as she could only present three guns, upon a side, and twelve pounders at that. Yet she had one advantage, her brass guns were longer than those of the brig, and would command a longer range. It was also evident that with the wind abaft the beam, the brig was the best sailer.

Ere long the brig's mainsail was clewed up, and in a few moments more Ransom called out from aloft, that the enemy was preparing for action.

'He smells the rat,' said Matthew.

'Ay,' returned Rolin, 'and he probably thinks of catching it.'

'We'll see,' was the remark of Sam, as he called for some of his crew to help him run back one of the guns. Then turning to Matthew, he added:

'I ken' send a shot pooty sigh on to her deck now, cap'n.'

'You may try it.'

Sam had his gun — he chose the after one on the starboard side—charged with powder, and having put in a solid wad of oakum saturated with salt, he next drove home a circular piece of board prepared for the purpose Next he elevated his gun, and then put in a round shot. He took a cold one this time, for he wanted to try the force of the charge, and ascertain the elevation necessary to his purpose. When all was ready, the schooner was luffed a little, and the match applied. The range was perfect, but the shot passed over the brig and struck in the water some hundred yards beyond her.

In a moment more the brig put up her helm and fired a broadside. Her shot fell short, all of them, but it was not from lack of force, for they plowed up the water in a manner rather too savage for spent balls.

'By the kingdom,' muttered Matthew, as he saw this, 'if those fellows elevate their guns a little more, and aim as well as that again, they'll run the risk of hurting something. Get your hot shot off as soon as possible, Sam.'

Just as the captain spoke, Sam had rammed home the screen of wood, and in a moment more the cook came up with the hot shot. It was white with heat, and being quickly dropped in, the wad was instantly driven home upon it to hold it, and then the gun was elevated several degrees higher than it was before.

'Now port your helm,' cried Sam as he caught the match, and settled his eye for the sight.

All watched the gunner with anxiety for they knew that much depended upon his skill. Something must be done to keep the brig's broadside silent if possible.

At length the moment came. Sam could see that his gun covered the brig's foremast He applied the match and sprang back All eyes were turned towards the brig, but the shot was not seen to fall.

'In with another,' cried Matthew

But even before this order was given, Sam had commenced to reload. He had this time prepared all three of his guns upon the starboard side, and intended to discharge them in succession. The after one was elevated first, and the shot put in; but just as he gave the order to port the helm, a wreath of smoke was noticed to curl up from the brig's deck.

'She's afire,' shouted Ransom from aloft.

'Let'r slide,' cried Matthew.

'Stand by with another shot,' said Sam to the cook; and in a moment more he fired.

No sooner had the after gun belched forth its load of iron, than the cook dropped a shot into the next gun, and in less than half a minute that too was discharged. Sam waited not for a long gaze. He only assured himself that his elevation was right, and then he leaped to the forward gun. The shot was in white with heat, and the match was applied.

'The two last ones hit her,' shouted Ransom, 'and her men are all in confusion.'

Both Mattew and Rolin sprang upon the quarter rail, and they could see that the brig was on fire. Her courses and jib were off, and the men could be seen in the chains drawing water with all their might. Matthew turned to Rolin.

'Mr Lincoln,' he said, 'we must rake that fellow. Can you do it?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Then do so at once. Mr. Doolittle, load all your guns with double headed shot. We are going to rake.'

'Ay, ay, sir,' responded Sam as he sprang to obey the order.

Rolin at once assumed the duties of sailing master, and he was not long in proving himself thoroughly acquainted with his profession. The schooner was very quickly brought into a position under the brig's fore foot, and her broadside given; and as soon as this was done Rolin immediately put his vessel about, tacking, instead of wearing, and was soon ready for another broadside, without having exposed himself to the brig's guns.

In the meantime the fire was raging on board the enemy, but ere long 'twas evident that they were beginning to subdue it, though even yet they appeared to have no men to spare for anything else But the fire was not now their only misfortune. At the first broadside from the schooner her forward stays had been nearly all shot away, and at the second her fore topsail yard was carried away. This of course parted the fore topgallant sheets, so that that sail was also rendered useless. In a few moments after this the brig lumbered around with her head to the wind, but her commander had the presence of mind to discharge a broadside as he came around, though without damage, however, for every shot passed ahead of its mark. Here was another opportunity for raking, and our heroes took advantage of it, and in less than ten minutes they discharged two broad sides through the brig's stern — the first taking the starboard main shrouds, and the second carrying away the rudder. This last event was the most decisive, for the brig now lay perfectly helpless, and the privateer had everything her own way.

'Now, boys,' said the captain 'we can do as we please. If we had found it necessary to run that brig by the board in order to prevent her from running our prize back, of course we would have done it; but there's no need of that now. I suppose that fellow has over a hundred men, and 'twould be of no use to board her now, for she aren't hardly worth the risk we'd have to run. What say ye now?'

'I think we've shown 'em what we're made of,' added Rolin, 'and that's enough. Our metal isn't quite heavy enough for a close encounter. I think we'd better follow our prize now, for the getting away from that fellow as we have is more than most people would believe us capable of.'

