whose election the Summerside *Progress* expended so much wind and noise should prove himself worthy of the high honor which has been conferred upon him. Could not the *Progress* boy give him a gentle hint to bestir himself? The rising town of the west requires, at least, one *Liberal*, who would be able to express himself fluently upon all occasions, otherwise its interests may go to the dogs. We merely give this hint to the *Progress* boy. We know he does not require it much, but still we cannot resist the opportunity as he knows best what to do with his pet. Taken altogether, the proceedings of the House, to a listener, have a tendency to produce soporific influences. But, seriously, speaking the business of the house is proceeding very quietly. We do not know whether there is much work doing or not. On another occasion we shall lay before our readers the result of their labors, feeling satisfied, for the present, that our article is quite as interesting as the Parliamentary Summaries given in the *Patriot*.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The change of the "National System" in Ireland to State Schoolism arose, in a great part, from the poverty of the country in educational resources, which threw more work, and, consequently, more power into the hands of the Central Commission; but it has been caused also by the active influence of a certain number of the Commissioners, foremost among whom was the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, whose beau ideal was a complete system of State Education. This system would, of course, under such guidance, be framed with the intention of making it as little Catholic as possible, and tinged by a certain leaning towards a negative rationalism in religion, or what is sometimes called "general Christian." The steps by which the system was developed were very gradual. The necessity for local contributions was given up, and the teachers thus became wholly the paid officers of the board. A central training school was established, in which teachers were to go through a brief course of training to prepare them for examination. At first this was entirely unconnected with residence or anything like a complete course of education; it was merely a short specific training into which the question of religious teaching scarcely entered. Gradually this was developed into complete training Colleges in Dublin, undertaking the whole education of the future teachers, an education which, as religion was excluded, was at least not religious, or negatively irreligious. These were supplemented by Agricultural Colleges at Glasnevin, equally undertaking the whole charge of the young and omitting religion. At the same time the board undertook to publish, at the cost of the State, a complete set of educational works, and to supply them to all schools under their care at a price that rendered competition impossible, and made the nominal freedom left to the patrons of using any other books a fiction. Thus gradually was constructed a complete system of State Education, which entirely superseded the original plan of aiding voluntary efforts in supplying education for the poor. All teachers, with few exceptions, were trained in the central schools of the board. Its books were used in all the schools.

In the central training schools the professors and teachers where wholly dependent on the board, as were also the composers of its schoolbooks. And here the peculiar religious condition of Ireland came in to aggravate the evils of this state of things. The Education is a State Education; but the State is Protestant, and the people of Ireland are, in the main, Catholics: hence arose at once an antagonism modified, but not removed, by the State professing not to force its Protestantism on the people, and by the administration being in part conducted by Catholics. All the books were written by Protestants; many were distinctly Protestant in their tone and spirit, such as Dr. Whately's Scripture Lessons, Elements of Logic, &c. Most of the managers and teachers in the central schools were Protestants.

An immense addition yet remained, however, to be made to the system. The central training schools were, indeed, governmental institutions; but the local poor schools throughout the country were under local control; if little religious instruction was given in them, the children spent the greater part of their time with their families, and were open to all the usual religious influences and teaching. The National Day Schools were teaching, not educational establishments. Our Common Schools attempt to teach, not to educate. Teaching is the instructing in one or more branches of knowledge; educating is forming and instructing the whole mind, whether it is done perfectly or imperfectly. A drawing master or a mathematical tutor teaches a lad drawing or mathematics; the latter is educated at home or at school. Hence mathematical teaching may be neither religious or irreligious; education is always either one or the other. The Commissoners of National Education in Ireland went a step farther in appropriating to the system the entire education of the youth of Ireland. They determined to establish in the different towns what are denominated Model Schools. Schools for the education of the middle classes, schools supplying a fuller course of education, and which were, in part at least, residentiary, and in which, therefore, the entire education and training, moral and religious, of the inmates must be supplied in the institution. These schools were altogether under the control and management of the Commissioners. The fears of the Irish people were at once aroused. They saw that it was no longer a question of the partial teaching, but of the entire training of youth which was to be vested in the hands of a government naturally hostile to the Catholic religion. They had not probably fully perceived, at the commencement, that adoption of a system of State Education could not be religious. In 1832 men had been anxious to soften the religious animosities which existed in Ireland, by bringing up the youth of different religions together, and hence the mixed system had been adopted by the Government. The first idea had been that the State should so control the secular portion of the instruction given in the schools as that it should not trench on the religious convictions of any; but this had been gradually changed into the State directing and organizing the whole education. And in the meantime the primary object of the system had, in a great measure, failed to be attained. The country schools were not mixed schools; in the Catholic districts they were attended exclusively by Catholics; in the Protestant districts by Protestants. A parliamentary return, 1862, showed that not more than one per cent of the country schools were really mixed. The training and model schools were not institutions in which the secular instruction was united, and the religious separate, but one in which secular instruction and training was alone given, even an allusion to religion being excluded. Thus primary and middle education in Ireland became governmental; and it has since become known that the object of the principal agent in making the National System what it now is, was, by degrees, to undermine the faith of the Irish people by bringing up the youth of the country so as to be indifferent to religious principles. Our School System has all the defects of the Irish National System, with none of its advantages.

