

Very Latest Telegrams.

LONDON, June 5. In the House of Commons this evening an amendment to the suspending bill was offered, placing the office tenures under the Maynooth College grant, on the same basis as livings in the Irish Church.

The Emperor of Austria asserts that he had to make his choice of two alternatives with regard to the recent laws hostile to the concordat. To sign them or abdicate, and he chose the former. This explanation is intended to soften the resentments for his violation of the Concordat.

London, June 7. Despatches dated May 30th from General Napier state that he hopes to reach the coast of the Red Sea at Zoulla by the first of June. He parted company with Kassai, his native ally the day before.

The Pope has sent to the United States to enlist troops there for the Papal Army. General Garibaldi has written several very earnest letters to his friends and to the authorities in America entreating them in behalf of the liberal party of Italy to discourage that project.

St. Petersburg, June 7. The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukaz setting free all persons of foreign birth now exiled to Siberia, and all natives of Russian Poland who are sentenced to less than 20 years exile.

Washington, 6th. It is said the British Minister has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, calling attention to the fact that the Canadian Government admits American coal free of duty, which has been done in hopes that the American Government would sanction the reciprocal legislation, and asking whether this Government is prepared to consider the question.

Education. The Minister of the 29th May proposes the following amendments to the Education Act of this Island:— "Whereas it is expedient to encourage the establishment and maintenance in the towns and Villages of this Island, of Schools for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of all ages, and also that superior schools or colleges throughout the Colony, in which the higher branches of Education shall be taught, should be entitled to receive aid from the Public Treasury:

"It is therefore enacted as follows. Any individual, or association, or corporate body, that shall hereafter establish or maintain within any Town or Village in this Island, a school or schools, and therein gratuitously instruct poor children in the elements of the English language, shall be entitled to receive therefor, from the Treasury of this Island, an annual allowance equal to— for each and every child that, during the year, may have been so instructed. "Every individual, association, or corporate body, that shall hereafter establish or maintain within this Island, a superior school or college, and shall provide such school or college with a sufficient number of teachers, competent to impart a knowledge of the several branches of learning enumerated in the Act of the Legislature of the Island relating to the Prince of Wales College, shall be entitled to receive from the Public Treasury an annual allowance of— for each and every pupil that, during the year, may have been instructed in such school or college.

"The Proprietor or Proprietors of every such school or college, who may be desirous of obtaining public aid, under the provisions of this Act, shall give to the government of this Island, a notice in writing, of his or their intention to apply for such aid, such notice shall state the locality in which the school or college is situated, the nature of the instruction therein given, and the names of the teachers employed there, and shall be given to the Colonial Secretary of the Island.

"In every such school or college, the proprietor or proprietors of which shall have applied for public aid, there shall be kept a daily record of the attendance of pupils, a copy of which verified by the signature of the principal master of such school or college, shall be filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary of the Island, every three months, and the average attendance shewn by such record, shall be taken as the basis to determine the allowance to be paid from the Public Treasury to such school or college as aforesaid.

"Every such school or college, the proprietor or proprietors of which shall have given notice of his or their intention to apply for public aid, shall at all times, after the giving of such notice, be open to the inspection of any person or persons who may be appointed by the government to inspect and report upon such school or college.

"No grant of money shall be made under the authority of this Act, in aid for any school or college in which students seeking to enter such school or college, shall be required to subscribe any religious test, or to make any declaration of religious services of any particular Church or sect of Christians, nor to any school or college, at which the semi-annual attendance of pupils shall be shewn by the official register to be less than—

OBITUARY. Died, at Port Hill, deeply and sincerely regretted, on Wednesday morning, the 24th ult., after an illness of sixteen days, endured with untiring submission to the will of her Heavenly Father, Mrs. M. I. C. in the 71st year of her age. The deceased was followed to her last resting place, within the precincts of the Episcopal Church, on Friday the 27th May, by a very large number of relatives, connections, friends, and neighbors, who were all accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hensley, who officiated at the funeral. The deceased was a native of the County of Down, and was married to the late Mr. Hensley, who was a member of the Society of Friends. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was highly respected by all who knew her. Her death is a great loss to her family and to the community. Her remains were interred in the Episcopal Churchyard, on Friday the 27th May.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1868.