It was soon agreed that the schooner should be at once headed for Plymouth, and it was accordingly so done. The crew of the brig had by this time succeeded in putting out the fire, and the last that our privateer's men saw of her she was lying with her head in the wind, while her men were probably engaged in repairing damages

In due time both the privateer and her prize arrived in Plymouth harbor, and there were shouts of joy and gladness arising on all hands. Most of the arms and ammunition were put into heavy wagons, and were conveyed to Washington's camp by the way of Bridgewater, Canton, Milton, and so on to Cambridge; and at the same time a pressing request was sent to the commander-in chief, that a commission might be given to Matthew Clyne and his crew. None such had as yet been issued, but the subject was already in the hands of the members of Congress. Washington's warmest thanks were returned, together with the promise that the commission should be given as soon as possible.

Holloway's Pills.—No family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in removing indigestion, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood have secured them imperishable fame throughout the world. Whatever the disease may be a few doses will relieve the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered actions, rouse the torpid liver, empty the engorged spleen, cleanse the obstructed kidneys, assimilate the food, improve the blood and thereby confer on the brain and every nerve healthful vigor, natural activity, and regularity. In cases of indigestion, sight, headache, mental and physical these restorative Pills act as a charm, expel rheumatism and gout, and they ... correct complaints incidental to females.

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. "Parsons's Purgative Pills" are free from all impure matter, and are mild and healthgiving in their operation

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Inman steamer *City of Halifax*, arrived at Halifax on Saturday evening from St. John's.

The Report of the Newfoundland Chamber of Commerce for the past year has just been published. It gives a very cheering account of the country during that period. The cod fishery of last summer was fair along the Newfoundland coast, and over an average at Labrador, and better sales were obtained for fish than had been for many years preceding; and it is gratifying to know that foreign markets indicate a continuance of this "active and healthful condition." The seal fishery of last spring was also good, with fewer casualties than usual, and the prices obtained for oil and skins "have generally left a fair profit" Up to the present period the cod fishery has been fair along the coast of the island with seines but not so good with the hook and line; there is, however, plenty of time left for the latter yet to make up a good voyage. Intelligence of an encouraging nature has been received from the Labrador

The "Telegraph" of the 11th inst says:

"There have been no less than five wrecks on the southern coast within the past ten days—happily no lives were lost; these were a French vessel, laden with rum and sugar, bound for St Pierre, lost near Shotts—a vessel loaded with timber, from Quebec, bound to Liverpool, lost at St. Peter's — a United States ship, laden with provisions for certain Arctic whalers, went on shore near Little Placentia, but was got off, as we learn from the *Express*, by salvors, after having been abandoned by the crew—on Sunday morning the steamer *Germania*, from New York to Bremen, went ashore at Trepassy Bay; she had 270 passengers, chiefly laborers lately employed in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, all of whom, with the crew, were saved,—and lastly, near about the same time and place, the steamship *Cleopatra*, from Quebec, bound to London with a general cargo, went ashore. The *Cleopatra* had but six passengers, who, with most of the crew, arrived here in the ship's boats yesterday morning."

The steamer *Cimbria*, from New York touched at St. John's on the 14th ult, and took on board the passengers of the *Germania*.

We are informed that Captain Larder, with his schooner "Thistle," has made a handsome sum by his services in saving goods from the wrecks.

On the 14th inst, H. M. S. *Niobe* arrived at St John's from the northwest, for instructions respecting some difficulty that had occurred between the Newfoundland and French fishermen. Governor Hill intended leaving on Thursday last in the *Noibe* for the northward, to investigate the trouble. It is said that there was fighting between the fishermen.

St. John's, Aug. 17.—The news from the wreck of the steamship "Germania," up to last night, represents only one bar of silver to have been recovered since Saturday, making twenty-eight bars in all. The ship has settled down aft in nine fathoms of water. The cargo coming up consisting of sewing machines, clocks, tobacco and cigars, is almost worthless. The officers of the "Germania" report that another steamer struck near the same place on the same day, but got off and proceeded on her voyage. The captain of the Germania is still at the wreck. The Cleopatra sunk in shoal water, and her captain is endeavoring to rescue the cargo. The barque Odd Fellow, of New London, bound for Greenland, was lost at little Placentia on Friday and plundered by the wreckers. Nothing was saved for the owners. The passengers of the Germania express the greatest satisfaction at the treatment they received at Trepassy and St. John's.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Aug. 19.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased 258,000 pounds.

Bets of two to one are offered on the Oxford Crew against the Harvards with no takers.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Queen Victoria has gone to Balmoral.

Corn easier, but not lower. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days. 30,000 quarters, of which 12,000 are American. Lard 78s. Bacon 65s. Tallow 67.

London, Aug. 20.

Consols for money 93¼; for account, 93¼ United States Bonds 84.

London, Aug 19.

Paris advices assert that the Carlist rising in Spain is assuming serious proportions. The "Patrie" hints that within a month a great military event, of which it gives no particulars, will happen in Spain, after which Don Carlos will publish a manifesto.

London, Aug. 19.

Advices from China report terrible floods on the River Yangtze. There were three feet of water on the bank at Hactou. The entire country for miles back of the river was covered with water, resulting in great destruction to crops and loss of life.

London, Aug. 20.

The *Times* on French Legislative Reforms urges that after ruling the destinies of France for seventeen years the Emperor Napoleon is making amends for that country's loss of liberty and paving the way for his son's peaceful accession to the throne.

The Harvards are keeping up their practice with zeal.