In another column we publish a letter from "A Wesleyan," from which it is evident that our school system does not provide schools calculated to give a "thorough good education," even to Protestant children. If it did, the Wesleyans would not, certainly, be under the necessity of getting up a school of their own. Is there no school in Charlottetown wherein Wesleyan boys can receive a "thorough good education?" Where is the Prince of Wales College, the Grammar School, and the three schools taught by teachers of the highest class? Why does the country pay some fourteen hundred pounds annually for these schools if they are not able to give a "thorough good education" to our Wesleyan Young Friends? There is no doubt but the action of the Wesleyans in this matter will deal a heavier blow to our "noble system of education," than even we ourselves first imagined. They find that they have trusted too much and too long to the State for the education of their children, and they are now about taking the matter into their own hands. They are right, and we wish them every success.

Our correspondent seems to think that a "thorough good education," based on religious principles, can be given without it being in any way sectarian or denominational. We beg to differ from him, unless he means by "religious principles" the principles of *natural religion*, which might have been inculcated by Aristotle, Plato, Cicero or Virgil, or by any other Pagan, as well as by any Christian. But our correspondent will, no doubt, base his "religious principles" on the Bible. Very good Now, the Catholic parent is aware that there are between his creed and all others the widest and most irreconcilable differences, and that it is impossible to open the New Testament, at almost any page, without forthwith encountering the prime difficulty. To read the Bible, without note or comment, to children, is to abandon them to dangerous speculation, or to leave them dry and barren of all Christian knowledge. In mixed schools there is no other recourse; because it is impossible to make any comment upon any doctrinal teaching of Christ and His Apostles, without trenching on the conscientious opinions of some one or other of the listeners. "The father and I are one," "The Father is greater than I" Here at once we have the Unitarian and the Trinitarian at a dead lock! "This is my body," "It is the Spirit which quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing;" here we have the primitive Lutheran, who believed in the real presence (consubstantially), and his Calvanistic Coadjutor in reform, squarely at issue. "Unless you be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, &c;" here we have the Baptist and the Quaker very seriously divided in opinion. Nevertheless, widely as they differ, the one from the other, there is a fundamental assimilation between all the Protestant sects, which may render it possible for them to unite in one educationol organization; and yet we find many of the most enlightened and earnest among the Protestant clergy in America now zealously advocate the denominational system. They believe with Catholics that education should be distinctly based on doctrinal religion; and they are liberal enough to insist, that by natural right, as well as by the constitutional guarantees of their free country, no doctrine adverse to the faith of a parent may lawfully be forced or surreptitiously imposed on his child. It is well known, however, that between the Catholic faith and all Protestant creeds, there is a gulf which cannot be bridged over. It would, therefore, be simply impossible to adopt any religious teaching, whatever, in mixed schools, without at once interfering with Catholic conscience. No such teaching is attempted, as a general rule, we believe, in our public schools; and hence, we have only a vague announcement of moral precepts, the utter futility and barrenness of which are evident to the most superficial observer. Catholics, agreeing with many zealous and enlightened Protestants, believe that secular instruction, administered in that way, is not only vain, but eminently pernicious; that, in the United States, it is fast undermining the Christian faith; that it is fast rapidly filling that nation with rationalism; that it is destroying the authority of the Holy Scriptures; that it is educating men who prefix "Reverend" and affix "D D." to their names, the more effectually to preach covert infidelity to Christian congregations; that instead of the saving morality of the Gospel of Christ, which rests on revealed mysteries and supernatural gifts, it is offering its votaries the same old array of the natural virtues or qualities which pierced, like broken reeds, the sides of all heathen nations.

If denominational schools are not required in our midst, it puzzles us much to understand why the Wesleyans should deem it necessary to provide one for their youth. Should all the other denominations, following the example of the Wesleyans, provide denominational schools for *their* children, we should wish to learn of what benefit and for whose use will be the schools of the "noble system?" Although we approve of the intention of the Wesleyans to wrest the education of their children from the State, yet we do not approve of their desire to found their school on the model of the New England "mixed schools," more than enough of the baneful effects of which is already known to our readers. However, this is not our affair but their own.

In another column of this day's issue will be found a communication from "A Volunteer." We agree with the statements he has made. Want of space prevents us from entering into this subject this week.

Remember the Grand Literary and Musical Entertainment in the Market Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Ch'town Debating Club, on behalf of the Whelan Memorial Fund. We hope to see a full house.

Lecture.

Edward Roache, Esq., will lecture at Munn's Hall, Southport, on Thursday next, March 25th. Subject, "Physical Geography."
Southport, March 19, 1869.

