The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVI. | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866. | NO. 44

Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY WITH

DELANY & BYRNE.

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS AND CAPS.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Skeleton Skirts,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

At a Discount of Twenty per Cent,
FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s worth of Goods for 8s.
We will give 20s worth of Goods for 16s.
We will give 30s worth of Goods for 24s.

☞ Larger Sums in Proportion. ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.
QUEEN STREET.
Opposite Hon. Daniel Brenan's.

Ch'town, August 6, 1866.

New Books! New Books!
JUST RECEIVED AT
Harvie's Book Store,
Queen Street.

McAulay's Essays,
Napoleon's Julius Cæsar, Vol. 2,
Frowd's History of England,
Spurgeon's Sermons,
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation,
Complete Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow Goldsmith,
Business Man's Assistant,
Band of Hope Speaker,
Line upon Line,
Songs for the Little Ones at Home,
"I Wills" of Christ,
"I Wills" of the Psalms,
Prince of the House of David,
Throne of David,
Pillar of Fire,
Goldsmith's England,
Freemason's Monitor,
" Trestle Board,
Arnold's Latin Prose,
" Greek Prose,
Lute of Zion, and American Vocalists,
Cook's Vocal Method,
Piano without a Master,
Sunday School Libraries, 100 Vols.
Carpenter's Spelling Book, &c., &c.

Charlottetown, July 23, 1866.

1866.

BY the various Ships from ENGLAND, and Steamers from BOSTON, I have completed my Stock of IRONMONGERY, and GENERAL HARDWARE GOODS, and feel confident that, for prices and quality, greater inducements to purchasers cannot fairly be offered; and I would call particularly the attention of intending

HOUSE BUILDERS

To my large STOCK of NAILS (in quality not to be excelled in the City), LOCKS, HINGES, GLASS, PAINTS, and OILS; of

Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths.

To my extra large quantity of STEEL, IRON AXLES, FILES, BOLTS and NUTS, CARRIAGE BANDS, BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES; and of the

Farmer & General Public

To remember that, as heretofore, HARDWARE GOODS, both CHEAP and GOOD, are to be had at the Brick Store, CORNER OF KENT AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS.

W. E. DAWSON.

August 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his

Tailoring Establishment

on QUEEN STREET, two doors west of T. Desbrisay's; and solicits—while gratefully acknowledging past favors—a return of that public patronage which was formerly so generously and extensively conferred upon him.

Having acquired a thoroughly correct knowledge of the Cutting Department, on a purely geometrical principle, together with many years' successful practice, he is prepared to compete, for superiority, with any of his profession in this Colony.

Having also selected Mr JOHN CHRISTIAN, whose name is proverbial for superior workmanship, as his Parnter, he guarantees the Firm of "McLEOD & CHRISTIAN" to give every satisfaction.

Orders from the country promptly attended to

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. tf

SODA WATER!

WE HAVE RECEIVED, per Steamship ALHAMBRA, one of PUFFER'S celebrated SODA-WATER APPARATUS, at a cost of $600,00, for manufacturing

Pure SODA WATER.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer.

Our GROCERY STORE is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favour us with a call will always find a WARM reception, and a cool drink of SODA WATER, flavoured with choice SYRUPS, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

ROBERT YOUNG,
North Side Queen Square,

WOULD hereby tender to his numerous friends and the public his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and begs to inform them that he has again opened up at the OLD STAND, with an entirely NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY,

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Dress Goods, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Towelings, Ginghams, Prints, Grey and White Cottons, (the cheapest in the trade,) Cotton Warps, etc., etc., etc.

A few Chests very superior TEA.

A large Stock of Millinery always on hand and made up to order.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1866.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—
400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal.
50 do. do. (sma do.)
1 Anchor, 2¼ cwt.
A lot of Cham, 5-8th
Standing Rigging, — suitable for a Schooner of 25 tons
4 Bbls Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also—1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes. Apply to

J. P. IRVING.
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 7, 1866.

HONEY BEE.

QUINBY'S MYSTERIES of BEE-KEEPING, and LANGSTROTH'S Treatise on the HIVE, and HONEY-BEE,

Just received, and for sale at
HARVIE'S BOOK STORE,
August 5, 1866. tf Queen Street.