The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have issued calls for the assembling of Provincial Synods. The Dublin Synod is to meet at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the 15th proximo.

The English Frigate "Galatia" commanded by Prince Alfred, arrived at Honolulu on the 21st ultimo, and sailed August 2, for Yokohama.

Consols for money 93 1 8. U. S. Bonds 84 1 2 Weather fair for crops.

Paris, Aug. 21.

The French Prince Imperial and his mother, the Empress, departed on Monday last for the East.

The French authorities arrested twelve Carlist leaders who attempted to cross the frontier into Spain.

London, Aug. 21.

The civil war in Japan has ended.

London, Aug. 22.

Madrid advices assert that the preliminaries of a treaty for ceding Cuba to the United States have been signed. Admiral Nunes of the Spanish Navy is dead. The Spanish Regent Serranno denied that he sustains the pretensions of the Duke of Montpensier to the throne of Spain and declared that he is entirely neutral on the question of the disposal of the Crown.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Aug. 20.

Exchange firm, 109½; Money easy; Gold 132½.

New York, Aug. 24.

The strike of coal miners is extending throughout Pennsylvania.

The drouth is so bad in the vicinity of Richmond, Va, that the forest trees are dying; yesterday was the 16th since rain enough has fallen to wet the ground.

Thermometer yesterday 101 degrees.

Foreign Exchange 109 5-8, gold for Banker's 60 days bills on London.

Money easy. Gold 132. Weather intensely warm.

New York, Aug. 23

The Cuban cause assumes a more favorable aspect. Conspiracies to thwart the Volunteers and aid the Cubans, are in existence among the Spanish residents in the Island.

De Rodas, the Spanish Commander, is about to resign and return to Spain.

FROM CANADA.

Quebec, Aug. 20.

Steamship "Medway" brought out Prince Arthur's groom, footman, nine horses, and several carriages

A large number of seamen have deserted here within a few days, and gone to the Lakes.

Halifax, Aug. 22.

The "City of Paris," with Prince Arthur, arrived at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

The Governor-General and General Doyle went on board and some time in conversation with the Prince on the deck.

Upon coming ashore at Seeton's Wharf, the Prince entered the carriage with the Governor-General and went to Government House.

A detachment of the Highlanders were drawn up on the wharf.

As the carriage containing his Royal Highness and the Governor-General passed up the Wharf three rousing cheers were given by the crowd for the Prince

There will be public demonstration on Monday

The Prince will visit the Dockyard in the morning, and be escorted to Government House by a procession, including the National Societies and Volunteer Militia.

The "City of Paris" brought forty-six cabin passengers. She remained but one hour then sailed for New York.

Halifax will be illuminated on Monday night.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 30, 1869.

With civilized governments the question of educating their subjects has of late years assumed a posture of importance which the legislators of last century would have regarded as fabulous or disproportionate. Statesmen, now-a-days, discuss and legislate upon it with an earnestness seldom bestowed in ancient times, save in debating questions of foreign alliances, or settling propositions of war or revenue. It is nothing beyond a truism to assert, that the policy which dictates such a treatment of the question is founded on sound wisdom; for it is self-evident that the State, whose population is moderately well educated, possesses, so to speak, a ready made material, capable of promoting internal prosperity, and meeting respectably external emergencies. The cultivation of the soil, the development of natural resources, the advancement of the varied industries, the organization of armies, and the prevention of crime, can all be accomplished with less of effort, among a people trained to habits of intelligent thought, than among men whose whole stock of experience has been drawn from the doubtful traditions of an ancestry as unlettered as themselves.

If, however, the abstract question of a government aiding in promoting the education of its people, be a self-evident measure of wise policy, the practical application of the theory is beset with difficulties. The task of the Philosopher is easy, that of the Legislator, perilous and painful. The pain and the peril arise alike from the same origin. The followers of different creeds watch with jealousy the formation of the model which is to shape the minds of their offspring. Religious principles! and, not unfrequently, religious rancour, assuming the guise of principles, bewilder the legislator and retard his operations. If he endeavor to impress upon his educational scheme the stamp of identity, he is certain to be met by some religious body with the cry of inability to conform. If he resolve to eschew the religious difficulty, and eliminate from his educational measure all religious teaching, he is met with equally obstinate resistance from those who contend that no education is deserving of the name, which does not embrace religious training. Since, then, the disturbing influences to a settlement of the educational question emanate chiefly from religious differences, since both to legislate upon it, and ignore it, provokes equal opposition, the safest policy to adopt seems that pursued for many years by the British Government in England and Scotland. Let Government fix the monied amount to be given for certain notified results in the teaching of prescribed branches of secular learning, and let the various denominations, settle for themselves the mode in which religious knowledge is to be conveyed to the pupils in their respective educational establishments. It is true that such a system becomes denominational rather than national But if we look at the results of the so-called national system in Ireland, and call to mind the labor lost in endeavoring to plan a similar system for Scotland, the conviction will force itself on us, that the labor of accomplishing such legislative feats, more than outweighs the advantages to be reaped from it. After all, when fully analyzed, the difference between a national and denominational system resolves itself into one of name rather than of substance, so far at least as the Government is concerned. If the State be made up of subjects, divided in their religious views, into Episcopalians, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Catholics, and if each of these denominations educates its youth up to the required standard of proficiency, the Government has obtained all it has a right to demand, unless we proceed to tax an enlightened body of legislators, chosen from mixed constituencies, with the manifest impropriety of endeavoring to tinge laws which are to be applied to all, with the hues of their own peculiar tenets. The still deeper impropriety of men using the funds collected from public taxation, to secure the domination of sect over sect, is a depth of degredation to be looked for only among the corrupt institutions of a venal people. Equality of taxation demands equality of rights; where these are withheld misunderstandings ensue, which frequently result in grave complications. A national system of education in a nation divided into a variety of religious sects is, to our thinking, as absurd as a national religion, and the wisest statesmen of a great and powerful empire, have recently found that in one instance, at least, National Church establishments are expensive luxuries, producing little good themselves, and marring the doing of much good by others.