Mr Alex. McRae, Master of the Summerside Grammar School, has written a letter to the *Journal*, in which the Rev. Rector of St. Dunstan's College is treated to no small share of abuse. Mr. McRae takes it for granted that the Rev. A McDonald is the writer of an editorial article which appeared in this paper a couple of weeks since, and which reflected somewhat severely upon his school. We beg to assure the offended pedagogue that he is entirely mistaken in his guesses as to who the writer of the article was This much we can assure him, that the Rev. A. McDonald had nothing whatever to do with the article in question, nor did he see it until it appeared in print. In justice to the Rector of St. Dunstan's College we may say that we did not even receive our information, as to the state of the Summerside Grammar School, from that gentleman. Mr McRae need not think to whitewash himself by rushing into print, as the state of his school is a subject of public notoriety. What object every ignoramus in the country, who may think himself offended, has of making a scapegoat of the Rector of St. Dunstan's, we are at a loss to imagine. In the meantime we leave Mr. McRae in the hands of Rev. Mr. McDonald, feeling satisfied that he requires no defence at our hands.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Wednesday last, being the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, was observed by the sons of the Emerald Island, in this City At about ten o'clock, a. m., the Benevolent Irish Society and the Irish Rifles marched in procession to St Dunstan's Cathedral where High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G., and the Rev. James McKenna, after which the Rev. Mr. Lamont delivered a very eloquent sermon, appropriate to the day. In the evening the members of the Benevolent Irish Society gave a concert in St. Patrick's Hall, in aid of the finishing of that building, which realized, we believe, some twenty pounds. After the concert, the members of the Society with a number of their guests, dined together at the "Union House," in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint. James Reddin, Esq., the President of the Society, ably filled the Chair, supported on the right by the Hon. Joseph Wightman, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and on the left by the Hon. G. W. Howlan, M. E. C. The evening was pleasant in every respect, and the dinner was one of O'Neill Bros. best. The toasts drank were:—

'The Memory of our Patron Saint'; 'Her Majesty the Queen and all the Members of the Royal Family'; Sir Robert Hodgson, the respected Administrator of the Government of P. E. Island,' responded to by D O'M. Reddin, Esq.; 'The Right Rev Bishop McIntyre, and the Clergy of P. E. Island of all denominations,' responded to by E Roache, Esq; 'Ireland, the brightest gem in the Royal Diadem, dear to many of us as our birth-place and the object of admiration to us all,' responded to by Hon G. W. Howlan; 'The Army and Navy,' responded to by Capt H G McIntyre; 'Prince Edward Island, the land we live in, worthy of our best efforts to promote its prosperity, responded to by Mr. Thomas Reilly'; 'The Legislature of P. E Island,' responded to by Hon Joseph Wightman; 'The Bench and Bar of P. E. Island,' responded to by R. Reddin, Esq; 'The Press, the conservator of our liberty and independence'; 'The Ladies of Prince Edward Island;' 'Our Sister Societies,' 'Our Guests, Ceade Mille Failthe,' 'Our next Merry Meeting,' were severally responded to in good style.

Besides these a number of Volunteer toasts were proposed and responded to During the evening some capital singing was done. "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall" was rendered in good style by Mr Maurice Kelly. At an early hour the company dispersed highly delighted with the evening's entertainment

We have to acknowledge receipt from the Hon. John Longworth, the Agent here of the Standard Life Assurance Company, of a copy of that Company's Colonial Almanac for 1869, which has been kindly forwarded to us. It is very neatly got up, and contains a large amount of valuable information relative to the standing general management and business of the Company. This Company, it appears, was established in 1825 and is constituted by special Acts of the Imperial Parliament. It is now one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain, and from its vast wealth—its annual income now exceeding £700,000, and its accumulated and vested Funds being upwards of Four Millions sterling—it evidently affords the utmost security to its numerous Policy-holders. In 1846 the Colonial branch of the Company was established, and which was known as the Colonial Life Assurance Company In its progress it realized large profits, in which the Policy-holders participated, and it carried on its business as a distinct organization until 1866, when, in consequence of the direction and management of the two Companies being composed very nearly of the same persons, it was found advantageous to the interest of both Companies to form an amalgamation between them, thus giving the Policy-holders in the Colonial the greater security of the parent Institution.

In connection with this subject, we are informed that in all instances where claims have made upon the Standard Life Assurance Company, those claims have been promptly and honorably met, and that within the last few days the amount of a Policy upon the life of the late lamented Doctor Hammond Johnson, of Charlottetown, was paid by Mr. Longworth to the family of the deceased here, with a considerable Bonus, in the shape of profits thereon, for the few years the Policy was held by the Doctor previous to his death.

SEA-SERPENT CAPTURED AT SAINT PETER'S HARBOUR.

On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, Mr. William Henderson and son, of Greenwich, who were shooting ducks at the Head of St. Peter's Harbor, observed a strange-looking object lying on the surface of the water about one-fourth of a mile distant from the Harbor Breakwater; and from curiosity to see what it was, launched their boat and proceeded in the direction it was lying. On approaching to within about one hundred yards of it, they made it out to be a large Sea Serpent. What must have been their surprise to see the animal raise it head, in which shone two balls of living fire, and look directly towards them? Mr. Henderson, providentially, remembering that he had some balls in his shot pouch, hastily withdrew the shot with which their guns were charged, and loaded them with ball. He then prepared to attack the animal by moving closer to him. He told his son to be ready to fire at the head of the animal the moment he would rise it from the water. They noticed him to raise his head—they fired simultaneously, and perceived their shots had taken effect, for the animal raised his head and part of his huge body, clear of the water to the height of several feet. Mr. Henderson describes the animal, when in the agonies of death, as terrible to behold At one time raising his ponderous tail in the air, and lashing the water with terrific fury again, writhing and twisting his huge body as if to free himself from the pangs of death. After discharging their pieces into the animal, in a few minutes he became motionless, when they again discharged their pieces into him, which caused instantaneous death. Mr Henderson then proceeded to make fast the animal to tow it on shore, which after considerable difficulty he succeeded in doing On reaching the shore a number of persons who were working at the Breakwater assisted Mr. Henderson to haul his prize on terra firma On the animal being measured, he was found to be twenty-three feet nine inches long, and his greatest circumference, twenty-nine inches; his color was a dark brown. On being opened, it was found to contain several trout and salmon, besides three wild geese and two ducks, in a putrified condition. The animal now lays where it was hauled on shore, at the entrance of St Peter's Harbour, and crowds of persons may be daily seen wending their way to the Breakwater, to satisfy their curiosity by looking at the remains of this aquatic monster.—*Com to Her.*