1866 LIVERPOOL HOUSE. 1866
QUEEN STREET.

Spring Importations Completed.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received per *Undine* and *Edwin & Lizzie* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus* from LONDON, and *Ariadne*, from GLASGOW—

100 Packages
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, &c.,

direct from the LONDON, MANCHESTER, LEEDS BRADFORD, and GLASGOW, Markets, and now invites an inspection of his Stock.

ALSO, by above vessels and by Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON,

Chests choice Congo TEA, Puns. Bright MOLASSES,
Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
Bbls. Crushed SUGAR, Liverpool SOAP,
GLASS, NAILS,
SOLE LEATHER, BUCKETS,
BROOMS, &c. &c.

which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

WILLIAM FULL.

June 11, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. "Vincent," from Montreal:

400 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine Canada FLOUR,
100 Bbls CORN MEAL,
50 Bags No. 1 SHIP BREAD,
50 do No. 2 do,
33 Boxes TOBACCO, 10's,
150 Sides No. 1 SOLE LEATHER,
150 Doz. SODA WATER,
30 Doz. CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
100 Boxes SOAP,
50 Cases CLARET, (St. Julica Medic.)

Also in Store:

4 Casks GIN, (DeKuyper's),
1 Pun. Bourbon WHISKEY,
3 Casks Hennessey's BRANDY, pale & dark
1 qr. Cask U. C. WHISKEY,
1 Cask Scotch WHISKEY,
100 Bags SALT, (Liverpool),
12 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
10 Bbls. Bottled ALE and PORTER,
2 Hhds. ALE (McCallem's), superior.

J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.

July 23, 1866. tf

HENRY A. HARVIE,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has removed (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently occupied by Mr. BELL, and directly opposite the Store of Wm. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having REFILLED HIS ESTABLISHMENT, and intending to do business as much as possible on the

CASH SYSTEM

is prepared to supply wholesale and retail customers on the very best terms possible.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connexion with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, Queen street.

Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1866. tf

LONDON HOUSE!
Established 1820.
1866 SPRING GOODS! 1866

THE Subscribers have now completed their Importations for the Season, per Ships *Undine, L. C. Owen, Lotus, Lillie, Edwin & Lizzie, Ariadne*, and Brigt. *Helen Davies.*

Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices.

Hhds. and Tierces Bright SUGAR,
Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES,
Crates Earthenware,
Chests and half-chests prime Congou TEA,
Cases Rubber Boots and Shoes,
Cases Ready-made Clothing and Rubber Coats
Cases Millinery,
" Haberdashery,
" Silks and Ribbons,
" Linnen Drapery,
" Hosiery,
" Gloves,
" Shawls and Mantles
" Townsend's HATS and CAPS,
" Floor Cloths,
Bales Cloths,
" White and Coloured Cotton Warp,
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes.

Bales Carpets & Woolens
" Striped and Check Shirtings,
" Bagging,
" 3 and 4 bushel Grain Sacks,
Packages assorted Paints,
Hhds Paint Oil,
Casks assorted Cutlery,
Bundles Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
Tons assorted Bar Iron,
Pieces Plough Metal,
Packages Nails & Spikes
" Ironmongery,
Sides Sole LEATHER,
Barrels Currants, Crushed Sugar, Flour, Epsom Salts, Cudbear, Ginger; Casks Baking Soda; Kegs Mustard, Powder; Boxes Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, Lozenges, Glass; Bags Pepper, Rice; Coils Manilla Rope, &c, &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES.

ROBERT YOUNG has much pleasure in announcing that he has just been appointed sole Agent for P. E. Island, for the sale of

THE WEED SEWING MACHINES,

and would strongly recommend to all intending purchasers, an inspection of the sample now on his premises, so confident is he that they only require to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

THE WEED MACHINES

are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marselles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even to stout, hard leather, without changing the needle or making any adjustment of the Machine. Two different sizes of the Machine are manufactured fitted up, plain or ornamental, with or without cabinets, as may be preferred.

