

OBJECTIONS MET.

These objections are urged against Mr. Pope's scheme. It is said: 1st. That if Mr. Pope's scheme be once adopted in the towns, it must of necessity extend to all parts of the country.

2d. That the expense attending upon its adoption will necessarily be out of all proportion with the amount which we can afford to expend on education.

3d. That, if once adopted, it will be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, irrevocable.

Now, we have Senator Haviland's written statement that, "By carrying out this principle (the principle contained in Mr. Pope's scheme) there is no occasion to interfere with the common school system which is now in operation throughout the colony."

Senator Haviland has never yet (though repeatedly challenged so to do) shown cause for changing his opinion on this point; so that it is of at least as much value as the simple statement he now makes, that "this principle" must underwrite free non-sectarian schools throughout the country.

Judge Hensley, who was a member of the Board of Education for upwards of twenty years, has stated, as his opinion, that the Scotch system might be applied in the towns. If applied, he thinks it would likely remedy the evils of which the people complain so loudly and so justly; and he clearly implies that he thinks it would not interfere with the free, non-sectarian schools of the country districts.

Halifax has separate schools—pure and simple—for Catholics, Protestants and Negroes; and yet, the free, non-sectarian system "is maintained in its purity and integrity" throughout all other parts of our sister Province of Nova Scotia. It is admitted by Dr. Murray that a law which is suitable to the country is unsuitable to the towns. In truth, the circumstances of town and country people are so widely different that it is hardly possible that a law or system which would suit the one would suit the other.

The first objection is, in view of the opinions of the high authorities quoted and the facts adduced, entitled to little weight.

Under Mr. Pope's scheme, a school in which good secular education is given would receive the same amount, per pupil, as if the same secular education were taught in purely secular schools. It is easy to arrive at the average cost, per head, at which children throughout the country may be educated under a properly-worked secular school system; and, to give for the children secularly educated in city schools the same amount, would be nothing more nor less than just to the city. Citizens contribute their share of the general revenue, they pay a tax on town lots, and, in addition they pay a special tax of 2d in the pound, on their rental, for education. Yet they now receive nothing—or next to nothing; they are wholly unassisted in the education of their children. The money which they pay goes to the country or is mispent in "dirty dens." Mr. Pope would utilize good schools and give the city the amount of money which rightfully belongs to it. If it appears that Government is not able to support the schools of both town and country, then let the amount required to make up the difference be raised by special assessment on town and country alike. That would be fair. But it is not fair to exact from citizens a large sum of money to be expended throughout the country, and to give them nothing in return. So much for objection number two.

It remained for Mr. J. R. Calhoun, of Summerside, to discover that if Mr. Pope's scheme be once adopted, it cannot, if unsuitable, be supplanted by another. Senator Haviland and Mr. L. H. Davies are cast into the shade by this great and starting luminary of the west. As lawyers and politicians, they have, doubtless, studied the British North American Act with some care. But they never thought of quoting the following sub-section to the clause which enacts that, "In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education," to confound Mr. Pope and his scheme:—

"Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissident Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education."

We deny that, under Mr. Pope's scheme, a system of "separate or dissenting schools" will be established. The Local Government recently utilized Mr. Samuel Batt's tug-boat, for the purpose of carrying passengers to and from Shaw's wharf; but it did not prevent Mr. Batt from doing a little tugging in the meantime. It simply paid Mr. Batt for doing work which should have been done by the Government's boat. The public were served as usual; but Mr. Batt's boat did the work. Now, Mr. Pope simply proposes to utilize the fine schools which have been erected; to get them to do the work which Government is bound to do—and to let the teachers and proprietors of the schools do a little teaching on their own account, if they see fit. The public will thus be well served—peace will be promoted and economy maintained. But no system will be established. As in the case of the West River Ferry, there was no interference with the Government system of ferriage in other parts of the Island, so there will, under Mr. Pope's scheme, be no interference whatever with the Government free, non-sectarian school system in our country districts. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that free, separate schools are to be established, there can be no reason why the Local Government—

which "may exclusively make laws in relation to education"—should not in the very next year, if separate schools were found to be impracticable, return to the common school system. The local authorities have the very same power with respect to education, which they possess with respect to any other department of government over which they exercise control. An appeal may be made to the authorities at Ottawa from "any act or decision of any Provincial authority" whatever. The Governor General in Council has the right to

