'I was wrecked far above,' replied the page, 'upon the sunken rock of northern Negropont.'

'From so far north?' asked the fisherman, surprised.

'Ay, and floated down upon a spar opposite the south point, where I swam on shore. I remember nothing after the landing, except that I felt a dizzy, faint feeling creeping over me.'

'You struck the rock where the current makes across the Ægean from the Dardanelles?'

'Exactly.'

'Then you came down the current thirty leagues and more.'

'It seem d a hundred to me, you may be assured,' sighed Alick, shuddering at the remembrance of that night.

Many days passed before Alick could leave his sick bed, but with such kind nursing he gained rapidly, and after a while strolled out a little way at a time, until day by day he grew stronger, and at last felt himself endowed with his wonted strength and vigor. It was then that he began to talk of parting from his hospitable friends, to whom he had become much endeared. It would be doing him injustice to say that his heart felt quite at ease as to leaving Nydia, the fair fisher girl, who had nursed and tended him with such unremitting kindness. She had been a sweet ministering angel to his wants, and with such a nurse his heart must have been of adamant to remain unmoved.

To be Continued.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I have read in the *Examiner* of the 26th ultimo, a very singular letter addressed to the editor of that paper, by Mr. William Welsh, part owner of the ship "L. C. Owen," so full of personal attacks against your correspondent "Ixion," and Mr. Frederick McMahon, that were it not for a statement which Mr. Welsh has made, and which requires immediate contradiction, I would not have considered it necessary to return any reply to so irrelevant and puerile a communication.

Mr. Welsh states in the letter referred to that the "character of the young gentleman (Mr. Frederick McMahon) occupies no enviable position in the records of the Police Court." This, Sir, is a base, malicious, and wicked falsehood. Mr. Frederick McMahon was never brought before the Police Court or any other court in this Island upon any charge whatever, and I defy Mr. Welsh to prove it. In all probability, Mr. Welsh was thinking of *himself*, when he was brought up before the Police Court and fined for striking a man, and he has merely substituted Mr. Frederick McMahon's name for his own.

Mr. Welsh must, indeed, have been hard pressed, and on the "horns of a dilemma," when he had recourse to the very questionable proceeding of prying into holes and corners in search of information which he thought might prejudice the character of young Mr. McMahon in the eyes of the public; and it incontestably proves the weakness of his cause and the unsoundness of his judgment when he works so silently, secretly, and persistently to discover some flaw, however trifling, in a schoolboy's reputation for the purpose, as he imagines, of softening down the very serious charges brought against his ship. As for his statements with reference to the captain and crew, coupled with his own opinion and belief, that the charges of assaults and brutal illusage on board the ship were "all bosh," they are not worth the value of the drop of ink which he has expended in writing them. He was not in the ship on the high seas to witness them, nor has he any right to receive for gospel the garbled and false statements of implicated parties. *Of course* the captain of the "L. C. Owen," who is responsible for the brutal outrages committed on board the ship, *will* paint Mr. Frederick McMahon's character in the darkest possible colors, as a sort of set-off against them; but we will assume for a moment that the young lad was, like Mr. Welsh himself, brought before the Police Court for fighting,—what, in the name of common sense, has *that* to do with the very serious charges brought against the "L. C. Owen." Instead of endeavoring to throw dirt at the young accuser, Mr. Welsh might have materially improved his condition if, when he was informed of the conviction of the second mate before the Mayor's Court, he had at once dismissed him from his service, demanded from the captain his reasons for allowing such savagery to be constantly perpetrated on board his ship, and expressed his regret to the young gentleman's father that his son—who was merely a supernumerary, without pay, and without being articled,—should have received such constant illusage to the imminent danger of his life. Had he wisely done this, Sir, he might have been spared all further anxiety in the matter; there might have been no correspondence if the "busy tongue of scandal" had not been set wagging to disparage young Mr. McMahon in the eyes of the public, and to induce the belief that the statement of his wrongs and bitter sufferings was "all bosh" and without foundation. Mr. Welsh having thought proper at the "eleventh hour" to dip his hands in the troubled waters, must not feel surprised if some of the muddy spray should fall upon his person. From a feeling of delicacy towards his having remained so long quiet and silent (for it was presumed that he felt grieved and ashamed that such infamous conduct should have been brought to light), his name was never once mentioned or called in evidence; but now that he has thought proper to indulge in gratuitously insulting taunts, and to busy himself in endeavoring to ferret out from unscrupulous sources, any boyish folly which he could magnify into a crime, he must be told—if he knows it not already—that the "gentleman's son" is not the only one who is entitled to protection on board a merchant ship. The person and feelings of the poorest beggar boy in the land should be held as free from injury and ill-usage as those of the son of the proudest Peer in England. With his conduct on shore, a captain of a ship or his crew have nothing whatever to do; and if they kick, and strike, and tumble him overboard, they will find to their cost that the laws of their country will take no cognizance whatever of any report they may insinuate to his prejudice. Mr. Welsh desires it to be inferred that by using the term "*records* of the Police Court," young Mr. McMahon has been frequently brought before that august body. I have already stated that he was never *once* before them, and if Mr. Welsh has really discovered some boyish freak, let him tell it out like a man, in print, if he likes, and have all the benefit of it; but insinuations wrapped in falsehood are cowardly in the extreme.