These Machines have obtained the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited in competition with other Machines.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. tf

Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business on the 1st of October next, will sell the following articles at the prices named below, viz:—

TEA, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb.; warranted good.
SUGAR, 7d per lb.
GIN, 6s 6d to 7s per gallon.
RUM, 4s to 4s 3d do.
BRANDY, 18s. do.
SALT, 1s 8d per bushel.
TOBACCO, 1s 8d per lb.
COTTON WARP, 16s 6d, White.
Do. 19s, Blue.
FLOUR, 40s to 50s per barrel.
GLASSWARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, at a *Great Reduction in Prices.*

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Queen-street, Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to CHARLES BELL, *formerly* of Charlottetown, but at present residing in Auckland, New Zealand, are hereby notified to make payment to the Subscriber, Attorney of Messrs. JOHN S. McLEAN and JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Merchants, to whom all debts due to the said CHARLES BELL have been assigned by Deed of Assignment, dated the 16th day of June, instant.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, June 18th, 1866.

SOUND FLOUR and MEAL.

THE Subscriber has received, per Schr. *Alma* and Brig *Hannah & Lizzie*, from NEW YORK—

680 Barrels FLOUR, warranted,
100 " MEAL,
100 Bags Do.

which will be sold cheap for cash or approved joint notes at 3 months.

WM. McGILL.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1866.

COTTONS!
AT
Reduced Prices!
AT
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866.

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Citizens of Charlottetown, and the Country in general, that he has opened a NEW TOBACCO FACTORY, on QUEEN STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. WHITFORD, Painter, and situated opposite Mr. WM SKEESTON'S.

Having superintended, for the last seven years, the Manufacturing of Tobacco, in the Firm well known as LOWDEN'S, with unequalled success, he will fearlessly warrant his Tobacco as second to none in the Colonies, and would earnestly advise the public to call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. QUIRK.

Ch'town, July 30, 1866. 3m

CARD.

THE undersigned having purchased the STOCK IN TRADE from the surviving Trustees of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, have this day ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the name and style of

PEAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY,

and will continue the same Business carried on by the late JAMES PEAKE, Esq.

JAMES PEAKE,
GEORGE PEAKE,
RALPH BRECKEN PEAKE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN.

Charlottetown, July 14th, 1866. [Aug. 6

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
Sullivan's Spelling Books;
Lennie's Grammars;
Carpenter's Spelling Books;
Worcester's Dictionary;
AND
ALL SCHOOL BOOKS in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE
Queen Street.

August 6th, 1866. tf

ALEXANDER ROSS,
QUEEN SQUARE,
Next Door to Apothecarie's Hall,

HAS received per *ARIADNE* and other arrivals—

A Large Stock
OF
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, &c., &c.,

which he will sell at a low figure.

—ALSO—

a large Assortment of
HOOP SKIRTS,
all Sizes.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER of Clothing in all its branches, thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his Old Stand on QUEEN STREET, and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments, entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.
Entrance at the Side Door.

Queen Street, July 9, 1866.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per L. C. OWEN, and UNDINE, from Britain, part of their large and well-assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c, &c., &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS — Grey & White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Denims, Striped Shirting; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp; Towels and Toweling, Table Cloths and Tabling, Sheets and Sheeting, Ticking, Bags and Bagging; Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels; Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS—Black & Colored Coburg and Lustres, Alpacas, Barathea, Alexandra, Cloths, Camlets, Barages, Fancy Checks, &c &c.

CLOTHS—Fancy Tweeds, Milton, Black and Fancy Doeskin, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Alpacas, Russell Cord, &c, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Pants, Vests, Coats, Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, &c, &c.

SUNDRIES—Shawls, Paletoes, Ladies' Hats, Scarfs, Ribbons, Paper and Linen Collars, Lace Falls, Hair Nets, Bugle Buttons and Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Hose, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Belts, Belt Ribbons and Buckles, Flowers, Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Back Combs, &c, &c.

GROCERIES — Tea (an excellent article) Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves, Raisins and Currents, &c., &c.

The above Stock will be sold, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at their usual LOW PRICES.

The remainder of Stock expected daily, per Ships to arrive.

HEARTZ & SON.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866.

NEW STORE!
South Side of Queen Square.

THE Subscriber has opened the Store in MRS. CAMERON'S BUILDINGS, next door to the Boot and Shoe Factory. Has received by late arrivals

An assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS,

direct from the factories at Leeds, Glasgow and Liverpool, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and begs to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALSO:

Tea and Sugar, superior quality.