The Argus of the 25th of July informs those Protestants who intend to vote for Pope and Brecken, that they are "recant" to their Protestant principles. We can tell the editor of that paper, that many in Great Britain and in the Dominion, quite as sound Protestants, quite as Christian in their dispositions and practices as he, believe in denominational schools, pure and simple. The Protestant supporters of Pope and Brecken do not go so far; and whether they do or not, the present question is purely a political one. It is not a test question regarding either Protestantism or Roman Catholicism. In order to show that Protestants are not violating any principles which they hold dear, in voting for Pope and Brecken, we copy an extract of a speech delivered a few days ago in Philadelphia, by Sir Charles Reed, M. P., President of the London Common School Board. Sir Charles says:—

"We have thorough practical religious teaching given in our schools, though we have no Catechism of any denomination taught in them. To-morrow morning at a school in every part of the School of London, 100,000 children will hear the Word of God read; will have such explanations offered as are suitable for children to receive—offered, not by any clergyman of any Church, but by the responsible teacher, who will join with them in simple prayer and singing a hymn. More than this, a voluntary examination in Scripture teaching takes place every year, and six thousand children out of thirty thousand who went in are next week to receive their rewards for excellence displayed in this study. This is what I call practical religious teaching."

This extract should, we think, satisfy any reasonable person that Protestants are not recant to their principles when they support a measure which proposes to utilize the schools belonging to the different denominations in this city. Whether it be called "paying for results," "utilizing" or "denominational teaching," we care not. A difficulty stands in way, which some one must grapple with. Messrs. Pope and Brecken are the only leaders who have the ability to place our schools on a good footing,—the secular schools in the country and the denominational schools in the towns—and Protestants, believing in their ability and fidelity, can conscientiously support them. We ask the editor of the Argus who is the best authority on educational matters, Sir Charles Reed, M. P., President of the London School Board and Chairman of the Sunday School Union of England and Wales, or J. H. Fletcher? Is J. H. Fletcher a sounder Protestant? In which place has the greater use of time, money and brains, been made, London or Charlotte? Let the editor of the Argus answer these questions like a man, if he is able, and not indulge in diatribes and in the same style of abuse which has characterized all his writings on the school question. Perhaps he will indulge in a little spread-eagleism again, and point to some city in which he calls "our United States, the freest country under the sun," and characterize London as some obscure village somewhere in England.

"MY ALMA MATER." In his famous "Upas Tree" speech, Mr. Louis H. Davies said that he was proud of his "Alma Mater"—meaning, of course, the secular schools of this city. Senator Haviland boasted of the part which he had taken in establishing the free school system. Now, if Mr. L. H. Davies and Senator Haviland are sincere, they must be satisfied with the present state of the schools in Charlotte.

If the Minister of Education at Ottawa were to visit our city, it would be the duty of Mr. Davies, as Dominion Agent, to extend to him that courtesy which his position demands, by escorting him from one school to another in the city. We ask, would Mr. Davies take the gentleman to a barn in the rear of the Apothecaries' Hall, walk with him up two flights of stairs, and point out to him the room in which many of the boys of the town were educated, and say, with as much pride as swelled his breast in the Market Hall, "This is my Alma Mater, as well as of many of my young fellow-townsmen?" Or would he call at the Colonial Secretary's office for Senator Haviland, who is more responsible for the present state of our common schools, and with him visit the school near Hillsborough Square or the Athenaeum? And would the Senator expatiate upon the glorious results of the free secular system—which he helped to establish—as carried out in these dens? We imagine that, as these gentlemen slunk out of the back yards, they would be taken by peaceable residents in the vicinity of the schools, as policemen examining the yards to see if they were free of rubbish! In all seriousness, would not Mr. L. H. Davies and Senator Haviland, in the event of such a visit as we have mentioned, engage a close cab, from fear of being seen, and drive to St. Patrick's School, the Methodist Academy, St. Peter's School, and request permission to show the Minister of Education our excellent schools. We are positive that, in such a case, the Senator would feel his wing clipped when he attempted to soar away with his usual glory arguments about the secular schools, which he took so prominent a part in establishing; and would regret that he had not used his influence in assisting Mr. Pope to make free public schools of the excellent educational institutions established and maintained by the various denominations of Charlotte.