[If this is not a *Fish* story it must be a *Great Snake* one.

Y. M. C. A. Literary Class.

The subject for debate last Wednesday evening, "Should home Manufacture be encouraged by a Protective Tariff," was opened by Mr J. W. Falconer, who brought in the following resolution; "Resolved, that whereas Free Trade tends greatly to the commercial prosperity of a country, protective tariffs generally are therefore detrimental to its progress; but that whereas it is desirable that manufactures should be carried on to the greatest possible extent, it is the duty of the Government to encourage those who engage therein, by admitting raw materials free of duty." The resolution was carried almost unanimously.

The subject for debate next Wednesday evening will be "National Education,"—to be opened by Mr. W. D. Stewart.

W. F. Dawson, Sec'y.

Dowey.—A good deal of discussion has been going on of late in one of the local papers as to whether Dowey should be hung or not. The question of capital punishment has been debated and decided in the negative, and much morbid sympathy has been expressed for the condemned criminal. His lawyers, with a zeal for the welfare of their client, which would be commendable in ordinary cases, have exerted themselves to the utmost to get Dowey's sentence commuted. Without much regard for the feelings of the Executive and Judicial authorities of the Colony, Dowey's counsel and well-meaning sympathisers appealed to the authorities at home for a commutation. We believe that they have been favored with an answer by cable addressed to the Administrator of the Government. It is to the effect that the law must be allowed to take its course, thus putting it out of the power of the Administrator to extend any mercy to the unfortunate criminal. The law will, therefore, take its course on the 30th instant—*Her.*

THE RECENT BAZAAR AND CONCERT.

The ladies and gentlemen who kindly patronized the above entertainment, in aid of the Southport Parsonage, are sincerely thanked for their liberal support, likewise the ladies who took so warm an interest in the getting up of the fancy tables, &c., also the members of Mr Galbraith's Band, and the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the Concert. Especial acknowledgment is due to Mr. Evans for the use of his Piano, and Mr. Ellis for lending a Melodeon. In order to disabuse the minds of those present on the occasion, that the performers were dissatisfied with the piano so kindly lent, an explanation of the cause of the delays, and changing of the instruments during the evening is due to the above gentlemen. Mrs Stevenson and Mr Earle explains it thus, that, although the piano in question was in perfect tune, and a very good piano, (though the best piano that was ever made could not be heard to advantage in so large a Hall,) yet the performers were not aware until the last moment that the instrument was five semi tones below Concert pitch, which compelled those who accompanied the selections to transpose all the music at a moment's notice. Had it been known, the difficulty could have been remedied by the tuner, as in every other respect the piano was a very sweet-toned instrument, for the quality of which Mrs Stevenson and Mr. Earle spoke in the highest praise, had it been heard to advantage. The amount realized at the Bazaar and Concert, as nearly as can be ascertained, deducting expenses, is £24 10s.—Com.

A number of Lady Singers wanted to assist at the Sacred Oratorio Concert, to be given in May next, in aid of the Whelan Memorial Fund, by the Musical Ladies of Charlottetown.

N. B.—The following rule will be observed:—Any Lady, after attending one or more Practices, every Monday and Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock, at Mr Scott's Hall, and afterwards withdrawing her services, will be charged at the rate of five shillings for each lesson that she may have attended.

The Rev. D. H. Nicholson crossed the Straits to the Island with the ice-boat, on Friday last, having travelled overland, we understand, from Boston, a distance of about 650 miles; nearly half of it in open sleighs. A rather hard journey this—especially in such weather as we have been having the last ten days—*Ib.*

The Entertainment for the benefit of the Whelan Fund, came off as announced, on Friday evening, March 12th. Owing perhaps to the previous heavy snow-storm, or to the threatening aspect of the evening, the Hall was not as crowded as expected, yet there was a very fair audience; but still the Committee of the Y. M. Institute did not realize the amount which they expected they would for such an object. The Committee take the earliest opportunity of tendering their thanks to the Printers of Charlottetown, for their kindness in publishing the Entertainment gratis, as also to the ladies and gentlemen who graced the Hall with their presence on that occasion.

Statement of receipts, &c., from sale of tickets outside,	£7 19 0
Amount received at the door,	19 10 0
Total,	£27 9 0
Expenses,	7 9 0
Balance,	£20 0 0

This amount was ordered to be handed over to the Hon. James Warburton, Treasurer, for the benefit of the Whelan Fund.