JAMES S. PURDIE.

Ch'town, May 14, 1866.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S
Studio is still headquarters for
PHOTOGRAPHS,

and every description of portraits known in the art.

Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally low.

R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Dec. 4, 1865.

Painting, Paper-Hanging
AND
Whitewashing,
BY
E. D. STAIR.

February 26, 1866.

Judson's Worm Tea!

St. Dunstan's College;

Under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

THIS INSTITUTION is situated on the Princetown Road, a mile and a quarter north of Charlottetown. The site is peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and far removed from the distractions and moral dangers of the city.

The halls and rooms of the building are spacious, airy and comfortable.

The College Grounds are large, affording ample room for games and athletic exercises.

The course of studies embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men for the study of the learned professions or fit them for mercantile pursuits, such as History, Geography, the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Music, vocal and instrumental—is also taught.

The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophy Apparatus.

The Professors and Teachers reside in the Institution, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision favorable to discipline, decorum and good morals.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are required to practise. The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all; and whilst within the College enclosure they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Prefects. Perfect discipline is strictly but kindly enforced.

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician.

TERMS:
Per Quarter of 11 Weeks.

Board and Tuition, - - - - £6 0 0
Use of Library, - - - - 0 1 6
Physician's Fee, - - - - 0 1 6

Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

The College furnishes bed-steads and mattrasses; the students must provide their own beds and bedding, brushes, basins, towels, &c.

The Scholastic year commences on the first* Wednesday in September and ends about the middle of July. Students are requested to enter the College on the first day of the opening of the classes.

For further particulars apply to

A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 6th, 1866.

*The classes will be re-opened this year on the 5th September.

By Recent Arrivals
FROM GREAT BRITAIN,
The British Warehouse,
QUEEN SQUARE,

HAVE COMPLETED their IMPORTATIONS for the

Spring Season of 1866.

Thankful to our Customers and the Public in general for past favors, we now solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured that they will realize for their money as good value as can be had in the City.

☞ 1 Case LADIES' HATS daily expected.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 5, 1866.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr. Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also,

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Schurman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over a mile on Bedeque Bay and Wilmot Creek. About 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. isl pat s j

Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Extra State DO.

Just Received, and for Sale at lowest Market Price, by

WELLS & MACDONALD,
Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

June 11, 1866.

MONDAY AUCTIONS!
Flour, Cornmeal, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will, during the Season, SELL at AUCTION, every MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, on QUEEN'S WHARF,

Flour, Cornmeal and other Goods,

arriving per Steamers from Boston.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866.

New and Valuable Invention!

JOHNSON'S GARDEN AND FIRE FORCE PUMP, for watering Gardens, washing Carriages and Windows, sprinkling liquids on Trees and Shrubbery. For sale by

CARVELL BROTHERS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island,

AGENTS FOR:
New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gowrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fishwick's Express.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.

April 30, 1866.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

GEO. BREMNER,
Printer, Book-binder,
AND
STEREOTYPER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,

Having engaged an experienced

BOOK-BINDER

is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.

☞ Entrance to Printing Office and Bindery at Mrs. Bremner's Book and Stationery Store, Prince Street, where all orders may be left.

Prince Street, June 5, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNRISE ON THE MOUNTAIN.

One lovely star still lingers in the sky;
As if entranced in worship at God's throne;
Unconscious that the blissful moments fly,
And she, so beauteous, shineth there alone.
Her heaving jewelled breast to earth makes known
The trembling love that lureth her to stay
And rapturously God's great goodness own.
But, gently roused by morning's earliest ray,
Her brow of light she veils from sight, and steals away.

Still gazing up with earnest eyes to trace
The silv'ry path that star of morn is taking
I see in brilliant azure heights of space
Fair fleecy clouds from softest slumbers waking
As if the waves of light o'er heaven breaking
Dash'd the clear blue with foam. No longer cold,
The glorious scene appears; for day is making,
The summer sky its varied tints unfold;
Grey first, then pink, and now the horizon flames with gold.