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

SUMMERSIDE AND ITS TRADE.

THE Commercial Prosperity of any country depends on its local advantages, and the character of its inhabitants. In glancing an eye at the natural advantages of Prince Edward Island, we feel inclined to think that the drawback of a long winter is in a great measure compensated by an excellent soil, numerous fine harbors, and its proximity to all the countries in North America, that invite a commercial intercourse. Charlottetown was the first, and for a long time the only port of the Island at which any trade was carried on. But during the last few years many of our harbors have become places of considerable trade; and many more are susceptible of the same advantages, and must rapidly rise into consideration, through the enterprise of the adjacent country. Of those which have lately risen in importance there is none which has risen with such rapidity as Summerside. A few years ago, under the name of Greer's Shore, it had no other trade of any note, than that of exporting an occasional vessel load of potatoes or oats. Now it is the main outlet for all the productions of Prince County. Its fine harbor and central position have marked it out as a shipping place; and its rapid growth is owing principally to the recent improvement and extension of agriculture, and the consequent increase of the productions which must ever form the real basis of commercial greatness. It also owes much of its present prosperity to the shipbuilding which has been so successfully carried on for the last number of years; and the stagnation in this important branch of industry, caused by the fall of the price of vessels in the British market last year, has not only retarded its growth, but has been the source of serious inconvenience to a number of mechanics, who were unavoidably thrown out of employment.

Some of our dark-side-seeing friends and neighbors predict a collapse of our prosperity on the exhaustion of the material for building vessels. We are fully aware that we cannot progress so rapidly without the trade of shipbuilding; still we feel confident that under ordinary circumstances—backed by a good agricultural country and an industrial population—our case is hopeful and our advancement almost certain. We have weathered more than one commercial crisis, which has bore heavily on much older and larger towns on account of the fall in the price of shiping.

Summerside not only exports the principal part of the produce of the Western section of the Island; it also constitutes the main channel through which the importations of Prince County, and a large portion of the products of Queen's County pass. For these purposes we are enabled to maintain a considerable mercantile fleet. We have steam communication with all the ports of the New Dominion four times each week, and every Spring and Fall a number of vessels varying in size, from fifty to four hundred tons, according to the particular trade in which they are engaged, enter the port of Summerside laden with merchandise; and carry away in return the productions of the country. The great majority of these vessels have been built here, and when offered for sale, although the material of which they are built is of a comparatively poor quality, yet the superiority of the workmanship makes them command a ready market in other countries. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the enterprise and business-like tact of two of our principal merchants, who have lately established regular lines of packets from here—one line between here and Montreal, and the other to Liverpool. We wish them every success, and hope that they may long enjoy the fruits of their enterprise.

To the farmer Summerside offers all the advantages of a large town. We have a goodly number of mercantile establishments, stocked with goods comprising a variety of all the articles sought for in any store, or even required, on the Island; which can be had either at wholesale or retail.

Three years ago there was no paper published in Summerside, but what a change has taken place! Now we have two papers, dispensing news, literature and politics, not only to the Western section of the Island, but maintaining a creditable competition with the papers published in Charlottetown. We solicit the patronage of the people of the Island. The Press is one of the most powerful engines, with which to improve the condition of a people, socially, morally and intellectually.

At the meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday, the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed School Visitors under the amended Education Act, viz:—

William McPhail, for Queen's County. John McSwain, for King's County. Robert A. McKelvie, for Prince County. Of these gentlemen we know only Mr. McKelvie. We believe he is well qualified to discharge the duties of this important office. If the others are equally so, then we congratulate the Government upon the choice they have made.