"OUTSIDE OPINION." THE TORONTO "MAIL"—the organ of the Protestant Liberal-Conservatives of Ontario—has a long article on our school question. The concluding paragraph of the article reads:—

"So far as we are able to judge at this distance from the scene of the political contest, we regard the men who are endeavoring to settle this question upon a basis of compromise as the truest patriots. We had our separate school trouble in Upper Canada; but, after all, it was much smoke and little fire. The separate schools were a political concession to a large class of the population. The amount of public money given to them annually is very small indeed; and they have not a very flourishing existence. But none of the danger anticipated from their establishment—none of the great trouble to the State pictured by the heated imagination of political demagogues—have happened. The people of Prince Edward Island will do well to adopt the policy proposed by Messrs. Pope and Brecken. It is the honest policy, and it will prove the best in the end, despite the misdirected zeal and palpable hypocrisy of the political religionists." We trust our friends by the sea will be governed by common sense and not by impracticable ideas and religious bigotry.

THE GLENGARRY ELECTION. THE tide of public opinion is evidently setting hard against the Macenzie Administration. At Glengarry, Ontario, the Ministerial candidate was, at last general election, elected by a majority of six hundred and seventy-six. The other day, the nominee of the Grit Party only mustered a majority of one hundred and sixty-eight.

THE ELECTORS at a meeting held at Fort Augustus, decided almost unanimously, in favor of Ferguson.

No words of condemnation can be too strong to use in condemnation of the party which, last Tuesday, tried, for a political purpose, to make a "catpaw" of an Honorable Senator of the Dominion. How any body of sane men could imagine for a moment that Senator Haviland would consent to act in the capacity of Mayor of this city, passes our comprehension. The Chief Justice and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor have as good a right to seek civic honors, and might justly reasonably be put forward as candidates for the mayoralty as Senator Haviland. When, however, a political purpose has to be effected, the men who back up Davies and DeBlois are, it seems, blind to the requirements of the senatorial office and the dignity which hedges it in. They thought, it seems, that the election of one who had taken so prominent a part in support of Messrs. Davies and DeBlois to the office of Mayor would have "a good effect on the seventeenth." Drowning men catch at straws. So it was arranged that Senator Haviland should run against Mayor DesBrisay. Persons were appointed to represent the Senator at the various polling booths—though how respectable gentlemen could consent to represent Senator Haviland, without Senator Haviland's consent, is a mystery—and the election went on. The design of the new party was soon evident. Liberal-Conservatives, who went to vote, were challenged and compelled to show their tax-receipts for the current year. It was observed that the followers of Davies, almost to a man, voted for Haviland. The word passed quickly round. The supporters of Pope and Brecken were soon on their mettle; and when, about noon, Senator Haviland, having learned what was going on, withdrew his name, it was evident enough "how the cat was going to jump." The vote stood:—

Table with 3 columns: Ward, Haviland, DesBrisay. Total vote, 97, 203, 97.

Majority for DesBrisay, 106. This result, together with the severe rebuke of the justly indignant Senator, will, we trust, prove a lesson to plotting politicians. The little episode will also teach Senator Haviland that if he wishes to preserve his Senatorial dignity, he must "act like other Senators."

The following gentlemen were elected Councillors:—Ward 1, Thomas Morris, re-elected; Ward 2, John Quirk, re-elected; Ward 3, Richard Hartz, in place of W. B. Allan; Ward 4, C. F. Harris, re-elected; Ward 5, H. B. Smith, re-elected.

WHAT ENGLAND EXPECTS. "HIGHLAND," exclaimed an impassioned orator at the "new party's" last meeting, "HIGHLAND expects heavy man to do her duty." Yes, England does expect "every man to do his duty."