The shadowy mists creep up the roseate mountains,
Dissolve and fade away like waking dreams;
For in the east, as if from sunny fountains,
Day's dazzling rays arise. Now dimpled streams
Answer with smiles heaven's smiling face which seems
Bending o'er earth with love; and dew-drops bright,
Sparkle in beauty; but the suns pure beams
Kiss them, and lo! they vanish from our sight.
O life too brief! from flower and leaf they take their flight.

Hark! in the vale some little bird is singing,
And sweetly calls its fellows to awake;
And now the lark, into the clear air springing,
Echoes the call; and from each bush and brake
The happy-hearted songsters answering, make
The welkin ring with praise. Rich odors rise
In worship from the flowers; and from the lake
Reflecting in its depths the o'er-arching skies,
A vapor, an incense, unto Heaven flies.

God's praise the far-off cataracts proclaim,
And bow in lowly reverence and adore,
The echoing mountains, too, repeat His name
And veil their faces with the clouds once more,
His praise the billows sound from shore to shore,
And viewless winds, those spirits of the deep,
Exulting join the ocean's anthem roar,
And time, to the bounding waves' wild music keep,
As ever in God's praise their solemn harps they sweep:

And when yon sun, which now is seen to rise,
Shall light at last creation's funeral pyre;
And earth shall perish, and the azure skies
Become one awful winding sheet of fire;
And stars, like sparks, fly upward and expire;
Their elements dissolved by fervent heat
E'en then, throughout that dissolution dire,
When clouds in darkness surge beneath God's feet,
Chaos, in mighty thunders, shall His praise repeat.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE ITALIANS AND THE AUSTRIANS.

The Italian force consisted of more than thirty vessels of all classes. There were eleven iron-clads vessels, eight wooden frigates, three corvettes, four gunboats and eight despatch boats. The Austrian fleet was composed of seven iron-clads, five wooden frigates, two corvettes, twelve gunboats of six guns each, and the flagship *Kaiser*. On the 16th of July the Italian fleet left the port of Ancona, and directed its course towards the Island of Lissa, pretty well down on the Dalmatian coast. The Italian fleet, which had cost the country so much, which had excited so much the national pride, and upon which such great hopes were fixed, had remained inactive when splendid opportunities were presented for striking blows against the enemy, in conjunction with the land forces, winning glory for the Italian arms. A demonstration must be made, and the fortified Island of Lissa was selected as the object of attack. Whether the decision was a wise one, and the expedition conducted with judgment, is for the Italians more than for others to decide. Certain it is, that on the 18th, after several hours of furious attack, the fortifications were much damaged, and several of the batteries reduced to silence. On the approach of night the attack was suspended. It was renewed on the following morning, and with equal success, notwithstanding the strength of the place had been partially restored by the great activity of the Austrians during the night. Preparations were made for disembarking troops on the morning of the 20th, for the purpose of taking possession of the island. It was at this moment that a despatch-boat of the Italian fleet brought intelligence that the Austrian naval force was approaching. It was the signal for extraordinary activity, and in a few hours commenced and ended the most important naval engagement which for many years has taken place in these waters. The Austrian fleet advanced in order of battle, when the Italian commander, who had left the *Re de Italia* to make the *Affondatore* the flag-ship, gave the signal for the attack.

The motive which induced Persano to leave, before the engagement, the vessel which has been the flag-ship of the Italian navy to give his orders from the deck of another vessel, is perhaps to be explained hereafter. The *Re de Italia*, the *Re di Portogallo*, the *Principe di Carignano*, the *Palestro* and the *Ancona*, were the first to precipitate themselves upon the Austrian fleet. The sea was extremely agitated by a tempestuous wind blowing from the north. This rendered the management of the vessels and the working of the guns more difficult. The encounter must have been one of terrible fierceness. We are told by an eye-witness that there was an awfulness more easily imagined than described in the flash and thunder of the guns, the crash of great vessels against each other, the war howls of the combatants, and the great thick masses of smoke enveloping all.

