towards making Scotland the best educated country in the world.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN QUEBEC.

BRIILLANT SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY AT THE CIVIC DINNER IN HIS HONOUR. By Telegraph to the Toronto Mail. QUEBEC, June 21. - The complimentary dinner, to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada was given in Music Hall to-night by His Worship the Mayor and citizens of Quebec.

Shortly after ten o'clock the speeches were begun by His Worship the Mayor rising to propose the health of Her Majesty the Queen which was duly honored, as also the toast of the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family.

His Worship then offered the toast of the evening, the health of their distinguished guests. (Loud applause.) It was his privilege, he said, to ask them to drink to the health of the distinguished statesman, the Governor-General of the Dominion. His Lordship had special claims upon the citizens of Quebec on account of the kindly interest he had ever manifested in the welfare of their city. (Cheers.) They owed him a debt, of which this dinner was but a feeble expression. Never could the citizens of Quebec forget the interest he had manifested in the city. Whatever the future might blot out, his kind interest in their regard would never be forgotten. As works his Lordship was suffering from a headache, he (the Mayor) would be brief, but he wished to mention the practical sympathy which His Excellency and the Countess had manifested on behalf of the suffering poor by the late fire. He would also remark that the conduct of affairs in the Dominion by His Excellency since his arrival had been singularly conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people. In assuring his Lordship that he stood high in the affection and esteem of the Citizens of Quebec, he wished also to assure her Excellency, the countess of Dufferin, that she occupied no second place.

The toast was drunk with all the honours and with the utmost enthusiasm. His Excellency the Governor-General rose to speak amid long continued applause. He said: - Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, - I can assure you that it is with feelings of no ordinary emotion that for the first time since coming to Canada, I find myself called on to address a public audience in the ancient capital; for at such a moment I cannot help remembering under what various conditions, in how many vital emergencies, that last supreme epoch of his history during the last three hundred years, my illustrious predecessors must have had occasion to inhabit the city of Quebec, in a thousand vicissitudes of fortune, and in perpetual alternation between triumph and despondency. When savage Indian enemies were lurking around your palisades; when famine had prostrated your strength, and the unaccustomed regions of an Arctic winter had been devastated your homes; when foreign enemies threatened your independence, and hostile canoes were brought against your battlements, the Viceroy has appealed to your fortitude, your patience, your charity, your loyalty, and whether in good fortune or ill fortune - you had your share of both, as your history tells us - never was that appeal in vain. (Loud applause.) But, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, happily those days of dramatic history are over. From the rock on which your city is founded, and which was once bounded by an interminable ocean of water, there now stretches forth to the horizon an almost ideal landscape of agricultural wealth and beauty, while your

political dominions now require two oceans to confine them. (Loud cheers.)

In consequence of its extraordinary growth, the personal Administration and Vice-regal representation of the country have been superseded by the far more legitimate and more efficacious regime of Parliamentary Government. (Applause.) But though relieved of those arduous responsibilities which at one time pressed so heavily on previous occupants of my great office, and brought them into such close, though not always harmonious, intimacy with the community they governed, the Viceroys of Canada do to-day are all the better able to cultivate those friendly social relations with the inhabitants of the country which it is a duty to maintain, and of which this splendid banquet is so gratifying an exhibition. (Loud cheers.) Glad am I indeed and proud, Mr. Mayor, to find that the great admiration which I have always entertained for the beauty of your city (which in my opinion is to be rivalled only by two or three capitals of the world), the deep sense felt by other governors and by myself of the kindness, I may almost say of the affectionate regard, with which they have always been met by you, should have upon an occasion of this kind received so gratifying a recognition at the hands of such an assembly. (Applause.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I only wish that I could make you some adequate return. That, however, I know to be impossible; but there is one thing at all events that I can do. I can take this opportunity of expressing my warmest and deepest sympathy with the efforts which you, Mr. Mayor, and those who are associated with you, and those whom I have the pleasure of addressing to-night, have employed to do justice to the great inheritance which you have received at the hands of those who have preceded you by using your utmost endeavors to promote the moral improvement, the commercial development and the external and material adornments of your ancient and famous city. (Cheers.) I can assure you it has been with the greatest pleasure I have learned that there is every prospect of our being able to carry to a successful conclusion the scheme which has been set on foot for the reparation and for the embellishment of the ancient fortifications of Quebec (loud cheers,) a scheme which combines a due regard for the growing exigencies of your increasing traffic by the widening of your thoroughfares, and the multiplication of your modes of exit and entry. In doing this you are, after all, doing that which has been done by every municipality in Europe which has had the good fortune to find itself placed in similar circumstances, and which are wakening up to the desirability of preserving with pious care the memorials of the past; and if this duty is imperative on the other side of the Atlantic, how much more is it incumbent on us to maintain the only city upon this continent which has preserved the early characteristics of its early days - a city whose picturesque architecture and whose noble battlements present a spectacle of like which is not to be found between Cape Horn and the North Pole. (Applause.)

For, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Town Council, let me remind you that you do not hold Quebec merely for yourselves, you do not hold it in the interests of the people of Canada; but you are the trustees of Quebec on behalf of civilization and of all the institutions of this continent - (loud cheers) - who would regret the ruin and degradation of its walls as an irreparable outrage and as a common and universal loss. But happily there is no danger of any such devastation being perpetrated. Far from laying a suicidal hand to those rivals of time, you are preparing to repair, to guard and to adorn them; and sure am I that in future ages when a maturer civilization shall have transformed Canada into what it is not now possible to imagine or conceive, a grateful posterity will hold in veneration those wise sages who have preserved intact the sacred memorials of their country's history, materials which the passing glory of interest and splendour. (Loud applause.) For, Mr. Mayor, that which you are engaged upon here is observed by our fellow countrymen at home. No sooner was it known in England that the citizens of Quebec were about to repair their fortifications than the Secretary of State for War, as the spokesman and representative of the Empire, wrote to inform me that he intended to express his own admiration and the admiration of the soldiers of England with what was being done of me and was going to the British House of Commons to ask them, and they would receive the proposal with the most enthusiastic acclamations, to vote a sum of money to be expended in the decoration of whatever point along your wall might best connect itself with the memory of those illustrious heroes. Wolfe and Montcalm, whose deeds and valor and whose noble death in the service of their respective countries, had brought lustre upon the respective nations for which they contended and whose outbursts they venerated with their blood. But, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the news of what you are about to do touched the heart of even a more august personage than the Secretary of State for War - the Queen of England herself. - (Loud cheers.) - No sooner had she learned what was undertaken, she who takes as deep an interest in everything that passes in her remotest colonies as she does with what happens within a stone's throw of her Palace - told me to convey to you, Mr. Mayor, at an early opportunity - and what better opportunity could I take than the present - her warmest sympathy and her entire approbation and approval of what you had undertaken; and she further has commanded me to inform you that it is her intention to present your good City of Quebec with one of the new gateways with which your city is to be repaired - enthusiastic applause - in order that she may be personally associated with the city of Quebec, and with you and your colleagues, whose liberality and patriotism have induced you to engage in this work; and she further desires that the gateway question should be connected with the name of her illustrious father, the late Duke of Kent, who retained up to his dying day so grateful a recollection of the kindness and the courtesy he had received at the hands of its inhabitants. - (Applause.) But, Mr. Mayor, this would not be a proper occasion for me to go into any of the details in connection with this work. I have the greatest confidence in the good taste, in the discretion and in the architectural skill of those with whom the decision of these points must ultimately rest. (Loud cheers.) There is one leading idea, however, which I trust will be kept in prominence, and which, in my opinion, ought to direct and determine all the subordinate arrangements, and that is the construction of a continuous pathway for pedestrians, beginning at Durham terrace and running round the foot of the Citadel; next by the Esplanade, the Artillery Barracks, the Palace Gate, and so behind the present Parliament Buildings across the street and back again to the Durham terrace. If you succeed in creating such a pathway as I have described, you will then have that which cannot be paralleled, either for commodiousness, for the innumerable points of view which will be commanded by it, or for its safety and

tranquility, in any other capital in Europe.