In the matter of public schools, England, represented by Lord Carnarvon, a British statesman, who evidently regards the maintenance of peace and harmony as the first duty of Government, has expressed a strong opinion respecting the duty of the Protestant majority which governs. He wrote:—

"At the same time there can be no improvement in my expressing the strong hope (strong language) which I entertain that, in any British community, the majority of the population, in New Brunswick (read P. R. Island) which through its representatives controls the educational system of the Province, may be disposed to adopt such modification of the existing rules as may render them less unpalatable to those who, from conscientious reasons, have felt themselves obliged to protest against the system now in force."

England thinks it the duty of every good, sensible, loyal Protestant elector to vote for men who will adopt a modification of existing rules. That is the duty England expects. Pope and Brecken are the men who advocate such a "modification." Loyal Protestant electors, vote for Pope and Brecken.

JUSTICE WILL PREVAIL. JUSTICE will prevail in the minds of some men, despite prejudice and opposing influences from within and from without. It is reported that Mr. McMillan, one of the candidates for the representation of Summerside, lately declared that, in his opinion, the fairest way out of the School difficulty would be to ascertain how much each man is taxed in order to support the schools, and to remit back to those men who maintain schools of their own the exact amount they contribute. This is a fair proposal. It is the scheme which is carried out in Ontario and the Northwest. The difficulty about it is, that in this Island the cost of education is defrayed, not by local assessment, but out of the general revenue; and it would be difficult to arrive at the exact amount contributed to the education fund by each man. Mr. Pope is the better scheme. Should it, however, be defeated, we hope Mr. McMillan will be enabled to develop and carry a measure based on the just principle indicated. "Where there's a will there's a way."

THE SIOUX STRIVING TO FORM A CANADIAN ALLIANCE. Despatches were last week received by the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, to the effect that Sioux Indians in the United States recently made overtures to the Sioux and Blackfeet tribes in Canadian North-west territories for an offensive and defensive alliance against the white race generally. These overtures were rejected without parity, by the Canadian tribes, whereupon the messengers from the American Sioux announced that they were instructed by their council to ask the Indians of British America to join their tribe in their war against the United States. It is believed, however, that the Canadian Indians will remain neutral, although many of them are of the Sioux who perpetrated the Minnesota massacre in 1862. The Cree, Sioux and Blackfeet in the North West number 12,400 warriors, well armed and equipped. If they were to seek to join the tribes now fighting in the United States nothing on this side of the line could prevent them. The Canadian force in the northwest consists of only 250 mounted police at Fort Pelly, and less than 100 militia at Winnipeg.

"ORDER ON THE TENTH."—Mr. L. H. Davies is going to announce his policy!

THOSE who will, in all probability, be nominated on Thursday next are: QUEEN'S COUNTY. FIRST DISTRICT—New London—Stewart, Campbell, Holmes, Dr. McNeill. SECOND DISTRICT—Rustico and West River—Donald McKay, Donald Farquharson, William McNeill, Hon. J. Longworth, James Currie, Esq., C. C., of Charlottetown, is also spoken of. THIRD DISTRICT—Hon. F. Kelly, Donald Ferguson, and Henry Beer. FOURTH DISTRICT—William Welsh, J. C. Robertson, Grant. CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY—Hon. J. C. Pope, Hon. F. Brecken, George W. DeBlois, Louis H. Davies.

KING'S COUNTY. FIRST DISTRICT—East Point and Souris—J. R. McLean, Lauchlan McDonald. SECOND DISTRICT—St. Peter's—Hon. W. W. Sullivan, John Caven, Hilary Melsaie, William Hooper. THIRD DISTRICT—Cardigan—James E. McDonald, and Scrimgeour. FOURTH DISTRICT—Dr. Robertson, Malcolm McFayden. GEORGETOWN—Hon. A. J. McDonald, Hon. D. Gordon, Westaway. PRINCE COUNTY. FIRST DISTRICT—Nicholas Conroy, Edward Hackett. Mr. White, who also intended running, is very ill. SECOND DISTRICT—Hon. John Yeo, W. Richards, jr. THIRD DISTRICT—Hon. Joseph O. Arsenaux and Messrs. Gaffney and J. A. McDonald. FOURTH DISTRICT—Cornelius Howatt, A. E. C. Holland, J. R. Calhoun, William C. Lea. FIFTH DISTRICT—Summerside—Richard Hunt, Daniel Green, John Lefurgey, Angus McMillan.