THOMAS REILLY,
Acting Secretary.

March 15, 1869.

Amount received on account of the Whelan Fund:

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ch'town,	£6 0 0
Hon. J. Hensley,	10 10 0
" G. Howlan,	5 0 0
" James Warburton,	5 0 0
A Mitchell Esquire,	5 0 0
Hon. P. Walker,	5 0 0
" R P. Haythorne,	5 0 0
" D. Brenan,	5 0 0
Owen Connolly, Esquire,	5 0 0
E Reilly, Esquire,	5 0 0
Mr. J. Murphy,	1 10 0
W. D. Stewart, Esquire,	2 0 0
W E. Clark,	2 0 0
Hon. J. Hamilton Gray,	5 0 0
W. W. Sullivan, Esquire,	3 0 0
Hon. B. Davies,	5 0 0
Colonel McGill,	2 0 0
Rev Mr. Doyle,	2 0 0
G. W DeBlois, Esquire,	2 0 0
J. Robins,	0 15 0
Peake Brothers & Co.,	5 0 0
J Brecken, Esquire,	3 0 0
Mr. Florence McCarthy, Kildare,	0 6 0
Catholic Y. M. Literary Institute,	20 0 0
	£110 1 0

The Treasurer to the Fund will be happy to receive contributions, which will be acknowledged by him periodically in the papers.

JAMES WARBURTON,
Treasurer to the Fund.

March 15, 1869.

Common Council Proceedings.

At a meeting of the Common Council, Saturday, 6th March, 1869.

Present—His Worship the Mayor,
Councillors—Morris, Mutch, Reddin, McNeill, Beer, Allin, Pollard, Butcher.

TAVERN LICENCES.

Read an application from Clement Buoit for a Licence to open a Tavern in Queen Street

Upon motion—Ordered that a Licence be granted to Clement Benoit, on completion of necessary papers.

Read an application from Caroline Hughes for a Licence to keep a Tavern in Kent Street, in premises lately in occupation of Samuel Worth.

Upon motion that the Licence be granted, the Council divided—there appearing for the motion—Councillors Morris, Mutch, McNeill, Pollard, Reddin—5

Against it—Councillors Beer, Butcher and Allin—3.

Upon motion of Mr. Councillor Reddin—Ordered that on application being made for renewals of Tavern Licence under the "By-law to regulate the sale of Spirituous and distilled Liquors by retail," that no further charge be made than the net amount of the Licence duty.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

Read a communication from the Board of Fire Engineers, stating that they had elected Thomas Alley, Esq , to be Chief Engineer

On motion—said election was confirmed by the Council.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

Georgetown Improvement Society.

The Rev A. McWilliam delivered a lecture before the above Society on Monday evening the 15th inst Although the weather was somewhat sleety, a respectable audience was gathered at the hour appointed. The rev. lecturer, with his usual good sense, took for his subject one suitable to every individual in every sphere of society,—"The influence of Habit in forming our Character,"—and the natural and easy manner in which he conveyed his arguments was fully appreciated by his audience. After several gentlemen had expressed their opinions, it was announced that the next weekly lecture would be delivered by William Sanderson, Esq., on "The influence of Woman."

A. McKenzie, Sec'y.

Young Men's Christian Association.

[By special request]

David Laird, Esq , will re-deliver his Lecture before the Y. M. C. A. Association on Thursday evening next the 25th inst , at the Infant School Room; Subject, "National Education." Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8. p m. Admission 2d. Members admitted by Ticket.

R. W. Sprague, Sec'y.

The Insolvent Debtors Court will resume its sittings on Saturday the 27th inst., and on Monday the 29th inst.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

Judson's Pills.—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial, before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums. We ask you to use them because we know their virtues. Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac. Sold by all dealers.

We learn that the Hon. Mr. Haviland has offered his land in Lot 56 to the Government for about eleven shillings an acre. There are 18,000 acres, for which he wants £10,000. The present rental is about £600 per annum. He will take debentures, bearing interest, payable in ten years. —*Her.*

We would recommend our friends who wish to supply themselves with paper collars, to call at Falconer & Patrick's, South side Queen Square, who are clearing out a lot of Enameled, Gipsey and Linnen finish, at half than former price.

We have seldom seen a finer display of ladies Dress Materials than that exhibited by our friend Robert Young. They consist of an almost endless variety of fancy Dresses, from 10½ per yard upwards, Coburgs, in almost every shade and quality, Winseys, good and heavy, from 11d per yard, French Merinoes, in all the leading colors, very cheap, Prints from 8d per yard very good and nice Ginghams from 9d. Ladies would do well to take a note of this.

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

Prices Current.

Charlottetown, March 12, 1869.