No empire in the world has ever had more or longer experience of the policy to be pursued in ruling over nations differing in race, in language, in habits and religion, than Great Britain. When, therefore, her statesmen enunciate a line of action to be followed, it may, in most cases, be regarded as the ripe fruit of that wisdom which a well cultivated experience produces, and which the law-makers of younger nations may cull openly, nor blush to be seen so doing. There is a commendable lesson to be learned from the following passage in the Queen's Speech, when proroguing the Imperial Parliament. Speaking of the Irish Church Bill, she says: "It is the hope of the Queen that this important measure may hereafter be remembered as conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable regard in legislating for each of the three Kingdoms, to special circumstances, by which it may be distinguished, and to deal out principles of impartial justice to all the interests and all portions of the nation."

LITERATURE.

The North British, the Westminster, and Edinburgh Reviews for July.

The subjects treated in these Quarterlies are varied, and of average ability. To judge from the numbers now before us, there would seem to be a propensity in writers of Reviews to drift into scientific and metaphysical disquisitions. Not that lighter subjects are lost sight of, for we have some careful notices of eminent men, such as Sir William Hamilton, Henry Crabb Robinson, and Victor Jacquemont. The review in the Edinburgh of the unedited works of Guicciardini, affords us curious glimpses into the inner constitution of an Italian of the sixteenth century; and a perusal of the notice of Victor Jacquemont's letters will show what a Frenchman thought of Americans forty years ago. Here is his estimate of the intellect of the Great Republic at the time we mention:

"It would be impossible to find, in 1827, within the limits of the twenty-four States of the Union, an assembly of men like those who signed the Declaration of July 4th, 1776. The superior intellects which towered so high above the common level exist no longer. The generation to which Washington, Jefferson, and others belonged has died out, and the learning, the talents which distinguished them has died out likewise. Though many of them were born and bred twelve hundred leagues off from Europe, their country was at that time European, and the men of 1776 were, in fact, Englishmen."

Alpine exploration is well treated in an article suggested by Mr. John Ball's Alpine Guide. General Literature receives a fair share of attention. Lecky's History of European Morals, Freemen's History of the Norman Conquest, Browning's Poem, "The Ring and the Book," "The Four Ancient Books of Wales," and Dr. Hannah's Life of Christ, present excellent scope for varied and interesting reading. Students of a severer turn of mind will find much to be delighted with in the articles on Indian Railway Reform, Labour and Capital, Patents, Patentees and the Public.

Mr. Buckerfield's Lectures on the connection between Sacred and Profane History have been received, and will be noticed in our next.

Visit of Prince Arthur.

The visit of Prince Arthur to our city has called into active operation all our resources to bid him welcome. The Government, the City authorities, and the Volunteer force, were all actively engaged in the task of preparation. Bunting was seen flying from almost every house in the City. A string of flags extended across Dorchester Street from the Reading Room to Mr. James O'Reilly's; across Queen Street from Reddin's to Dunn's building, and from Offer's to Douse's; and on Water Street from H. Longworth's store to F. T. Newbery's Office; and from the St Lawrence Hotel and Dr Strickland's to Pope's corner. Particularly conspicuous for their display of bunting, were Messrs Benj. Davies, G. & S. Davies, J. S. Carvell, and Peake Bros & Co., who had a flag in every window in front of their premises. A very fine triple arch, designed by J. B. Pollard, Esq., C. C., was erected on Queen Street, opposite Mr. Heard's residence, with a large Union Jack waving from its summit, and streamers at the outer corners. From the top of the inner arch hung a wreath of green boughs, interwoven with red and white roses, with St. George's Cross in the centre. This arch bore the following mottoes: *Arthur William Patrick Albert, son of our beloved Queen*, on one side; and on the other, *Loyalty to the Sovereign and affection for Her family*. At the head of the landing on Queen's Wharf there was a single gothic arch, surmounted by a Union Jack over the centre, and two Ensigns festooned on either side, with the inscription on one side: *Welcome, welcome to H. R. H. Prince Arthur*; and on the other, *Thrice welcome to Queen Victoria's son*. A Guard of Honor, under the command of Col. Beer, was drawn up in front of the landing. The Volunteer Band was also in attendance At 8½ o'clock, p. m., on Saturday last, Prince Arthur landed, amid vociferous cheering, and the merry peals of the Bells of the different Churches of the City in the barge of H. M. S. *Dart*, at Queen's Wharf, which was carpeted nearly to the arch He was received by His Honor the Administrator and His Worship the Mayor and Council. The Prince immediately took a seat in the Administrator's carriage, and drove off with Sir Robert, to Government House, preceded by the City Police, the Mayor and Corporation, the Provincial Aides-de-camp, and followed by H. R. Highness's suite, in carriages provided for them, and the City Volunteers. Along the route Prince Arthur was well received and enthusiastically cheered, houses were illuminated and a splendid torchlight, got up by I. C. Hall, Esq., besides fireworks, threw such a light that His Royal Highness could be easily seen by the populace.