Mr. Welsh alludes to a statement made to him by one of the Magistrates who tried the case, to the effect that there was "no proof (?) of any of the charges made except the evidence of the young gentleman himself." If such was the case, and that the Court was not perfectly satisfied of his guilt, why was the savage convicted? Does that Magistrate, whichever of the three he was, mean to imply the least doubt of it? I trust not, for he would only be reflecting on himself, and shaking the confidence of the community in the uprightness of his judgment and strength of his ability. I think he would have been wiser if he had kept his opinion to himself after he had quitted the Bench, for he has given me the opportunity of now stating that there *was* other proof before the Court.

I would advise Mr. Welsh not to write any more on the subject, for I have no desire to prolong this correspondence by replying. He has not heard one-half of the "bosh" *yet*. Let him wait quietly until he has the particulars of the voyage *home to Liverpool* before him, which have not yet been brought to light, and he may find that *others* besides his second mate will have to answer for their conduct. Young Mr. McMahon can afford to laugh to scorn the ludicrous attempt of Mr. Welsh to place him in juxtaposition with his savage second mate as to character, while he has every reason to be thankful to God that his good knowledge of gymnastics saved his life more than once in the "L. C. Owen," and that the log-book does not record the loss of a boy overboard *by accident*.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"IXION."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a communication in your last issue, over the signature "Ixion," charging the Police Court of this City with a dereliction of duty. Fully recognizing the right of every man who may conceive himself aggrieved by the sentence of a Court of Justice to bring the case before the public and to point out the errors, partiality, or ignorance of the tribunal, I would only premise that the circumstances attendant on the hearing should be given with the most scrupulous attention to truth, as any deviation, even apparently trifling, may tend to mislead the judgment of the reader. The writer seems to have been aware that inaccuracies may have crept into his statements, some of which, I beg to say, are not trifling. He states that on the first day "the Mayor and Councillors Mitchell and Yates sat on the bench; on the second day, Councillor Mitchell disappeared, and Councillor Butcher took his place, and on the third and last day, Mr. Councillor Butcher disappeared, and his place was taken by Mr. Lawson, City Recorder." By the charter of the City, the Police Court is directed to be held by the Mayor and one Councillor, or, in the absence of the Mayor, by two Councillors; and this direction was properly observed in this case, for the Mayor and Mr. Councillor Hooper, by whom the judgment was given, attended during the whole of the three days, nor was there any necessity for either of the Councillors, Mitchell or Butcher, to be in attendance any longer than it pleased them. The Court was therefore properly constituted. The part taken by the Recorder will be noticed at the proper time. The author of the letter signed "Ixion" appears to be altogether unacquainted with the rules and practice of the Police or any other Court of Justice. He talks of the sworn depositions before the Court, and complains of their not having been read in open Court for the information of the Recorder. It would have been highly improper that such a proceeding should have been adopted. Depositions are merely used for the purpose of inaugurating the proceedings, and the instant the parties appear in Court, they are set aside, and the case is heard and determined upon the *viva voce* evidence given in the presence of the party accused. They were handed, however, to the Recorder, for the purpose of informing him as to the subject matter of the complaint. Let us now see what this complaint amounts to. A lad of sixteen, brought up and educated as a gentleman, is sent on board a merchant ship "to ascertain how he would like the sea for a profession." He goes into the forecastle, and bunks with the common sailors. The second mate, it would appear according to the evidence of the complainant, treated him with unusual severity, and did unquestionably commit the two assaults, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty shillings and costs. And the small amount of the fine constitutes the grievance of Mr. McMahon's complaint. Has the complainant or his father any just cause to find fault with the decision? There are two modes of seeking redress for injuries arising out of violence to the person: the one by civil, the other by criminal, process. In this case, the party has had recourse to both. Now, it is a rule of English Law, that no man shall be twice punished for the same offence.—The defendant has been held to bail in the sum of £200 to answer to the various acts of alleged cruelty on his part toward the complainant, and the case will be heard and decided by the proper tribunal as judge and jury. Under these circumstances, all that the Police Court had to decide was the question of the breach of the peace. Now, it should be remembered that the only witness was the complainant, and, without impugning his veracity, he, in common with every one else, is, in his own case, apt to give a version of the affair with a greater warmth of coloring than a disinterested witness might adopt, and if the defendent could have been put upon his oath—as he may in the Supreme Court—it is quite possible that the whole transaction might assume a different hue. It is quite true that a witness was called by the complainant (to produce whom the Court was adjourned for one of the days of hearing) who, however, instead of corroborating the statement of the complainant, gave contradictory evidence. It having been proved that, from expressions used by the witness on previous occasons, he was unworthy of credit, his testimony was set aside, and not allowed to invalidate that of young Mr. McMahon. Had it not been so decided, the Court would have been compelled to dismiss the case. When the Mayor, with Councillors Hooper, Butcher and Yates had retired, the Recorder gave it as his opinion that the Court should confine itself to the simple breaches of the peace that had been proven, eliminating the whole of the acts of hardship and oppression complained of, as being the fit subjects for the consideration of a Jury. As to the alleged inadequacy of the fine to the offence, that is a matter of opinion, and the Police Court did but follow the course invariably adopted by the Supreme Court when a civil suit for the same cause of action is pending, and awarded a much more moderate punishment than it perhaps would if no such civil suit had been commenced, and the Mayor, in pronouncing sentence, distinctly stated that the general conduct of the defendant was a matter for another Court, as, in fact, it was; for the making the lad draw water, while the ship was under weigh, or mount the rigging and ascend to the top-mast head, holy-stoning the deck, &c., were matters not cognizant by the Court, which has only to do with actual breaches of the peace.