On the same day, we learn from the Patriot, a new Board of Education was appointed. The present members are the Hons. Chas. Young, Jos. Hensley, J. Longworth, A. A. McDonald, and F. Kelly; the Rev. Isaac Murray, and Rev. Angus McDonald, and John McNeill, D. O. M. Reddin, Peter Sinclair, and Edward Roche, Esquires. By this list it will be seen that the Rev. T. Duncan, Rev. J. Davies, and the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald are out. The Rev. Isaac Murray, and the Rev. Angus McDonald are appointed Examiners.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

THE Fenian excitement in Canada still continues, and is creating some uneasiness among the Canadians along the border. One can scarcely read of these excitements, and their cause, without being reminded of the border skirmishes of the freebooters, whose deeds and exploits led Sir Walter Scott to transform, by the genius of his intellect, a ruthless robber into a gallant and lordly knight, dashing gallantly through dangers stern and real, to rescue some bright-eyed and "flaxen haired" lady from her would-be assassins; and even now there are some who, perhaps, see in these misguided men the genius of military daring and of active philanthropy; but whatever such may now think, or others may hereafter say, about this organization, it is a sad and painful reflection to think of and to know that such a body of men, organized for such dreadful purposes, should find even a moiety of encouragement in any country.

The last excitement takes its rise from observations made on the actions of the Fenians at the fair lately held by them at Buffalo, and however absurd such may appear to some, past experience informs us that while it is impossible for that body to accomplish their boastful designs, yet it is quite possible for them to inflict untold misery upon many families in the small towns along the Canadian border. The indignation of the brotherhood seems to have been increased by recent events in Great Britain; and General O'Neill boasts of being at the head of an army of trained men numbering thirty thousand. We take the following extract from the New York Herald:—

"We have no means of knowing whether the Buffalo fair is intended only to be a scare, it may or it may not. Certain it is, the time is not unfavorable for the Fenian raid. The Presidential campaign is at hand. Republicans and Democrats are equally anxious to secure the Irish vote. Republicans and Democrats, therefore, though they may not openly encourage the Fenians, will not go out of their way to discourage them. If they do not help, it may be taken for granted that neither of the political parties will hinder them. In this lies the hope of the Fenians.

"We cannot forget that there is such a thing as regard for the honor of this great country. With Fenianism we have no special desire to intermeddle; but we cannot permit Fenianism or any other organization to disregard our laws and bring dishonor on the republic. We cannot allow the Fenians to make of this country a base of operations for carrying out the territory of a people with whom we are at peace. President Johnson is now, through the failure of the impeachment, in a position which enables him to do the right thing with the Fenians. As the Chief Magistrate of the republic he has heavy responsibilities; but as a politician he is free. His interests do not bind him to either of the two great political parties. Duty demands that he protect the honour and dignity of the nation. Unnecessary interference is not called for. Overmuch zeal is as much to be deprecated as overmuch indifference. All that we ask—and we have aright to ask it—is that the President, in the event of another Fenian invasion, will see to it that the law be promptly and effectively executed, we may have our grudges, but even our grudges must be expressed with dignity.—Blustering is not worthy of a great people."

A TRIP TO THE WESTWARD.

Some parts of the Western road are very rough and much cut up. We are sure if the roads were repaired early in May, instead of July, that it would be much better than the present practice. In the latter part of April, or first of May, the ground is soft, and if the roads to be repaired were then ploughed, the soil would cement more closely, and the roads would become hard and more durable. If this was the practice, in July it would be a pleasure to travel through the country, but as it is at present, it cannot be said that we have really good roads at any time in the year.