Having arrived at Government House His Worship the Mayor addressed His Royal Highness as follows:

May it Please Your Highness:

The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Charlottetown, anxious to manifest the sense of the honor which the visit of your Royal Highness has conferred upon the City, desire to give you a hearty welcome and present you with an Address, which, with your permission, the Recorder will now read.

ADDRESS.

To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick William Albert, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and of the Most illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, &c., &c.

May it please Your Royal Highness:

It is with the highest satisfaction that we, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Charlottetown, hail the arrival of Your Royal Highness in this City, the capital of Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward

We rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded us of testifying to a son of our Beloved Queen the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's Royal person, and of regard and esteem for Her august family, which pervade the hearts of Her subjects in this Her City of Charlottetown.

It is our happiness as well as our pride that we live under the sway of a Monarch whose eminent virtues, displayed in the exercise of Her duties, either as Queen, wife, or mother, have justly endeared Her to Her loving and faithful subjects in every quarter of the globe, and gained for Her the esteem admiration and respect of the whole civilized world.

We would remind Your Royal Highness that the Island has the honor of bearing the name of Your Illustrious Grandfather, who took great interest in its welfare, and whose memory has been gratefully perpetuated among us

We regret that this, the first visit of Your Royal Highness, is to be of such limited duration, as we feel confident that a more extended knowledge of the country and its people would be as productive of pleasure to Your Royal Highness as of gratification to its inhabitants.

Whatever may be the dispensation of an all-wise Providence in the future career of Your Royal Highness, we beg to assure you, that it is our sincere prayer that it may be attended with health, happiness and prosperity.

Given under our common Seal, at the City of Charlottetown, this Twenty eighth day of August, in the Year of Our Lord 1869.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Mayor
JOHN LAWSON, Q. C., Recorder.

REPLY.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Charlottetown.

Gentlemen,—

I am deeply touched by the address which you have just read to me.

Your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Throne and person are well known to the Queen, and it will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to Her these fresh proofs of devotion so unmistakable evinced by your reception of Her Son and by the eloquent words of your address.

The deep interest which Her Majesty takes in the welfare of the people of this portion of Her Dominions cannot be more clearly shewn to you than by my informing you, that although my stay in this part of the world would be of very short duration, it was Her wish that I should not omit to visit the Island of Prince Edward.

Pray accept my hearty thanks for your kind wishes for my welfare, and for the cordial welcome you have given me.

ARTHUR.

This evening a Ball and Banquet will be given in his honor. The arrangements for this are complete, and promise to be successful. It is expected that private enterprise will vie with the public authorities in their endeavor to do honour to the Royal visitor, and all that is needed to make the Prince's reception here amongst us a success, are fair weather and sunshine

The authorities deserve the highest commendation for their efforts to give a fitting reception to the Prince. Only in one respect can a slight tinge of blame be imputed to them—they have, perhaps, kept their arrangements too much to themselves In such cases as the present, a detailed programme of what is to be done, and the hour when it is to be done, saves the public great inconvenience, and enables every one to make his arrangements upon a reliable authority, without the fear of being led astray by idle rumors of events never destined to take place.

HALIFAX INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The efficient Principal of this Institution writes as follows:—

At the request of the Board of Directors of this Institution, I am making arrangements for a tour in Prince Edward Island, with the view of awakening more general interest in the condition of the uneducated Deaf and Dumb—of whom there are about *sighty* in the Island—presenting their claims on the sympathy and aid of the christian public, and at the same time directing attention to the advantages offered by the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—the only establishment of the kind in the Lower Provinces—for the intellectual and moral amelioration of this long neglected class of suffering humanity.

This Institution, now for *twelve years* in operation, was established to provide the means of education for the untaught deaf mutes of Nova Scotia and the adjacent Provinces, for whom, previous to the opening of this School, in 1857, no such provision existed. Since its establishment, about one hundred and twenty mutes—mostly from the poorer classes—have enjoyed the blessing of instruction within its walls, many of whom are now engaged in earning their own livelihood and conducting themselves as useful and respectable members of society. Of this number, several have been from Prince Edward Island.

The Institution is supported partly by grants from the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; but chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent—most of the pupils being too poor to pay for their board and education. Hence the present appeal to the liberality of the christian community in your Island.

I propose (D. V.) to hold public meetings on behalf of this object in the following places, on the days named, so far as may be found practicable. The particular hour and place of meeting are not specified, it being left to friends in the several localities to fix the same, so as to suit general convenience.

PROPOSED ROUTE.