A SENSATION STORY. A TUNNEL used for SMUGGLING UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. We find in the Montreal Herald a curious and very improbable story about a tunnel under the English Channel which has been known for ages to some people in Kent, and a family of Picard nobles named Gericault. The story, it is said, was told by a Mr. Heald, senior partner of a firm of bankers in London, who is himself related to the Gericaults. One of his family, so the story goes, resisted an attempt to arrest him, killed a lieutenant of the guard, fled to a tower near the coast in which a bachelor uncle lived, and when the persons approached was taken into the cellar.

"He lifted a stone from the floor of this cell and disclosed a stone stairway, down which he instructed his nephew to descend telling him that they led to the cavern of 'Gericault's hope,' which had been known to one member of the family ever since the days of the northmen. He added that the cavern led under the sea. Young Joscelyn it seems had provisions conveyed to him, and, after several days, finding that the tower had been destroyed by his pursuers, wandered about the cavern completely lost. At length after exploring no end of blind passages, and at last losing his light, and stumbling on for a long while in the dark, he heard voices, faint and muffled on the other side, a wall of chalk. He knocked and cried, but there was no response. At last, in despair, he drew his couteau de chace and cut himself a passage through into semi-daylight and faintness. Where he had arrived after his weary wanderings, was in a smuggler's cave on the coast of Kent, whose occupants kindly received him. The smuggler's name was Heald, and having married his daughter to the young Gericault, the two communicated with France, and entered into the business of smuggling. Although they took into partnership with them Glyn and Jansen, by whom their buying and selling was conducted, they retained the sole knowledge of the secret route, and became the sole means of conveying their goods along it. The tunnel had never been used for any but for smuggling purposes, but one of the younger Gericaults, an ardent royalist Vendean, and particularly hostile to Napoleon, on one occasion took a French officer through it from England to France. Heald did not know this persons name, but shortly after this transit word came to the Healds that the tunnel was suspected, and the Gericault's had closed up their end. The Heald's thereupon closed up theirs, and the business was not resumed until 1815. From that time business was carried on until Mr. Fleetwood Heald succeeded to the secret, of which he is said only to have availed himself to close up the English end of the tunnel."

It is further said that enquiry having been made in France it was found that information of the existence of this passage was given to the first Napoleon as the prize of a Royalist's life. If Mr. Heald were to be believed, the English end of it would be very easy to test the truth of the story without searching the French Archives for evidence.

The difficulties caused by the mistake of putting letters in the wrong envelopes have often served the story writer as the basis of amusing sketches. Just now a similar blunder is the basis of a divorce suit in England. Sir Simon H. Stuart had written two letters, one to his daughter and the other to Mr. Blanford. But he misdirected the envelopes, and the daughter was startled by the receipts of a note containing the following:—"My own darling: I was so pained to see you last night. How good of you to come over! I do love having you here, dearest. It seems so nice to when I wake to be able to say to myself, 'I shall see my darling to-day.' What shall I do when you are gone, dear? It is so worrying then to know that I shall not see you to-day. Will you not come, and see me? You will come to me again, and soon." The writer on discovering his error, telegraphed to his daughter to burn the letter, but she had already handed it to her mother, and it has led to the institution of legal proceedings.