As might be expected in an encounter of iron-clad vessels, the principal damage was done by the concussion or butting system, rather than by artillery. The *Re de Italia* was the object against which was directed the heaviest blows. Her rudder was rendered partly useless early in the fight by several well directed balls. Thus hindered from changing her position, she was at the mercy of the enemy. Three of the Austrian ironclads launched themselves simultaneously with such force against prow and stern and quarter that the noble ship was forced to succumb. Of her gallant crew of six hundred men, officers and crew, more than four hundred perished in the sea. We have seen no such statement in any print, but in a private letter it is said that when the commandant of the *Re de Italia*, Capt. Fra di Bruno, when he saw there was no hope of saving his ship, put a pistol to his head and went down with her. No struggle in the waves and possible rescue could follow such an act. The dreaded and most humiliating thought of falling a prisoner into Austrian hands overcame every other consideration. The iron-clad gun-boat *Palestro* being attacked by several vessels seeming inevitable, Captain Cappeline called a council of his officers and crew. It was resolved to blow up the vessel and perish with her rather than yield to the enemy. The ship was hung in a festive manner with the national flag, and saluting it with shouts for sovereign and country, the whole company of two hundred went down together. Among those who lost their lives in this wide destruction was Signor Bozzio, a young member of the Italian Parliament, who has won some distinction by the earnestness of his devotion to the national cause. Curiosity to witness a naval battle led him to go on board the *Re di Italia*—*Florence Correspondent of the New York Times.*

The *Kaiser* is said to have carried 91 guns and 900 men, the two steamers that were sunk 500 men between them. Of the crew of the *Ri di Italia* 140 are said to have been saved. Somes Italian account accuse the Austrian of firing on the men when struggling in the water. It is reported that about 20 men were saved from the *Palestro*. One account says that it was the iron-clad *Re di Portogallo* which sunk the *Kaiser*. The *Perseveranza* affirms very positively that *many officers of the defunct navy of the Confederate States of America have for several months been serving on board the Austrian fleet, and that their experience in the management of iron-clads and in working the huge guns now in use, was of very great advantage to the Austrians.* I believe there have long been foreign officers in that navy. As long ago as the time of the Crimean war I remember to have met an Englishman and a Dutchman in command of two Austrian men-of-war. Of one thing there can be no doubt—namely, that the fight was most severely contested, and that the damage done on both sides was very great.—*Milan Correspondence of the London Times.*

TRAGEDY IN PHILADELPHIA.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer, August 11)

A most horrible tragedy was brought to light yesterday by the Police, which, in its details, is really sickening. The facts connected with the affair are substantially as follows:—It seems that about a week since a genteelly dressed man called at a house of ill-fame, situated at Eleventh street and Mark's lane (kept by a Mrs. Laura Tyson), in company with a woman, about thirty years of age, and another somewhat younger, and desired the accommodations usually attainable at such an establishment. He was shown to a room by a colored attendant, and, appearing satisfied, entered and occupied the room temporarily, and signified his intention of engaging it. He then retired on a plea of business, and returned yesterday morning about noon, with the younger lady, and proceeded to the room previously engaged, under the direction of the colored attendant. The female companion of the fiend was a very prepossessing woman, and bore evidences of having received a fair education and breeding, and to have obtained more than ordinary accomplishments. She was especially well dressed. The unknown man opened the door of the room and entered with his fair companion, without evincing anything extraordinary in his demeanor, and after remaining for an hour or more, during which not the slightest noise was heard, he made his exit, closing the door sharply behind him. He was smoking a cigar at this time which had apparently been lighted but a moment, and descending the staircase, accosted the colored attendant as follows: "Where is your mistress—the lady of the house? I wish to speak with her." This brought Mrs. Tyson from her room, when the unknown man said: "Mrs. Tyson, my lady friend has fallen asleep in the room I have taken. Please let her remain undisturbed until I call again. I shall not be gone a great while." He then gave the lady of the house a sum of money in payment for his lodging, and not the slightest suspicion was aroused among the inmates of the dwelling relative to the terrible crime that had been perpetrated by the fiend who had just departed with such a nonchalant air. In about an hour after the departure of the supposed murderer, Mrs. Tyson was called up stairs, and on her way up tried the door of the room alluded to, and after knocking and receiving no answer, thrust the door open. Mrs. Tyson observed that the room was very dark, and that the shutters had been closed and locked, and the curtains drawn together so as to exclude all light. She then opened the shutters and approached the bed. She observed that the sheets and clothing were stained with blood, and wrapped closely around an object in human form. Alarmed at this sight, she called for help, and at once proceeded to unwrap the body and unravel a shocking mystery. In the clothes she found the corpse of the young woman who had an hour before stepped into her premises the personification of health and comeliness. At a closer examination it was revealed that the unfortunate woman had come to her death through a violent struggle. She had been choked with a large portion of the sheet, which had been forced into her mouth. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and death had ensued almost immediately after the infliction of the wounds. The body was then unwrapped and laid out straight upon the bed. Mrs. Tyson was terribly troubled over the discovery, and at once engaged a carriage and proceeded to the Central Station where she sought the Coroner, and laid the facts before him, tendering the use of her vehicle to convey that officer to the scene of the tragedy.