Provisions.	
Beef (small)	3½ to 6d
Do by quarter	4d to 6d
Pork, carcass	5d to 6½d
Do small	6d 8d
Mutton	4d to 7d
Butter	15d to 18d
Do. tub	14d to 19d
Lamb per lb	3d to 6d
Cheese	3½ to 6d
Tallow	7d to 9d
Lard	10d to 1s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d
Flour, 100 lbs	20s to 21s
Buckwheat Flour	2½d
Oatmeal, 100 lbs	17s 6d to 19s
Eggs	10d to 12d
Potatoes	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Turnips	12d
Veal	3d to 5d
Apples, bush	4s to 5s
Grain.	
Barley	5s
Oats	2s 7d to 2s 8d
Poultry.	
Turkeys	5s to [illegible]
Fowls	1s 3d to 2s
Ducks	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Geese	2s 9d to 3s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Spruce	4s to 5s
Pine	7s to 9s
Shingles	12s to 15s
Sundries.	
Wool	1s to 1s 3d
Hay	70s to 75s
Straw, cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Homespun	5s 6d to 6s
Sheepskins	4s to 6s
Calfskin per lb	5d to 9d
Hides per lb	4d
Partridges	1s to 1s 3d

George Lewis, Market Clerk.

AUCTION.

Large Trade Sale of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

The Subscriber has received, on CONSIGNMENT, a Large and Valuable Stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c., &c., which will be SOLD, without reserve, at AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, at the hour of 11 o'clock, at his Sale Room in Charlottetown, and will be continued until the whole of the Stock is disposed of, comprising in part the following

DRY GOODS:

Black and Colored Silks, Black Coburgs and Lustres, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Orleans Printed Delains and 65 pieces Fancy Dress Stuff, Figured Winceys, Black Gros Silk, Poplin Dresses, Hoop Skirts, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Skirting, Scotch Tweeds, Black Cloths, Doeskins, Black and Brown Beavers, Black and Blue Whitneys, Osnaburgs, Paddings, Summer and Winter Ready-Made Clothing, 55 pieces Brown Cotton, 12 pieces Striped Cotton, Ready-Made Shirts, Blue Worsted Shirts, Indian Shawls, Bordered Square Shirts, Wool Handkerchiefs, Diaper Cloth Mantles, Drab and Crimson Morcene, Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, Twilled Silecia, Brown Hackaback, Cloth Capes, Black Twilled Casban, Rolled Jaconets, Painted Flannels, White and Red Welsh Flannels, Blankets, Horse Rugs, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, Toilet Covers, Neck Ties, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Braces, Ribbons, Netts and Edgings, Muslins, Threads in variety; Hoes, Felt Hats, Caps in variety, Ladies' Hats, White Cotton, Cotton Tick, and a large variety of GOODS too numerous to mention.

HARDWARE:

Cannon and Wood Stoves, Bake Ovens and Covers, Boat Nails, Horse Nails (good), Gig Pipes House and Quarter Pipes, Clinch Rings, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Braces, Plough Mounting, Draw Knives, Carriage Axles (iron), Spoke Sheaves, Nails, Spikes, Squares, Bevils, Rules, Forks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Shoe Thread, Thompson's Augers, Planes, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Boots and Shoes, Whip Saws, &c., &c. Room Paper, Black Ink, Hemp, Cordage, Ships' Compasses

ALSO—A variety of Groceries, Dye Stuffs, &c

☞ Country Dealers will do well to attend and purchase their Spring Supplies, as the Sale will be positive. Bargains may be expected.

Terms—All sums under £10 Cash; from £10 to £30, three months; all sums over £30 to £60, four months, on approved Joint Notes.

H. HASZARD, Auctioneer.

Upper Queen Street,
Ch'town, March 21, 1869.

Fishing Schooner for Sale!

THE Subscribers are instructed to SELL the fast sailing Schooner "JOHN NELSON, Jr.," of 10 tons register, now lying within Harbor This vessel was built in May, 1866, and is well adapted for the fisheries or coasting trade. For further particulars apply to

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, 22nd March, 1869

Flour at Auction.

AT SUBSCRIBERS' Sales Room, on SATURDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock—

150 Barrels FLOUR.

Terms at Sale.

CARVELL BROS.,
Auctioneers.

March 20, 1869. isl pat

FLOUR, LEATHER, &c.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Room, Queen Square, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock,—

50 Bbls. Canada Super. FLOUR,
50 do American extra do
3 Crates CROCKREYWARE,
20 Bbls LAMP CHIMNEYS,
150 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Bbls CRACKERS,
50 Boxes do
6 Bbls GINGER SNAPS,
5 do WASHING SODA,
5 Kegs BAKING do
10 Coils Hemp CORDAGE,
5 Nests TUBS, 2 Boxes Ground CLOVES,
10 Boxes Clothes Pins, 6 Boxes SOAP,
20 do TOBACCO ("Queen of the South,")
5 do Cavendish TOBACCO,
8 Doz pairs Mens' BROGANS,
50 Pairs Children's BOOTS,
12 Boxes BLUE, 12 doz Grain SACKS,
100 Cans CONFECTIONERY,
1 Handsome DINNER SETT, (120 pieces.)
1 Pair Copper Scales, 1 Shop Stove, 2 Shop Lamps.

Wm. DODD, Auctioneer.

March 22, 1869.

Accountant, &c.

WANTED, by a competent party, either whole or partial EMPLOY as BOOK KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT. Address

A. B.,
Care of Mr. H. A. Harvie.

Ch'town, Mar. 22, 1869.

NOTICE.

AS MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON will leave the Island about the 1st week in June next, those ladies wishing to avail themselves of her vocal or instrumental instruction at her present reduced terms, are requested to do so without delay, as she cannot receive any fresh pupils after the end of this month.