The fact is, that it was a great mistake sending a *young and delicate lad* to sea in a merchant vessel to bunk and eat with the crew, and it is certainly not strange that, under such circumstances, the second mate treated him as he would any other lad, for there does not appear any evidence to shew that the mate was aware that young McMahon was to be treated in a different manner from any other ship boy, upon whom the curse of being "a servant of servants" is entailed in the worst of all possible forms. After all, it may be a question whether the second mate has not intentionally, or the reverse, done the young man a great service by subjecting him to the extreme hardships of a nautical life. If, after such discipline, he continues to like the occupation, he will probably make a good sailor, able to bear hardships and accustom himself to all the dangers of the sea, is a necessary part of his education. Had young Mr. McMahon lived with the captain, and been subject to the orders of the captain only, he might or might not then effect his purpose of ascertaining whether he would like the service; but after being articled, the disagreeable part would have to be encountered and undergone. I have been more particular than I otherwise might have been, but it is necessary that the most perfect confidence should exist in the minds of the citizens as to the integrity and uprightness with which justice is administered in the Court of the City, and I trust that confidence has not been shaken by the communication of Mr. McMahon over the signature "Ixion."

I remain, Sir,
Your obd't servant,
J. LAWSON.

Charlottetown, August, 27 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 4, 1867.

THE "TIMES" ON ORANGEISM.