Charlottetown,	Thursday, August	26.
New Glasgow,	Friday, "	27.
Cavendish,	Monday, "	30.
New London,	Tuesday, "	31.
Princetown,	Wednesday, Sep.	1.
Cascumpec,	Friday, "	3.
Port Hill,	Saturday, "	4.
Summerside,	Monday, "	6.
Bedeque,	Tuesday, "	7.
Tryon,	Wednesday, "	8.
Bonshaw,	Thursday, "	9.
West River,	Friday, "	10.
Cove Head,	Monday, "	13.
Mount Stewart,	Tuesday, "	14.
East St. Peter's,	Wednesday, "	15.
Souris,	Thursday, "	16.
Georgetown,	Friday, "	17.
Montague.	Monday, "	20.
Murray Harbor,	Tuesday, "	21
Woodville,	Wednesday, "	22.
Belfast,	Thursday, "	23.
Pownal,	Friday, "	24.

Collections will be made at all the meetings in aid of the funds of the Institution

I expect to be accompanied by *four of the pupils*, (boys), who will perform a variety of exercises on the Blackboard, and otherwise illustrative of the mode of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, and the degree of mental improvement they have attained, a part of the proceedings which can hardly fail to interest and gratify every friend of humanity and education.

It is with deep regret, says a contemporary, that we notice the announcement of the death of Commander Hugh H. Knocker, R. N., of H. M. S. Fly, at Jellah Coffee, on the west coast of Africa, of coast fever, contracted while in the discharge of his duty. We know of few in his position and rank in the service who would be more universally lamented. In the profession, of which he was an ornament, his energy, promptitude, and decision have always gained the approbation and confidence of his commanding officers, while the usual degree of tact he possessed, joined to a peculiar frank, open-hearted, and generous disposition, rendered him beloved and respected by all who came in contact with him. Science had lost an untiring friend, this gentleman having lately become well known as a clever and energetic naturalist. It is gratifying to learn that a tablet is to be erected to his memory by many, who have expressed a wish to pay this last tribute of respect and regard. The choice of the church in which it shall be placed is left to more immediate friends.

[We understand that Commander Knocker, whose death is so feelingly alluded to in the above paragraph from the Plymouth *Western Morning News*, of the 12th inst., was a brother-in-law of His Honour Judge Hensley, Captain Hensley, and Mrs Haviland, of this city.—Ed Patriot.]

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., there was a regimental parade at the Drill Shed, of the City Volunteer Companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Beer. The prizes won at the recent Rifle Competition of the Queen's County Rifle Association were presented by the Hon. Col. Haviland, President of the Association. After presenting the prizes Col. Haviland addressed the Volunteers for a short time, concluding with the hope that they would soon be armed with a much superior weapon, viz: the "Snider breech loader." The companies then broke into "open column, right in front" and marched past in "quick," and afterwards in "double time," —after which three cheers were proposed for Col. Haviland, which were given with a hearty good will, the band playing, "For he is a jolly good fellow." The hon. gentlemen then took his leave. The companies reformed and, preceded by Mr Galbrath's band (which volunteered for the occasion), marched through some of the principal streets of the city, and were dismissed in front of the City Hall.—*Isl.*

Baptist Convention.—The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, assembled in the Granville Street Church on Saturday afternoon. A large number of delegates were in attendance. Rev. Dr. Cramp, of Wolfville, was chosen President, Rev. Dr. Spurden, of Fredericton, Vice President, and Rev. W. S. McKenzie, of St. John, and Rev. Isaiah Wallace, of Berwick, Secretaries for the ensuing year. The pulpits of all the Protestant churches in this city and Dartmouth were occupied yesterday by Baptist clergymen. Religious services were also held in several streets and wharves.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

On Sunday last, the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island held a confirmation service at Milton, when thirty six persons received the Ancient and Apostolic rite, the laying on of hands. The Church was filled to overflowing, and a great many who could not gain admission availed themselves of the open windows to listen to the solemn and searching adress of our Chief Pastor to the candidates. The Rev. J. Ambrose, M. A. said the prayers and the Rev. B. Bliss M. A. Rector of Wicken Bonnet, Essex, England read the lessons. The Bishop preached an excellant sermon on the power of godliness, setting forth in a clear and intelligible manner the efficacy of the Redeemer's Sacrifice as a full and complete satisfaction for the sins of the whole world, and His Lordship concluded by exposing with much force the falacy of a universal salvation.—*Pat.*

SALUTATORY.

With this number, the New Dominion Monthly, completes the second year of its existence, and the Editors avail themselves of the opportunity, thus afforded, to thank the public for the generous support of an extensive subscription-list, and the contributers to the magazine for their extraordinary kindness in supplying a constant succession of very valuable as well as deeply interesting articles. With such advantages, and with the periodical literature of both hemispheres, from which to select the best articles monthly, a magazine should surely prove a financial success in this Dominion; and such, the publishers' trust, will yet be the case with the New Dominion Monthly; although the low price charged, the extra expense incurred in illustrations, and the prepayment of postage, have all combined to postpone that result so far. The good day is, however, they trust, coming, when they shall be able to pay for original articles.

Let all who think the magazine worth the money, and believe that a Canadian enterprise of this kind should be supported, send us promptly each a dollar bill, as a matter of this kind, when deferred at all, is apt to be forgotten. We also trust that all who have read the New Dominion *Monthly*, will regard it with sufficient favor to recommend it to their neighbors, and each endeavor to get one or two new subscribers for it, to remit with his own; or, what would be still better let every one who can do so, make up a club of eight, remitting eight dollars, and get a ninth copy for himself, or, herself, free.—*"New Dominion Monthly" for September.*

Sir Robert Hodgson, Administrator of the Government has, by Proclamation in the *Royal Gazette* offered a reward of Three hundred Pounds, to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the person, or persons who set fire to the Victoria Barracks Building. We hope and trust the guilty party will be discovered, and receive the punishment such a crime merits.