Coroner Taylor proceeded immediately to the house at Eleventh street and Mark's lane, and after the whole matter had been thoroughly investigated, he nominated his jurymen, notified his witnesses, and had the body removed to Ninth Ward Station House. The detectives have been put on the track of the murderer, who has thus far made good his escape, but is believed to be still in the city. A search is also being prosecuted for the elder woman, who accompanied the victim on a previous visit, with the assassin, to Mrs. Tyson's establishment. What is most remarkable is, that no clue could be discovered by which the identity of the unfortunate being could be determined. It is probable that the miserable murderer made off with everything of this kind after committing the terrible deed. The body of the murdered girl will be detained at the Ninth Ward Station House during the whole of to-day, and persons who may know of any facts relative to the deceased are requested to visit the station, and render what assistance they can to fix the identity of the deceased.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—A man calling himself Champion, late an engineer in the navy, has been arrested on a charge of killing a girl in a house of ill-fame last night. The victim's name is Mary Carney, a native of Mount Holly, N. J.

This morning the female associate of Mary Carney described to a policeman, who kept company with her, Mary Carney. The description tallied with that given by the keeper of the house.

The portrait of a man was found in Mary Carney's trunk, which was identified as Champion's. He was immediately arrested, while in bed at his residence, and has been identified as the man who came to the house with the murdered girl. He is about 30 years of age. The case is now before the coroner.

GREAT FIRE AT JERSEY CITY, N. Y

Late United States papers furnish full particulars of the terrible fire at Jersey City, N. Y., on Sunday last. It was caused by an explosion on board of the schr. *Alfred Barret*, Capt. Kelly, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of 1030 barrels of crude oil, the gas arising from it becoming ignited by the lighting of a match in the fore hold of the vessel. There were on board four persons—the captain, and two of the crew, three of whom were burnt to death—one of the crew escaping with probably fatal injuries.

The deck load consisted of about 300 barrels of oil, a portion of which was blown on the pier, and the balance into the ship on the south side of the oil dock. In a very short space of time the ignited oil spread over a large surface of water, burning most furiously, surrounding lighters and other crafts within the slip, and rendering escape almost impossible. At this the tide had just turned, and the burning oil was carried along under the pier to the cotton and tobacco dock next northward, which also was soon in flames, together with a number of lighters loaded with oil.

When the fire broke out in the schooner, the entire dock, at the innermost extremity of which she lay, was crowded with lighters and similar small craft. At the outer extremity of the same lay the Bremen ship G. H. Vitchen, and the American barque Free Trader, and two other barques and brigs. The G. H. Vitchen had just taken in her last hogshead of tobacco on Saturday, and was to sail in the morning with a full corgo to her destination. The barque Free Trade was also ready for sea with a complete cargo of cotton and tobacco. The lighters were in the greater part empty, having just arrived for their grain freight. One of them, it is ascertained, not in the grain trade, had received a hundred hogsheads of tobacco on board on Saturday; two schooners also lay at the end of the adjoining pier. In the docks north of the Jarvis wharf, some eight or ten steamers lay, and several sailing vessels. On the pier of the Erie Coal Company, down which a track was laid, there stood forty cars laden with oil and grain. Valentine's pier, the centre of these destroyed, was entirely covered by a shed forming one huge storehouse, hereafter described in detail; in the storehouse at the time were 480 bales of cotton. The Jarvis pier, as far as we can learn, was unoccupied. Flanking these piers stood an immense shed for the storeage of petroleum, the property of the Erie Railroad Company. This shed contained nearly 10,000 barrels of oil.