The past winter has been severely felt, and will not soon be forgotten. Farmers, as a general rule, keep too much stock, and we think 1868 has taught many that a small stock well kept is of more value than a large one half starved. The appropriation by the Legislature for the purchase of seed grain is generally much approved of. In Tignish we enquired if the grant to open the Tignish Run was likely to prove a benefit to that locality? We were told that it had already, directly or indirectly, assisted eight thousand people, who were now in different ways feeling the benefit of it,—that it could scarcely be believed that so small an amount could have relieved the present necessities of so many; and that, prospectively, it has done good, as thereby many poor people have been enabled, by this aid and the small credit it established, to put some hundreds of bushels of seed into the ground, and thus many fields are now under crop that would not have been but for this grant. "In this way," said one man, "I look upon it as money that will yield a good interest to the country." But we asked, will it be repaid in the opening of the Tignish Run, and be probably productive of those advantages which have been anticipated? We were told in reply, that the greater amount thus loaned out was to those who have a personal interest in getting the Run opened, and which is considered quite practicable—that it was difficult to estimate the advantage of having the Run opened to the depth of four feet, at low water, that some seasons the boats are at times completely shut in, and that, too, when the mackerel are schooling off the harbor. It is supposed, judging from what were taken by some small flats which got out, that one day last autumn one thousand more barrels of mackerel would have been landed than were, had all the boats been able to have got out. We think the Hon. Mr. Howland and Mr. Bell, the Representatives of the district, deserve every credit for their exertions in this matter. As objection has been made to the manner in which some of the seed money was appropriated in the second Road District, we were told that the character of the gentlemen who had that difficult duty to discharge was a sufficient guarantee that no just cause of complaint could possibly be made, we think they discharged this duty as well as any men could.

Novel Invention.

A Double Grain Sowing Machine, invented by Mr. Geo. W. Miller of this city, was tested on Thursday last in a field belonging to Mr. Davies, and operated to all appearance so perfectly that, to say the least, it is fair to become not only of great utility to the farmers of this Island, but in a short time to rival the best grain sowers of modern times. The only difficulty it presented itself in its working was that it threw up, occasionally a furrow of earth in front, thus making it heavy for the horses. This difficulty, however, did not prevent the machine from depositing the seed perfectly. Mr. Miller, we hear, is now engaged in remedying the defect referred to, which, he says, can be easily accomplished. We wish him success in his effort.

This machine, the inventor states, is wholly original, not only as regards the manner in which it distributes the grain, but in the formation and action of the coulters, which move on a principle differing from any known in Europe or America. To show that this sower must be somewhat unique, we may state that when in full operation, so completely did it deposit the grain, cover it up and roll it, that gentlemen standing by declared that "it was not sowing at all." But Thursday last was the second day it was tested, and the above conclusion, which many of the spectators on the first occasion shared in, has been proved to be incorrect, from the fact that the grain sown at its first testing—at least so we hear—is now above the ground in regular drills.

At some future time, we shall probably give a minute description of this new invention; but for the present, until a patent is secured, Mr. Miller does not desire that details should be published. The Machine covers several feet in its operation, and is so constructed as to adapt itself to the level of the land.—Pat.

Presbytery of F. E. Island.

THIS Court met in Queen Square Church Charlottetown, on the 27th May. Twelve Ministers and four Elders were present. A letter was read from Mr. Hogg, Probationer, declining the call from Richmond Bay West. A report of Missionary labor by Mr. Neilson was read and approved.

The attention of Presbytery having been called to a statement in the Presbyterian Witness, of the 23d May, reflecting severely on a certain congregation in P. E. Island, the Clerk was instructed to communicate with the editor of that periodical, in order to ascertain whether or not such congregation is under the control of this Presbytery, and if so, to request him to name its locality.

The report of the Committee appointed to visit Covehead was received, and their diligence highly approved of,—while the efforts and liberality of the congregation for the support of the present pastor gave much satisfaction to the Court.

It was decided to continue the Presbyterian at the same price for another year; the only change ordered being the discontinuance of advertisements. The thanks of the Presbytery was tendered to the editors, Rev. I. Murray and A. Falconer, for their labors, and they were requested to continue their services.