The National Protestant Institute was holding a grand orange demonstration in London at the time when the Sultan was being entertained and the Belgians were being *feted*. The daily press, probably finding ample employment for their reporters, paid but little attention, it seems, to the proceedings of the Orangemen, and the *Times* was taken to task therefor, and accused of refusing a hearing to them, whilst they reported "Popish meetings." The "Thunderer" took heed of the warning, and duly reported the Grand Master and his friends. The result, it says, "is somewhat disappointing. The speeches consist simply of a repetition in varying phrases of the familiar Orange mottoes which, surrounded the Hall. 'No Popery,' 'No Surrender,' 'The Protestant Kingdom,' 'The Reformation and the Revolution,' 'For our God, our Queen, and our Country'—which intermingled, according to Mr. Shandy's recipe, with auxiliary verbs, constituted the greater part of the eloquence of the evening." * * * "And this is all that the National Protestant Institute has to tell us at 'an extraordinary meeting,' convened for a great effort at the busiest time of the season! These are the platitudes, the antiquarian curiosities, which nothing but a Jesuitical conspiracy can prevent the Press from duly reporting. These good people might really be thought to live inside an orange. We fear it is hopeless, even if it would not be cruel, to break up their dream. They cannot understand that the world is a bigger sphere, that there are other colors in it and other points of view. Men in general are absorbed and overwhelmed by numerous hard and vast questions. The operation of Reform, the relations of industry and capital, Trade Unions, not to mention international relations, are perplexing us and exercising all our energies. One speaker did refer to the Reform Bill, only to say that "if the clergy and the Press did their duty the Reformed Parliament would be a more Protestant Parliament than ever.' The truth is, those demonstrations are relics of a bygone age. They recall a time when Romanism was not merely a scheme of religion, but a great political system, identified with great nations, great monarchs and great armies, when William III.—'of glorious and imortal memory'—was at the head of a coalition of Protestant States, and was really driven to fight a stern battle with the greatest Continental Monarch for the religious independence of his kingdom. At such a time, and for so long after, everyone was obliged to fight with all the weapons he could command, and neither could afford to be very scrupulous, or delicate. It was excusable enough then, for one side to cry 'No Popery,' and the other 'No Protestantism,' and then rush at each other's throats. The names were enough. But in the present day such proceedings are only a mischievous anachornism. Whatever Romanism may be in theory, in practice it is a scheme of religion and no more, and it must be treated in the same way as all other religions. It cannot be exterminated by a war-cry. It must be left to men's conscience and reason to die out or regain its vitality. This, we must tell the National Protestant Institute, is the whole secret of 'the injustice of Parliament and the Press,' if such there be. We are tired of theiteration of old war-cries when their significance is gone. It is of no avail merely to 'rally round the old banner,' and play the old loyal tunes. What is wanted is argument instead of noise.

The investigation of the Blue case (alluded to in our last issue) before the Police Court on Thursday and Friday of last week, evoked a good deal of unnecessary party spirit on the part of Mr. Blue's friends. The evidence gave to the assault the character of a cowardly and unprovoked one. It also cleared Mr. Blue of all blame, and showed that, so far from being intoxicated or using insulting epithets, he was proceeding on his way home, soberly and quietly, when he was set upon by some drunken roughs. It appears, however, that Blue was confounded with a man named McLeod, who a short time previously was seen drunk on the streets, shouting out for any "d——d Papist" to fight him, and using other insulting epithets. This fellow was captured by the police and fined next morning. We have to apologise to Mr. Blue for the mistake into which we inadvertently fell in attributing to him insulting language whilst in a state of inioxication. Several parties against whom there has been very strong evidence have been handed over to the Supreme Court for adjudication. The facts of the case will then be more dispassionately viewed than under existing circumstances, and will, we have no doubt, lead to the suppression of brutal assaults. For ourselves, we set our face against rowdyism, from whatever source it may proceed, and assaults such as that to which Mr. Blue was subjected should not only receive their due punishment, but should be frowned down by every person who respects good order and sobriety. Mr. Blue is a sober and most inoffensive man, and the fact of his being assaulted, proves that his assailants cared but very little what his creed or country was, so long as they indulged their propensity for fighting, and that any respectable Catholic was just as liable to the same treatment had he come in their way. But whether the parties who have been held to bail to appear at the Supreme Court next Term are the really guilty parties or not, is another question, and one which the Court alone can determine.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Foreign news received by the *Cuba* may be summed up in the following paragraphs:

Prussia is jealous of any good understanding being arrived at by Austria and France during the proposed exchange of visits by their respective rulers; and it is given out that the Kaiser, on his return from Paris, will be intercepted by his quondam ally and present rival—King Frederick William. The place of meeting is likely to be Carlsbad.

There is a dispute betwixt the representatives of Hungary, deputed to the Conference which has now met for the adjustment of the relations between Austria proper and Hungary, as to the contribution which the latter should make to the Imperial Exchequer. The Hungarian deputies propose a fourth of the whole sum as adequate for them, but the representatives stickle for a third.