It can be easily conceived that the explosion of hundreds of barrels of oil saturated with the flaming fluid everything within a hundred yards of the schooner, and that flames burst almost simultaneously from twenty different objects. The first great auxillary, however, to the blazing schooner, were the forty cars upon the pier, which, laden with like inflammable material, formed in a few minutes a long line of fire, which was almost instantaneously communicated to the pier beneath. Next the lighters were in a blaze, many of the keepers of these escaping narrowly with their lives, and others, it is feared, are lost. From the lighters the flames leaped fiercely on to the end of the pier, seizing upon the vessels Free Trade and Vitchen and the schooners. And all this in less time than it has taken to relate it. A few minutes more and the huge shed, with its ten thousand barrels of oil, gave the first evidence that it, too, and its contents were about to fall victims to the now fearfully destroying element. Thus, within the fifteen minutes following the explosion, the flames had spread from end to end of three piers, and enveloped the great shed which flanked them. It was reported that some seven or eight persons lost their lives.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN VIRGINIA—A WOMAN STABBED SIX TIMES.

[From the Wheeling Register, July 23.]

About ten o'clock on Saturday night a woman named Mary Jane Riddle was brutally murdered by a man named Godfrey Lukerd. Mrs. Riddle had been out washing and ironing, and, in company with her little daughter, was returning to her home. When near her house Lukerd rushed upon her and immediately commenced a brutal assault. He drew a large knife and stabbed her six times before she could release herself from his grasp. When he had accomplished the foul deed he released her. She staggered into her house and died within fifteen minutes.

The horrid deed was committed in the rear of a frame building; when Lukerd had inflicted the second stab the woman who resided in the frame house heard the scuffle, and ran to the window. She saw the man cutting the woman, but before she could give the alarm he had released his victim and made his escape.

It was found that six wounds had been inflicted by a knife held in the left hand, as they were deep and ugly gashes, cut very awkwardly. Any one of three of the wounds would have been sufficient to have caused death.

It seems that Lukerd had made frequent visits to the house, calling upon Mrs. R. and her sister-in-law. He had been at the house on Thursday, when the women dressed a felon which he had on his left hand. When tying up the linen clothes on Thursday Miss Riddle was given by Lukerd a large knife to cut the linen and threads to aproper size and length. On Saturday night, before Lukerd had released Mrs. Riddle, Miss R. saw him use the same knife he had loaned her.

AFFRAYS IN MISSOURI.

An affray took place on Saturday in Lexington, between the editor of the Lexington Caucasian and a man named Turner, formerly of the Union army. The editor's name is Poole, and he charged Turner with horse-theiving. Turner demanded a retraction which Poole refused and Turner drew a pistol. Poole was armed with a stick, and the two clinched. Turner fired two shots ineffectually, and Poole then got the best of it, knocking the pistol from Turner's hand. The latter retreated and Poole picked up the pistol and fired twice at Turner, the last shot taking effect in his groin, inflicting a severe wound.

A political affray is also reported in Madisonville, Ralls county, last Saturday, ending in the death of three men and the wounding of nine others. There were two political meetings held near the village, about a mile apart—one Conservative and the other Radical. After the adjournment several Radicals attempted to take from the throat of a young man a red and white tie, which they regarded as a badge of disloyalty. The young man resisted. His friends came to his aid, and a general fight ensued with fire arms. The result was the killing of one Conservative, named Dickinson, and two Radicals and the wounding of nine men.

A bloody affray occured at Macon, August 1, growing out of a political difficulty between Thos. Gilstrap, formerly a militia captain, and James Tibbs. Gilstrap drew a revolver, but before he could fire it Tibbs shot him through the left breast and in two places in the legs. After Gilstrap fell he fired promiscuously in the crowd, and during the melee revolvers were freely used by several persons. A man named Dunbleden, an inoffensive citizen of Illinois, was instantly killed. George Nichols, City Marshal, was seriously wounded while trying to arrest the parties. Tibbs and another man, name unknown, were wounded. Great excitement prevailed and business houses were closed.

News from China and Japan to the middle and end of June is received. The shipments of tea for the past season have been the largest ever known. At Japan the representatives of England, the United States, France and Holland, had united with the authorities in establishing a new export and import tariff, which must very favorably affect commercial relations.