Our neighbours across the line have been much troubled in the country part during the last year or two by the nuisance of tramps, who, like the sturdy beggar in Gil Blas, frequently enforce their petition in a manner more presumptuous than servile. In some neighborhoods the pest has been felt to such an extent that the residents feel almost inclined to resort to the severe enactments in force in England about the time of Elizabeth. The laws were then exceedingly stringent. Any person for the first time found "wandering or roving about," was to be whipped on his naked back until his body was bloody, and then sent from parish to parish straightway to the place of his birth; or, if this was not known, then to the parish where he last dwelt for the space of a year." (49th Eliz., 1497). "Poor Tom," says Edgar, in King Lear, when he plays the madman, "who is whipped from tything to tything, and imprisoned, and punished, and imprisoned, and punished, and imprisoned, and recognized, he was to be branded on the left shoulder with the letter R, and if a second time found begging or wandering about was to be adjudged a felon and hanged (20 James I., 1504). This barbarous law, which was the English law, and its whole extent, was quite in keeping with the criminal legislation of the time, which condemned the thief who stole any article above ten shillings in value to die as a felon on the gallows.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the electors of this locality was held on the evening of the 27th inst., on the premises of A. McMillan, Esq. Mr. Thomas Drummond was called to the chair, and the undersigned appointed Secretary. Donald McKay, Esq., was proposed by Lawrence Buchanan, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Chandler, as a candidate. Mr. McKay then stepped forward and said that he did not covet the situation, and if shown that he might have done more for the District, he would resign from the contest. He believed that the principle upon which our present school law was established was sound; believed in the graded system; was opposed to Pope's scheme as set forth in his Summerside card, and would not violate his principles for any man or any body of men. Mr. McNeill, the late representative, being called by the chairman, spoke next. He thanked the electors for the kindness shown him from time to time, and said that at a certain crisis he might have done more for them, but he always did what he thought best at the time and would not recall a single vote that he had given. He said that Mr. McKay held the same views as he did on the question of education. The free schools had done wonders, and he believed that system to be the best in America, but it required to be amended. Hon. John Longworth was next called. He had promised to attend a meeting at Milton, where he was nominated, and came here to hear the electors' views. He gave the sectarian platform a severe handling, and went on to show that the introduction of two systems would lead to endless confusion and would impose burdens upon the people which they were not in a position to bear. He said that because the sectarian institutions exist it did not follow that the non-sectarian should give way. D. Farquharson, Esq., on coming forward, went on to show that he had been unfairly used by some of his pretended friends who now tried to ignore claims which they admitted four years ago. He claimed large majorities in his favor at meetings in the southern section of the district. His remarks on the school question were of the same tenor as set forth in his card.

Messrs. McDonald, McDuft, Laird, Doyle, and Mutch gave short addresses. A division was then taken between the candidates for this end of the district, the result of which was given by the chairman, thus:—McKay, 32; McNeill, 32; McNeill being first nominated by Wm. Laird, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Malcolm McDonald. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for McKay, beyond this order, and well conducted meeting to a close. J. K. McLENN, Secretary.

MEETING AT SAW MILL BRIDGE. Pursuant to public notice, a political meeting was held at the Saw Mill Bridge, Little York, on Monday evening, the 1st July, for the purpose of nominating persons to represent the Third Electoral District of Queen's County in our Local Parliament. David Douglas, Esq., was chosen Chairman and the undersigned Secretary. Hon. Francis Kelly was proposed by Thos. McGrath, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Carroll. Henry Beer, Esq., was proposed by Mr. Donald Crockett, seconded by Dr. Henderson. Donald Ferguson, Esq., was proposed by J. K. McLeinn, Esq., seconded by Mr. Abraham Gill. Hon. Francis Kelly was the first to address the meeting. He referred to the length of time he had represented the District, having been its representative for eighteen years, and hoped that during that time he had given general satisfaction. The principle which he had before the people was education. He had used his influence to get pay for the teachers of the school in St. Patrick's, and he had seen to it that he would favor the paying of monies to the several denominational institutions at present in the three principal towns of the Island, for the secular instruction therein. He would not favor the payment of denominational schools for the country. He had always endeavored to secure a settlement of the land question; and hoped soon to see it finally at rest. Henry Beer, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He alluded briefly to the legislation of the last six years, during which time he was a representative of the district. He referred to the efforts put forth to settle the land question, and trusted that before long we would see landlordism abolished from the face of the Island. He alluded to the selling of lands to the tenants at a lower price than that paid for them by the Government. He would like to see the present Lord Service improved and the principle of performing the duties of the House of Commons abolished. He was anxious to see the Island explored for coal, which if discovered in sufficient quantity to pay for mining, would prove a great boon to the Island, and the cost of boring would be but trifling. On the subject of education, he would endeavor to see our present Free School system continued; but would favor the amendment of the Act. Would oppose the introduction of the denominational system into either town or country, and would not favor the payment of monies to the purpose of teaching the peculiar dogmas of any sect; for he believed that the effect of sectarian teaching would be to engender strife and divisions among the people. Donald Ferguson, Esq., followed next. He said that in the selling of the lands to the tenants by the Government, he was in favor of the prices being lower than that paid to the proprietors. He referred to the fact that the other candidates belonged to the south side of the Island, and considered it but fair that one representative should belong to the north side. The great question now was the School Question. This had for a long time been agitated, but action on it had been deferred from time to time, but the time had now arrived, and something must be done. He was entirely opposed to sectarian schools for the country. But the situation in Charlotte was peculiar. It never had been divided into two sections, and he had never received the full benefits from the present School Laws. The consequence was the public schools of the city were in a very low condition. On account of the inferiority of the public schools, denominations had been compelled to bring private schools, and now that a change was about to be made in the Education Law, he considered it unfair to assess those for Governmental buildings, who had already assessed themselves. To overcome this difficulty he would favor the utilizing of the denominational schools by paying for the secular instruction imparted in them. This plan had worked well in Scotland, and he saw no objection to giving it a trial here, and if found to work unfavorably it could be repealed. After the candidates had spoken, Dr. Henderson, Mr. George Vessey and Mr. Donald Crockett spoke in favor of the Free non-sectarian school system, and Hon. J. C. Pope spoke in favor of utilizing the denominational schools in the towns and preserving the free schools in the country. A vote of the electors present in favor of Mr. Beer and Mr. Ferguson was taken, which resulted in a majority voting for Mr. Beer. JOSEPH D. SEAMAN, Sec'y. Little York, 3rd Aug. 1876.