Regret was expressed that any opposition should have been offered to the movement for the erection of a church at Stanley Bridge, while the Presbytery recorded its satisfaction with the efforts of the members and adherents of that locality, for the maintenance and growth of Presbyterianism in that district.

Some other business having been attended to, the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the same place, on 22d June, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—What is meant by the editor of the Halifax Presbyterian Witness, when he says:—

"The meanest thing we ever heard of was done in Prince Edward Island. The people made presents to the Minister and then charged them against him, and robbed him of part of his salary?"

We do not know to what particular Congregation the Witness is referring, or to what denomination of Christians his insinuations are intended to apply, but having a pretty good knowledge of, and acquaintance with, the people of this Island, we feel disposed to regard the statement of the Witness as "the meanest" assertion ever made, and one that is not true.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Cairns of Charlottetown, who has been successfully engaged in putting up preserved salmon, for which we believe he received the first prize at the London Exhibition, is now extending his enterprise in another direction, as the following extract from a letter received from the Magdalen Islands, which we clip from an exchange, informs us:—"Among the fishing vessels arrived is one from Prince Edward Island, and the master of which is going to put up herring for the Scottish market." We wish that success to this enterprise which such laudable efforts to open up a new market demands. The fish are intended to be brought to this Island, and from thence re-shipped to Glasgow, (Scotland).

The May number of the 'Masonic Monthly' has been received. It is well filled with interesting and instructive reading matter. Price \$2.50 amer. cy.

"Long looked for comes at last." The vessel from Montreal with flour and Wright's seed wheat, after being out over thirty days, arrived here yesterday. It is said the captain called in on his way down to put a crop in his farm. During the time he was coming, Cap. A. T. Welsh, of the "Sea Bird," went from here to Montreal, discharged and took in a cargo of flour, and was back here three days before the other vessel. Pretty good that.

We learn from the Union Advocate that on the 28th May, the Rev. Mr. Garvie was ordained and placed as Pastor, over the congregation of St. John's Church, Chatham, N. B. The Rev. gentleman succeeds the late Dr. McCurdy, who for so many years labored as the Pastor of that congregation, and who was so well and favorably known to many on this Island, unto whom he, when they were young and thoughtless, so endeared himself by his christian regard for their best interests, that his name will ever be held by them in the most grateful remembrance and esteem. We heartily wish his successor a long and successful course of labor, in the interesting congregation over which he is placed.

On Tuesday the following indictments were made by the Grand Jury:— Ramsay vs. McDonald—Larceny. No Bill. Doyle vs. Fahy, Busby, and others for assault. A true Bill. Hibbert vs. J. Wedge—Larceny. A true Bill. J. Yebo vs. McNeill—Forgery. A true Bill. J. Carruthers vs. Wm. Hunter—Larceny. A true Bill. Wm. Wright vs. P. McInnis—Larceny. A true Bill.

On the civil docket fifteen cases were recorded, besides thirty-six appeals. One of the former is for defamation of character, and is being heard by the Court as we go to press—the details of this case are of such a low nature as to forbid us saying more about it.

A presentment was made by the Grand Jury, against William Benjamin Dawson for Forgery, and we understand that an application will be made for his arrest in the United States, and his delivery up to the authorities here, under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

In the case of Howat vs. Leard, for defamation of character, which occupied the Court the whole of Wednesday and part of Thursday, the Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff for £200 damages, with costs. The Court will not get through its business before to-morrow, Saturday.

Married.

On the 1st inst. at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G. Mr. William McDonald, to Johanna, youngest daughter of Mr. William Murphy, both of Charlottetown.

At the residence of Mr. George Webster, Charlottetown, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Alex. Falconer, Mr. William H. Webster, of Montreal, to Elizabeth McKay, of the same place.

Died.

Drowned, at Mechiu, Me., on Friday 23d ult., by falling off a raft, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Joshua Campbell, of Montreal, N. B., in the 24th year of his age. The deceased was brother to Mrs. Isaac D. Selman of Alberton, P. E. I.