And, Mr. Mayor, I must also congratulate you upon the fact that you have at your disposal a quarry of smooth and well cut stone in those various and unnecessary outworks which are to be found beyond the centre of your city. This will be found amply sufficient both to repair the dilapidated portions of your bastions and as material for the projected gateway. But, Mr. Mayor, I trust you will pardon me if I venture to convey to you a word of warning - I trust that in using these materials you will not fall into the mistake that was made by a friend of mine in Ireland. A nobleman to whom I refer had a castle, which in ruder times had been the residence of his family, but had now become a ruin. Observing from day to day that it was subject to depredations from mischievous boys and cattle and donkeys, he instructed his agent to protect it with a wall, and having given these orders he left for England. On his return he went to see the result of his orders. The agent assured him that his commands had been properly carried out, but what was his dismay upon arriving at the site of his castle to find, indeed, a beautiful broad new wall, but the castle itself levelled with the ground, (laughter) the agent having pulled down the castle in order to use the material for building the wall. But, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I must detain you no longer. Yet there is one observation which I will leave to make before I sit down. I cannot sufficiently express to you what pride and pleasure I have experienced in observing the application with which the principal citizens of Quebec - gentlemen whose occupation must be of a most absorbing character - are content to sacrifice their domestic pleasure and the interests of their private business in order that they may apply themselves and give their time and attention to the administration of ordinary civil affairs; and, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in paying this compliment to those by whom I am immediately surrounded, I am happy to think that I can with equal justice extend it to the municipalities of Canada at large. I must say that there are but few more beautiful signs of intellectual life than this, or rather that there could be no more fatal and unsatisfactory explanation of a mean, unworthy and ignoble spirit than that of the business men of the country (that is those persons who by their intelligence, by their high character, by their habits of business, by the respect and influence which they command) being induced by any considerations whatsoever - whether from a disinclination to pre-occupy themselves with interests remote from their immediate engagements, or by a desire to still further aggrandize their fortune - withdrawing from the honorable and onerous duties which are connected with municipal and Parliamentary callings. - Hear, hear. - The significance of such a withdrawal on the part of persons of the greatest influence and intelligence in the country, is that the administration of the affairs must inevitably fall into the hands of corrupt politicians and of trading adventurers; and thus there must inevitably ensue a demoralization throughout every strata and ramifications of society. Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I will ask you this question: of what good is the largest fortune in the world, what enjoyment can we get out of those luxurious mansions, or all the amenities of modern civilization, if we begin to neglect the country in which we enjoy them, - cheers - if we have to blush for the infamy of those who rule us; if we feel that we have no part in the progress and with the history of our native land; if our hearts do not throb with the pulsations of its national life; if we merely cling to it as parasites cling to a growth of an unhealthy character. Of course we do not mean to imply that all of us should insist upon being Prime Ministers or Secretaries of State, or Lord Mayors, or members of Parliament, or members of the Town Council. Such aspirations on the part of all would cause considerable confusion and contention. - (Laughter.) - Of course the greater proportion of the energies of the people must necessarily be consumed in bringing up its commercial, its agricultural and its professional status; but what I mean to say is this, and it is an observation which I make in the most earnest manner: that it appears to me that no one, whatever his profession or engagements, particularly in a new country such as this, could feel himself justified altogether in dissociating himself from the political life of his country. - (Cheers.) - No matter how busy we may be, we can all of us take a joyful interest in what is going on. We can canvass; we can vote; we can contend for our opinions; we can all act as though we felt that we are essential members of a new and hopeful commonwealth, whose future prospects and prosperity must in a great measure depend upon the degree of zeal and fidelity which each of us apply to promote its moral, its political and its material improvement. - (Applause.) - Happy am I to find that on this side of the Atlantic those principles are recognized as fully as they are at home; and glad am I to think, Mr. Mayor, that persons like yourself, that persons like those with whom you are associated, like the two Prime Ministers of this country, with whom it has been my good fortune to be intimately connected, take such a pride in the growth of every part of this country, and who are willing to sacrifice money and the opportunity of advancing their own private ends, of increasing their own private fortunes, of advancing the status of their own individual families, in order that with a freer heart and a more undivided affection, they may give their time, their talents and their energy to the service of their beloved Canada and of the glorious Empire of which she is the proudest offshoot. - (Loud cheers.) - It is with these concluding words that I feel I can most appropriately introduce the toast which I now beg to submit to this brilliant Assembly, namely, the health of the Mayor of Quebec, coupled with that toast the sentiment, "Prosperity to the city of Quebec." His Excellency resumed his seat amid long continued applause.