MARRIED. By the Rev. W. Burke, on 26th July, Harold May, Esq., formerly of Charlottetown, to Margery, daughter of the late Robert Maitland Kay, Esq., all of Belleville, Ontario.

PASSENGERS. Per Str. "Carroll," from Boston,—Miss D. B. Palmer, Mrs. Thos. Ingalls, Miss Dale, Mr. J. Worth, Mr. Walton, Mr. Shira, S. P. Abbot, G. G. Davidson, Mrs. G. G. Davidson, Robert Keating, Mrs. H. H. Bates, Harry Dupont, Samuel Edgar, Miss McAnlay, Mrs. Frank Smith, Hannah Gordon, Miss L. J. Gordon, Josie Griffin, Kate Livingston, Mary Livingston, S. Carmichael, J. S. Mahaffy, Mr. Harleott, Mrs. Brantley, Mr. Mahaffy, Mr. Thos. Keef, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mary Shvirie, Florence Stewart, Matilda Anderson, Miss M. Clarkin, Miss McColl, Eliza McKay, Mary F. Doyle, Miss Howatt, Miss M. G. Howatt, Mr. Gallant, Mrs. Geo. McKie, Miss S. McKie, Mr. A. W. Keenan, J. Campbell, George Howatt, D. M. McPherson, C. E. Dockham, F. Murray, W. Howatt, A. H. Fraser, Mr. Fraser. Per Str. "Carroll," to Boston,—Kate E. Campbell, Angus McCormack, Sarah Ross, Lizzie Poulton, Margaret Nicholson, Mrs. Wrieger, Patrick Hughes.

HANDSOME and Valuable Building Lots! I will sell at AUCTION on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, Town Lots No. 77 and 78, in the 4th Hundred, elegantly situated on the corner of Prince and Fitz Roy streets, directly opposite the residence of the Hon. Judge Young. This very valuable property will be sold either as a whole, in one block, or divided into two blocks, containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, on Prince and Fitz Roy streets, as per plan on Handbills, and at my office. I would request the attention of Capitalists and others, to this sale of Real Estate, situated in the most beautiful and commanding position near the center of the city, offering a rare chance as sites for hotels, institutions, Churches, Schools, Hotels, &c. on the Private Residences. Terms—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money down; the balance in 3 years payable annually, with interest at 6 per cent. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Aug. 7, 1876. pat. her.