At her residence, West River, Lot 5, on 30th May, after a long illness, Flora, beloved daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McNeill, of that place, aged 41 years.

1868. Albion House 1868. The Subscribers, intending to make an alteration in their business, now offer the whole of their Stock of Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices! They would also inform those indebted to them, that in view of the above change, they will require all accounts overdue closed, either by Payment or Promissory Note!

R. A. STRONG & BRO. Summerside, June 11, 1868. To Coffee Drinkers. CALL at the ALBION HOUSE, for some of Strong's PURE COFFEE, Roasted and Ground on the premises. June 11, 1868.

New Advertisements this Day

1868 Spring 1868—Thomas B. Hall To whom it may concern—A. P. Mills, Steam Factory, &c.—George Douglass, Mackerel Barrels—John White, Mills for sale—Eleanor Hardy, Bank of P. E. Island—Wm. Cundall, Wanted—Rodd, McNeill. Tenders—Lot 11 Church Wardens. Journeymen Printer Wanted—Journal, British Templars—Wm. R. Sheen, Road District No. 11—Benj. Mills, Wednesday Auctions—Carvell Bros, Onida House—Asher Black, New Goods—David Rogers, Room Paper—do Tea, Tea—do Sole Leather—do Cotton Warp—do Flour & Meal—do Valuable Property for sale—G. Wallace, "The North Star"—John Ross. 1868 Albion House—R. A. Strong & Bro, To Wholesale Dealers and Families—do, Apples, Raisins, &c.—do, Flour and Meal—do, To Coffee Drinkers—do, Canada Flour and Meal—J. L. Holman, Tobacco, Tobacco—do Marble Worker—A. W. Andrews, Notice—Wm. E. Dawson.

SUPREME COURT.

On Tuesday the 9th inst., the Supreme Court was opened at St. Eleanor's, Judge Peters presiding. The following were the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury:—

James Campbell, Esq., Foreman; Charles Green, J. Gordon, Wm. Hayward, E. L. Lydell, H. Compton, H. Clark, B. McLellan, A. McGowan, A. Montgomery, John Miller, R. Gaudet, R. Wright, W. Tuplin, John Green, Andrew Campbell, R. McC. Stavert and G. Crosby, Esquires.

His honor, Judge Peters, addressed the Grand Jury substantially thus:—

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I am happy to meet you on the present occasion, but regret to inform you that at this term there are no less than six; four for larceny, one for assault, and one for forgery. With respect to larceny it is proper for you to endeavor to ascertain from the nature of the evidence which will be brought before you, the object for which an article was taken. If you find that a person took an article secretly, and with intent to deprive the owner of it, then the act constitutes larceny, and if you find this to be the case from the evidence submitted to you in these cases, then it will be your duty to find true bills. With respect to the case for assault, the deposition are pretty lengthy, but from the evidence which you will hear you will be enabled easily to arrive at a conclusion. As to the other case, which is for forgery, it is well to remember that this constitutes a serious crime, as by this means men may be fraudulently deprived of large sums of money, and if crimes of this kind should increase, this will be especially so in mercantile communities, and therefore cases of this kind should be carefully enquired into. It appears that in this case two orders were drawn, and the pay received for them, and it is for you to consider if another man's name was put to them with intent to injure the interest of some person. It is not necessary to know whether the intention was to defraud James Yeo, or George Ellis, but it will be for you to say, did he sign these orders without intent to commit forgery. If you know of any other criminal cases it will be your duty to present them. Under the Liquor Act it is your duty to present any who you know are selling without license, and to enquire into the conduct of those who have licenses, but who may not be conforming to the law. In these cases you are to hear evidences on both sides, and you have power to withhold or wholly to suspend their license, if you see cause to justify you in doing so. This is the term when constables and fence viewers are appointed, and as the law requires the court to strike off half the number presented, it will be necessary to present double the number required. These gentlemen are all the matters necessary for me to direct your attention to at present."

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