The following Anthem composed by John A. Bell, Esq., was sang by the choir, at the Concert given in honor of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, at the Horticultural Gardens, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the evening of the 25th inst.,

I

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!
Monarch of people free,
Proudly we claim to be,
Sprung from our Kingdoms three,
God save the Queen!

II

God bless her Royal Son,
Her children every one,
God bless them all!
Not for themselves alone,
But for the Crown and Throne,
And Briton's weal, we own,
On Heaven we call.

III

God keep our mother-land
May Britain ever stand,
Pride of the world!
Her flag on land and sea,
Symbol still let it be,
Of might and majesty,
Where'er unfurled!

IV

Welcome young Prince to thee!
True to the Empire, we
Have ever been;
The changes Time may bring,
Far from our thoughts we fling,
Join we this day to sing,
God save the Queen!

VERY LATEST TELEGRAM.

Ch'town, August 28, 1869.

Oxford crew victorious, beat Harvard by three lengths.

The Phrenological Journal for September contains the portraits and biographies of John Rogers, the designer and modeler of the well known "Rogers's Groups;" Jos. A. Wright, ex-governor of Indiana, and late Minister to Prussia; Von Baer, the Russian Naturalist; Vinnie Ream, the Washington Sculptress; besides interesting articles illustrated and otherwise, on Heads large and small; Personal beauty; St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice; Appoplexy, or the Philosophy of Sudden Death; the Rhinoceros; Controversy, its Uses and Abuses; Life Saving Apparatus; True Relation of the Sexes; A Visit to a Cloister, or the Ape men, by Carl Vogt; Presentiments, etc. Price 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. Wells, Published 389 Broadway, New York.

THE MURDERER DISCOVERED—A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

Last evening we received the following Special Telegram from Newcastle. It will be read with a painful interest:—

"McGowan, on whom suspicion rested as the murderer of Haywood, cut his throat yesterday, but is still living. He made a confession today that Haywood came to his house in the night, demanding to get in and wanting liquor; he refused to let him in, when he tried to kick open the door; that he, McGowan, took a knife, and on opening the door stabbed Haywood in the breast, and afterwards dragged him to where he was found There are two wounds in McGowan's throat, and it is thought he cannot recover.—*St. John Tel.*

The New York Medical College for Women will begin their Sixth Annual Term a twenty weeks, at their new College in Twelfth Street, corner of Second Avenue, the first Monday in November. For Announcements, giving full particulars, address, with stamps, the Dean, Mrs. C. S Lozier, M. D., or the Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Wells, Box 730, N. Y.

Goldsmiths' Work.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25 Old Bond Street and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs by Italian, French, and English artists) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices Mr Benson who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and ... be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia purposes D. V., to hold confirmation services in the undermentioned Parishes, on the following days:—

Aug. 29th, St. Eleanors and Summerside.
do 31st, New London.
Sept. 2nd, Port Hill.
do 4, Lot 11.
do 5th, Alberton and Kildare.
do 12th, St. Peter's, Charlottetown.

SIMPLE! SAFE!! SURE!!!

CHOLERA.

HOW TO CURE IT.

At the commencement of the diarrhœa, which always precedes an attack of the Cholera, take a tea-spoon-full of the Pain-Killer in sugar and water, (warm, if convenient,) and then bathe freely the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhœa or cramps continue, repeat the dose every ten or fifteen minutes till the patient is relieved. In extreme cases, two or more tea-spoons-full may be given at a dose.

The Pain-Killer, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad Sores Burns, Scalds and Sprains. For Sick Head-ache and Tooth-ache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a *Pain-Killer*.

The Pain-Killer is sold by all dealers in Family Medicines. Price; 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Montreal.

W. R. Watson, Agent, Ch'town.

At this season of the year, cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhœa, &c., are quite common, and should be checked at once. "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family.

R. R. R. PILLS.

Composed of vegetable extracts (prepared in vacuo), they purify the blood, regulate the liver, and purge all corrupt and acrimonious humours from the system.

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative or Cathartic Pills sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

True comfort for the aged and others afflicted with Costiveness and Paralysis of the Bowels.

One to Three of Radway's Pills—once in 24 hours, will secure regular evacuations from the bowels. Persons who for 20 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled to *use injections*, have been cured by a few doses of Radway Pills.

The Sun of Medicine Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tulu Almanac."

Sold by all Dealers.

Carlton's Condition Powders.—The best medicine in existence to put a horse in good condition, giving him a coat, soft and bright as satin, purifying all the internal and urniary organs. They act directly on the Kidneys, give him a good appetite, Regulate the Bowels without purging, and are the desideratum so long sought for.

No man who owns horses, or any kind of stock should be without them. Try

Carlton's Condition Powders

Sold by all Dealers.

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.

Died.