TRUMP SEEN, fresh and good, from 25 pence pond and upwards, at Hassard's Agricultural Store, Queen Square. - [j 26 2]

The Serbian artillery has been moved to the frontier. The Grand Assembly have petitioned the Porte to give them a Christian native Governor.

Austrian provinces adjoining Serbia and the Herzegovina are to be declared in a state of siege.

Morocco are being adopted by the Turkish Government to assure the payment of interest on the national debt.

The first census taken in Ireland was in the year 1821. The population then amounted to 6,569,544 souls. Ten years later it amounted to 6,828,347. In 1841 it was 8,195,596. But in 1851 the population had sunk to 6,574,278; that is, in the comparatively short space of ten years, 1,622,319 of the Irish people were swept away. Again in 1861, we find the population to have sunk to 6,228,377. In 1871 it was 5,795,967, and in 1871 it was 5,412,377. Thus it will be seen that between 1841 and 1871 the population diminished to the extent of 2,784,229 persons. In the County of Kilkenny alone, there emigrated in 1874 1,119 of its inhabitants. The County of Dublin sent off the largest number, 1,728; Wexford comes next with 1,506; Longford follows third, with 1,438; then comes Kilkenny.

The Sultan of Turkey is reported to be indisposed. Bismarck is laid up at Kisenagen with chronic inflammation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE SALE!

The subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th JULY, at 11 o'clock, a. m., AT DUNN'S BUILDING, next door to Bremner Bros., Queen Street, an immense stock of Fancy Goods.

consisting in part of Opera Glasses, fine Meerschaum and Briar Root Pipes, Cigar Cases, Chinese Fans, Scotch Wood Novelties, &c.; a splendid collection of Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, magnificent large-sized Photographs (colored frames), Spirit Levels, (English manufacture), Mathematical Instruments, Aneroid Barometers, Telescopes, &c. Also, an extensive collection of

Oil Paintings, Chromo Lithographs, Steel Engravings, Water Color Pictures, mounted in Elaborate Frames of the latest styles. W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer, Ch'town, July 3, 1876. - 11 a

CRICKET AND BASE!

A FEW Spring Bats and Match Balls Just Received. Also, a cheap assortment for juveniles.

A SMALL LOT OF BASE BALLS AT BREMNER BROS. July 3, 1876. - 21n



KERR'S THREAD IS THE BEST! ASK FOR IT AT GEO. DAVIES & Co's. Ch'town, July 3, 1876. - 2m

STEAMERS 'Secret' & 'Miramichi.'

ONE of those First-class PASSENGER BOATS will call here EVERY TUESDAY, on the way to Quebec, touching at Shediac, Miramichi, Gaspe, &c., commencing with the "Secret" to-morrow, Tuesday, 4th July. Through Tickets to Montreal, Toronto, and all points west. CARVELL BROS., Ch'town, July 3, 1876. - pat ar Agents.

Mrs. Kent Mason Clayton

the well known Lady Lecturer will speak at Association Hall this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock. Admission fifteen cents. Mrs. C. expects to visit all the principal towns on the Island. Address, Chapel House. [July 3]

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners for managing the above, will be held at the Legislative Library, Charlottetown, on Friday next, July 7th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of preparing a PRIZE LIST, and transacting other important business connected with said Exhibition.

By order of the Board, A. McNEILL, Secy. July 3, 1876. 1n

ZERO REFRIGERATOR.

A FEW of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED REFRIGERATORS on hand. All parties in need of any of the above, should call at once and secure one, as they are going like hot breads. E. D. STAIR, Ch'town, July 3, 1876.

MR. E. D. STAIR, - The Zero Refrigerator you made for me last summer, is, without exception, the best article of the kind I have ever seen. I believe it is impossible to get better. It has given the utmost satisfaction, and I hereby recommend it to every person in need of a first-class article. ALEX. BROWN.