N. B.—Wishing to devote herself entirely during the remainder of her residence here to her pupils, she will not be able to superintend any more concerts here, or sing again in public, except for the Sacred Oratorio, to be given in May, on which occasion she will sing for the last time in public in Charlottetown

Ch'town, March 19, 1869.—1i

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a new and cheap **Boarding House in Souris East**, where he is prepared to accommodate the public with Meals, Lodging, and all kinds of Temperate Drinks Also good Stabling for Horses.

FREDERICK MORROW.

Souris, March 20, 1869.

PAPER COLLARS.

FALCONER & PATRICK

ARE SELLING

Gipsy Enameled Paper Collars

FOR

6d per Box!

Clipper Plain Finish for 3d.

Less than one-half the usual Price!

CALL EARLY.

South Side Queen Square,
Ch'town, March, 20, 1869 } 4i

THE STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.

GOVERNOR:

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G.

CHIEF OFFICES:

Edinburgh—3 and 5 Great George Street, (Head Office)
London } 82, King William Street, E C.
} 3, Pall Mall East, S. W.
Dublin—66 Upper Sackville Street.

Rates of Premium moderate.
Profits Divided every Five Years.
Annual income of Company upwards of £700,000 stg.
Invested Capital and Accumulations upwards of £4,000,000 stg.

J. LONGWORTH,
Agent at Charlottetown.

Mar. 22, 1869.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JOHN CAIRNS & JAS. W. FALCONER, Preserved Provision Dealers, has been Dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Cairns will carry on the business as heretofore.

Dated Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1868. 3i [m 22]

VACCINATION.

District No. 1, City of Charlottetown and Royalty.

BY virtue of the 'Act to promote Vaccination, I hereby give NOTICE to all persons resident in the said district that I have appointed Dr Richard Johnson's Dispensary, Kent Street, Charlottetown, as the place where I will attend every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from two to five o'clock, in the afternoon, to Vaccinate all persons who shall then apply there for such purpose, and also to inspect the progress of such Vaccination, in each case, and give certificates accordingly.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

Kent Street, March 6, 1869.

VELOCIPEDE RIDING!!

Notice to the Citizens of Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the CITY HALL, and will open a VELOCIPEDE RINK this afternoon, and evening, and will continue during the week, (Tuesday, 16th instant, excepted). Tickets for admission, 9d., for sale at the door. The Tickets for Riding will be issued after entrance at 1s per ½ hour.

R. HEFFER, Proprietor.

March 15, 1869.

Valuable Fishing and Mercantile Establishment,

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

At Souris Bridge!

THE Subscriber will Sell the fee simple or Let for a term of year's, as may be agreed upon, his Valuable Property at Souris Bridge There are three good new Buildings on the premises, viz, —one large Store and Warehouse, 30×24, 12 feet post, a Shop and Dwelling House all complete for Goods, a Warf a new Fish House on the Wharf, and large fish flakes, 120×60 feet from the Wharf to the Store, capable of drying 400 qutls fish, five good Boats and Sails, with other gear, &c., &c , Puncheons, Tubs, Weights, Beam and Scales, with several other fishing articles. The premises are only 50 feet from the Queen's Wharf, and quite near the Steamboat Wharf. Vessels load at these wharves the whole Season, and as Souris Harbor is the first open and the last to close in P. E. Island, there is not a better place for a general business in King's County.

For further particulars please apply to the Hon. Benjamin Davies or Owen Connolly Esq., Charlottetown, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES MOYNAGH.

Souris East, Feb. 22, 1869. Her. 2m

A Freehold Farm of 100 acres of Land for Sale!

THIS FARM is situated on Beech Hill, eastern portion of Lot 49, nine miles from Montague Bridge, the principal shipping port in King's County five miles from Vernon River Bridge, and is convenient to several Churches of different denominations, and within half a mile of superior Grist, Saw and Shingle Mills (McMullin's, Georgetown Road), and within a quarter of a mile of the District School house There are about forty acres clear, and in a high state of cultivation, with a few acres fit for stamping. The remainder is covered with a superior growth of hard wood, and there is not a foot of waste land on the whole premises. A nice stream of water runs across the farm about fifteen chains from the front, the bed of which is composed of black (elder) mud of a superior quality. The buildings are nearly new, and in good repair. There is also a Well of water near the house

If the Farm is not disposed of before Monday, the 29th day of March next, it will be offered at Auction, on the premises, on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, together with the Stock, Farming Implements &c , of which due notice will be given by handbills.

TERMS—For the Farm, one half the purchase to be paid down on transfer of deed, the balance in three years in equal instalments, secured by mortgage on the property.

JOSEPH A. McDONALD.

Beech Hill, G. T. Road, }
Feb. 22, 1869. } 14ins

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

THE STEAMSHIP "ACADIA," John Lees, Commander, will sail from GLASGOW for HALIFAX and ST. JOHN, N B , on the 20th MARCH, and continue running throughout the season. Having performed her engagements hitherto with utmost satisfaction, a continuation of public patronage is most respectfully solicited

Freight & Passengers

carried to and from Glasgow at low Rates. Ample accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers whose safety and comfort is particularly studied. The "ACADIA" is strong and substantially built, and only carries a small number of Passengers, making her a very desirable conveyance

Cabin Passage $63. Steerage $30.