On the 10th inst, of consumption, at his residence Orwell, Mr. Dougald McIsaac, in the 46th year of his age; the deceased had until the last few months resided at Wood Islands, where his kind and generous disposition won for him the confidence and esteem of all his neighbours and acquaintances. Also, on the 12th inst, at the same place, of rapid consumption, Catherine, his beloved wife at the age of 38 years, whose many amiable qualities had also endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

CITY WEIGH BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until Wednesday, the 1st September next, from persons desirous of obtaining the situation of Weigher and Keeper of the weigh bridge. The tender must state the highest sum the contractor is willing to pay as rent for the bridge for one or three years, payable quarterly. The City to keep the bridge in proper working order, provide printed tickets, books and fuel.

By order,
PETER McGOWAN,
City Clerk.

Aug. 21, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED!

Per Ship Duncan from Liverpool:

50 bags NAILS and SPIKES,
30 boxes Window GLASS,
30 coils Manilla ROPE,
5 cwt. Sheet ZINC,
5 cwt. No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
1 hhd. Olive OIL,
1 hhd. Raw Linseed OIL,
1 hhd. Boiled Linseed OIL,
1 cask Chain Traces and Back Bands,
6 cwt. Spring STEEL,
2000 Carriage BOLTS,
20 doz. Pocket KNIVES,
20 doz Knives and Forks,
1 case FILES,
3 casks shelf HARDWARE,
5 doz. Hand SAWS,
½ doz. Cross Cut SAWS.

FOR SALE LOW.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Aug. 17, 1869.

Queen's County Fair & Exhibition,

WILL be held at Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—The Cattle Show, at Holland Grove Grounds, on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next; and the Exhibition, at the Drill Shed, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October next.

Prize list and further particulars will be published.

By order,
A. McNEILL,
Sec'y Board Cem'n.

Reading Room Building,
Aug. 25, 1869.

HALF PRICE.

A LARGE variety of Blank Bill of Exchange, Checks, Notes of Hand, Receipts, &c., for sale at half price and less at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Aug. 88, 1869. 4in Queen Street

BALL AT SOURIS.

AS THERE is still a balance due on the Protestant Church at Souris; and as I was one who signed the note to raise cash to pay the different contractors; and as the Church is yet without pews, and as my opinion perfectly coincides with what the late worthy Bishop McEachern said that "there is no harm in dancing;" and to show a certain body, who publicly censured me for countenancing dancing, how little I regard its censure or applause, and to raise some money by the aid of our kind neighbors to assist in paying off the debt due on the Church, and getting pews put in it; and as "Tea Parties" are becoming rather common, I am to have a public Ball at SOURIS WEST, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of September next. Dancing to commence about one o'clock, p. m. Price of admission for each person 1s. Two Dancing tents will be provided, with music in each; and a piper ready to play for those who wish to foot it on the green. Cake and Temperance Drinks will be sold on the grounds; also some Confectionary.

ALEXANDER LESLIE.

Souris, 26th August, 1869.

If Tuesday be wet the Ball will be held next day. A. L.

ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at

G. & S. DAVIES.

London House, Aug. 27, 1869.

ST DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

THE CLASSES in ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 1st. September.

PATRICK DOYLE. Sec'y

August 4, 1869.

French Language & Literature

TAUGHT BY

PROF LEON DE MONTEIR,

From France; graduated in the *Academie de Paris Universite de France.* Late Professor in the French Language and Literature in the McGill University and High School of Montreal, C. E.

PROFESSOR LEON DE MONTIER begs leave to say that, having taken Rooms at Mrs. Ramsay's, Prince Street, next door to Ferry Grocery Store, he is prepared to give lessons in the above important branch of modern education. Classes may be formed at his residence by ladies or gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge and the fluent speaking of the French Language.

Professor L. de M's. method of teaching French will smooth in a great part the difficulties of beginners, whilst to more advanced pupils he will impart a proficiency of speaking, together with the pure Parsian accent, so deservedly esteemed by all well educated people.

Nothing shall be wanting on the part of Prof. L. de M. to enable his pupils to make the most rapid progress, and by his exertions to speak the French language in the shortest time.

Terms made known on application.

Charlottetown, July 13, 1869.

Farmer's Bank, Rustico.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five per centum on the Capital Stock of the Farmer's Bank of Rustico, for the last half year, ending August 15, 1869, hath been this day declared, and is payable to Stockholders forthwith, on demand

MARIN J. BLANCHARD.

Aug 27, 1869. 2in Cashier.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened, in his Store, on Grafton Street, near Hall's Fish Market, a new Stock of

General Merchandize,

suitable for the Market, and which will be sold cheap for cash, consisting in part of

Earthenware in variety, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, Starch, Mustard, Confectionery, Raisins, Currants, Table Salt, Crackers, Lucifer Matches, Cordage, &c., &c.

EDWIN WHITE.

Grafton Street, Aug 23, 1869. 4in

To Sporting Gentlemen.

HALL'S coarse and fine GUNPOWDER in Flask's and Canisters.

Patent Shot, Gun Wads, and Waterproof Caps.

G. & S. DAVIES.

London House, Aug. 27, 1869.

Spring & Summer GOODS.

The Subscribers have completed, at the LONDON HOUSE, *their large and extensive Stock of*

British, Foreign, and American MERCHANDIZE.

G. & S DAVIES,

May 24, 1869.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS! AT ROBERT YOUNG'S,

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE

CHARLOTTETOWN.

May 10

DRESS GOODS ...