Readings. SELECT READINGS will be given in the Athenaeum, on WEDNESDAY evening next, by MISS ETHEL, of Boston. Admission 25 cts. Aug. 7, 1876.

SPECIAL CIVIC ELECTION! By His Worship Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., Mayor. IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and to give Public Notice that an Election of FOUR COUNCILLORS,—one for Ward Number One (1); one for Ward Number Three (2); one for Ward Number Four (4); and one for Ward Number Five (5); in the said City, in and about the place of William Murphy, Jas. Currie, Esq., J. H. Miller, and Charles G. Hooper, Esquires, respectively resigned,—will be held on SATURDAY the twelfth day of this present month of August in the said Wards, at the several places following, that is to say:—

In Ward No. 1.—At the store of J. & T. Morris, corner of Broad Water Street. In Ward No. 2.—At Market Hall. In Ward No. 4.—At the Fire Engine House fronting on Kent Street East. In Ward No. 5.—At the house of Widow Tierney, corner of Great George and Easton Streets. And, at the said Elections, the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall remain open till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Description of Wards: Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton, and north of Richmond Street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy, and north of Grafton Street. Number five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said town. See 18th Cap. 24, intitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Charlottetown, and the acts in amendment thereof."

THEOPH. DESBRISAY, Mayor. PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk. Ch'town, Aug. 7, 1876.

To the Electors of Charlotte-town, Common & Royalty. GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a Candidate for the Representation of your Town, Common and Royalty, in the General Election at the approaching General Election. The important subject of Public Education is the one which now more particularly engages the attention of the people of this Island. I am in favor of having a good Free School Act, based upon the present Law; and I elected will endeavor to improve the same. I have no doubt that we can obtain a more satisfactory result than has heretofore been had, in return for the large amount of money expended from public funds for this purpose. I do not recognise it to be the duty of the State to pay for any religious teaching; but I am in favor, in the towns of this Province, of utilizing the private schools of the Roman Catholics, and of the Executive Government—and of paying for the secular education therein given, a per capita allowance equal to the amount which is now paid for the education of the children of the Roman Catholics who are educated in the Free Schools. By adopting this course you will be saving a large amount of taxation, the bitter feeling which now unfortunately exists will be allayed, and peace and good-will will be promoted. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, JAMES C. POPE. Ravenwood, July 31, 1876.

To the Electors of Charlotte-town, Common & Royalty. GENTLEMEN.—After having enjoyed your confidence for thirteen years, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of Charlottetown, Common & Royalty. One of the most important questions before you, is that referring to our Public Schools. Their present condition being divided into two sections, and that something must be done to improve them. An attempt is being made by some persons to assume the name of those "Free Schools," thereby implying that the present Free Schools are not Free Schools. This institution is wholly incorrect. I am, as I have ever been, in favor of Free Education, and am decidedly opposed to any change that will deprive the country of that boon. Further, I believe that the basis of our Public School System, must be that of Secular Education, and that all schools established by the Government must be secular. But, when, as is the case in Charlottetown, various denominations of Christians, in which a good education is given, and to which a considerable portion of our people send their children, I am willing to utilize these institutions where established, and to pay for the secular instruction imparted in them, and also avoid committing the manifest injustice of compelling persons who have heavily invested themselves in the Free Schools, to pay taxes again for schools for other people. I can never believe that liberty will be preserved by oppression, or that there is any better way to guard our own rights than by respecting the rights of others. I much regret to see the effort that is being made to stir up religious animosities in this matter. With that effort I have no sympathy. The persons who are doing it have an easy task, for unfortunately, such feelings are too quickly aroused. I ask for your help in a more difficult task, namely, in that of settling the question, and that you may be done so, so far as possible the feelings and wishes of all may be considered. I am confident that this appeal will not be in vain. My questions upon all other public questions are too well-known to require any statement of them here. I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, FREDERICK BRECKEN. July 31, 1876.—31.

New England Felt Roofing Co.'s PITCH AND FELT! The only Reliable Roofing. 500 ROLLS Beehive Brand FELT, 100 ROLLS TARRED PAPER, 50 ROLLS DRY PAPER. We are selling these Goods Very Cheap. DODD & ROGERS. Ch'town, July 17, 1876.