Freight on fine Goods from Glasgow to Halifax, 40s. per Ton. Manchester to Halifax 50s. per Ton. Iron, heavy and rough Goods, per agreement, from 20s. upwards.

A liberal discount allowed to parties ordering two or more Steerage Passages.

Tickets issued and sent to any address throughout the Dominion; and goods coming to our care will be forwarded free (except of actual expenses) Every information afforded on application to

T. A. S. DeWOLF & SON,
Agents, Halifax, N. S.

An extra Steamer will be dispatched at any time inducement offers

Apply in Glasgow to Messrs Handyside & Henderson; Messrs. Scammell Brothers, Agents, in St. John, N. B.

March 15, 1869.

FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers FOR SALE his VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, consisting of 104 acres of LAND, in a high state of Cultivation, situated in MISCOUCHE Lot 17, four miles from Summerside, fronting on Miscouche Road and on the other side, fronting the St. Eleanor's Road. There are on the premises a DWELLING HOUSE and two good BARNS; also, all the FARMING IMPLEMENTS that are required for a Farm. There is abundance of MUSSEL MUD within one mile and a half on either side.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, or to JOSEPH B PERRY.

☞ Terms easy

REV. J. QUEVILLON.

Miscouche, Mar. 5, 1869. 3w

KING SQUARE HOUSE

HEAVY OVERCOATS,
and a General Assortment of CLOTHING, Cheap.
BEER & SONS.

SEAL SKIN COATS
Very Superior.
BEER & SONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Ladies', Mens', and Misses'. A Large Assortment.
BEER & SONS.

CANADIAN MOCCASINS
Also, a lot of low-priced Moccasins, 16s. 6d. per pair.
BEER & SONS.

RUBBERS RUBBERS
Also, Felt & Rubber Boots. Ladies', Gents' and Childrens.
BEER & SONS.

SKATES! SKATES!
All qualities and prices.
BEER & SONS.

UNDERHILL'S AXES
Nothing better in the City.
BEER & SONS.

Fur Caps. Felt Hats.
A large variety.
BEER & SONS.

Ladies' Furs.
Hoods, Clouds, Scarfs, Gloves &c., &c.
BEER & SONS.

TEA TEA TEA
144 Chests and Half Chests, this Fall's Importation. Very Choice.
BEER & SONS.

Sewing Machines.
The RAYMOND, at £4, is decidedly the CHEAPEST in the Market, being more powerful, and consequently will sew heavier material than any other low-priced machine. Is rarely known to get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Another lot just received.
BEER & SONS.

CASH CUSTOMERS
Visiting the City will receive full value their money at our establishment.
BEER & SONS.

Dec. 12, 1868.

OBSERVE THE PRICES

AT

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

The Centre of Attraction.

ROBERT YOUNG, has this SEASON Received the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!

that he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the Public of Charlottetown, and which, as regards price and quality, he feels confident cannot be surpassed on the Island.

The following articles deserve the special attention of intending purchasers:—

Fancy Dress Goods from 10½d per yard,
Winseys from 11d per yard,
French Merinos from 5s. per yard,
Crimean Shirting from 1s 6d per yard,
Scarlet and Blue Twilled Flannels all wool, from 2s 3d per yard,
Ladies' Clouds from 2s 11d,
Grey Cottons from 4½d per yard,
White Cottons from 5d per yard,
Men's Under Shirts and Pants from 4s 6d,
Hoop Skirts from 1s 9d,
Fast Colored Prints from 7d per yard,
Gents' Paper Collars from 4½d per box,
Beautiful Stays from 1s 9d,
All Wool Tweeds for Gents' Wear, from 3s 11d per yard. (Cheaper than Homespun.)

Together with a Large and Well Selected Stock of Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Sontags, Hoods, Pelerines, Furs, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms Cash, and no Second Price.

Queen Square, Ch'town, }
Oct. 26th, 1868. }

FALL & WINTER, 1868-69.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE

QUEEN STREET.

WILLIAM FULL.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public the completion of or FALL SUPPLY of

British and Foreign MERCHANDIZE

Comprising a Large and well selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

in all the various departments which will be found on inspection to compare favorably with any Stock in the Market and which will be sold at the very

Lowest Prices for Cash.

—ALSO—

Chests and half Chests TEA,
(warranted) Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
Puns. Brigh MOLASSES, and a Good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

☞ Intending Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Oct. 26, 1868.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Woollen Factory Company!

Second Call on Shares!!

THE Directors of the above Company have decided this day to make a second call of TEN PER CENT on each and every share subscribed to the Company, to be payable at the Secretary's Office on or before the 6th of APRIL next of which all parties concerned will please take notice.

By Order,
DAVID LAIRD,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Ch'town, March 8, 1869. 2in

Board of Education.

THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Examination, is POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the FIRST day of APRIL next, than to commence at ten o'clock, forenoon, of that day, at the Normal School.

JOHN McNEILL,
Secretary B. E.

March 22, 1869. 1in

Falconer & Patrick, South Side Queen Square, are still Selling Goods at their usual low prices.