Prince of Wales College.

THE Midsummer Examination of the Classes of the Prince of Wales College will take place at the College Building, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY next (1876), at 12 o'clock, a. m. The parents of the pupils and others interested in the institution are respectively invited to attend. By order, J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Secretary, July 3, 1876.

TENDERS FOR Repairs of Water Street, &c., &c., &c.

SEPARATE TENDERS, addressed to the Chairman of the Street Committee, will be received at this office, until the noon of SATURDAY, the 10th July next, for the following works on behalf of the City of Charlottetown, viz: Grading, raveling and macadamizing Water Street, from Great George St., (eastward), and also for the Drainage and Sewer of either Ties or Hemlock Plank on the North side of Easton Street, from Great George Street to a place near "Black Sam's Bridge."

Plan and Specification of the above works can be seen at the office of the City Clerk, and Tenders in each case to specify the amounts for which each will be performed, as follows: - 1st. In case the contractor should furnish the material. 2nd. In case the city should furnish them. The Street Committee may see and be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk, City Clerk's Office, Ch'town, June 3, 1876. - 3in

The New York Times in speaking of process, discovered by an eminent chemist, by means of which a corpse can be converted into a substance that is finer, harder, and heavier than iron, and of importance of time that is the best quality of African ivory, indulges in the following amusing banter: - "I will save nearly the whole expense of the old-fashioned funeral, which is so forcibly remarked upon as an investment which yields not a cent of return. When Mr. Smith loses his wife, he need employ neither an undertaker nor a sexton. All that he has to do is to pay the trifling cost of converting her beloved remains into 'ivoryine.' He can then place her on a pedestal in his parlor until her success is chosen; at which time a delicate sense of what is due to the new wife will suggest the removal of her predecessor to one of the spare bedrooms. Of course, if the widower fancies that something in the way of funeral ceremonies would be a comfort to the corpse, he can substitute a formal 'inauguration of her ivoryne statue,' the new customary funeral. The cost of such an inauguration would, however, be trifling while the ceremony itself would be of pleasing and attractive, instead of a dismal and depressing nature. The local clergyman would probably deliver an oration and the local poet would furnish a copy of verses in praise of the deceased, and containing a few neat allusions to Phidias and Praxiteles. Both the orator and the poet would doubtless give their services gratuitously, and unless the bereaved husband went to the expense of a splendid banquet, fireworks and elaborate banquet, the whole affair could hardly cost him more than five or ten dollars. The discoverer is convinced that before many years cemeteries and 'cremation temples' will become desolate, and the whole civilized world will petrify its dead."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Handsome Villa

RESIDENCE & FARM.

I AM instructed by L. DISNEY, Esq., Handsome Villa by private contract, that present occupied by him, and Farm, at Riverside Hotel, very beautifully situated on about four miles from the City, by the North River, containing 113 miles by the ice. The Farm contains 40 acres of land in one square block; 40 acres of which are cleared and covered with matted-mud; 25 covered with wood.

The Dwelling House is two-storers high, 50x35 feet, containing 14 rooms - Kitchen and Wash House. The out-buildings consist of a fine stable, horse and cow sheds, carriage, Cart-house, Fowl and Pig-house, and four Hay Barns. There are three Wells on the premises, and a never failing supply of matted-mud. The property is being bounded on three sides by the waters of the North River.

This Property for beauty of situation is unrivalled in any Villa Property in the neighborhood of St. John's, being situated on a point of land directly opposite the entrance to the harbor; it commands a splendid view of Hillsborough Bay and Harbor, and of the beautiful scenery of the River and the surrounding country, also affording first-class facilities for bathing, fishing and shooting. If not disposed of by MONDAY, the 7th AUGUST next, the Property will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock.

For terms and particulars apply to WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, July 3, 1876.

Trade Sale.

Tea, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, Leather, Dry Goods, &c., WILL sell at Auction, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock: -

30 chests and 20 half-chests Congou TEA. 20 boxes TEA, (10 lbs. each), 5 bbls. English, refined SUGAR, 20 bbls. BROWN SUGAR, 20 bbls. GRANULATED