It appears that the Austro-Italian Committees, appointed on the evacuation of Venetia to arrange the frontier line, cannot satisfactorily settle their differences. The negotiations between the two powers as to the restoration to Italy of the Venetian archives and objects carried off by the retreating Austrians are also said to have failed, and if we me may credit the telegram, from a somewhat singular cause, viz., that "the Italian Commissioners, being convinced of the justice of the Austrian claims, had resigned."

Thursday was celebrated in Paris as the festivity of St. Napoleon. Immense preparations had been made for honouring the day. Indeed, throughout all France it is by far the most popular holiday of the season. As in former years, its advent had been marked by the circulation of rumors that the Emperor meant to signalise the recurrence of the anniversary by large political concessions, such as would amount to a varitable "crowning of the edifice," but, if anything of the sort has taken place, the telegraph has as yet kept us in ignorance of it.

Copenhagen is just now entertaining a party of fraternising Parisian journalists, who have assumed the pathetic mission of renewing the latterly dilapidated ties of amity and alliance which anciently subsisted between France and Denmark. Among other addresses presented to the visitors is one numerously signed by Schleswigers, who, after thanking France for her disinterested sympathy, express the highest confidence in the future magnanimous aid of the French people.

The Fontainebleau murder case which during the past few days has been the grand sensation of Paris, has just ended. Madame Frigard was, it will be remembered, charged with murdering her companion, a young woman of very gay character, named Sydonie Folleville de Mertens, whilst driving together in the Forest of Fontainebleau, on the 7th of May last. After a lengthy trial, the prisoner had been found guilty, "with extenuating circumstances," and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

There is such a pressure upon our columns this week, in the way of advertisements and original correspondence, that we find ourselves unable to redeem our promise to give a detailed report of the Scottish Games of the 21st inst., and besides, as the matter has now become stale, we do not know that the omission will be much regretted by our readers.

We learn the *Alhambra* is detained in Boston making some alterations, and will not leave there until Saturday next instead of Tuesday, her usual day of sailing.

It is reported that Her Majesty's iron-clad vessel of war the *Royal Alfred*, flag-ship of the North American station, will shortly visit the harbor of Charlottetown.

N. T. Davenport, a leading character in Fiske's Theatrical Company, died in Boston, on the 26th instant. The Halifax and Boston papers speak in high terms of the deceased.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Italy and France are now united by means of a railway through Mount Cenis, which has been tunnelled.

Darcy McGee has been defeated in the constituency of Prescott, for the Local Legislature of Quebec. We don't pity him and only hope that he will fare the same way in Montreal for the House of Commons.

The Royal Speech delivered by commission at the closing of the English Parltament, pays a just tribute to the loyalty of the mass of the Irish population.

Lopez, the Mexican General who betrayed Maximilian, has been assassinated in a hotel at Puebla.

During the nominations in Montreal on Thursday last, McGee was hooted, and Cartier's supporters created a row in the Eastern Division, which required the calling out of the cavalry, which charged upon the mob and dispersed it.

Lord Brougham is in his 99th year.

The Empress Carlotta is improving.

The father of the Irish Secretary, Lord Naas, the Earl of Mayo, is dead.

The potatoe-rot is reported to be very extensive in Nova Scotia.

A destructive fire occurred in Montreal, on the 18th inst, by which Middelton's coal oil stores, containing 600,000 gallons of oil were burned.

Darcy McGee was burned in effigy a few days ago in Quebec.

The Oyster trade begins this week, and also the sporting season.

The latest returns from the Dominion elections, so far as they have come off, indicate a majority for the McDonald Ministry.

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Emperor Alexander, is about to visit the United States and British American Provinces.

The Dominion Government proposes to appropriate the funds raised from the sale of fishing licenses to granting bounties to the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—at least so say some of the Confederate papers in the Maritime Provinces. This favor can be appreciated when it is known that the bounties from this source will amount to about 10 cents each.

10,000 Snider-Enfield Rifles were lately received at Quebec from England for the use of the Canadian Volunteers.

The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have commenced legal proceedings against T D McGee, for his libellous attempt to connect that society with Fenianism. The Society in justice to itself, is bound to investigate this matter to the bottom, and prove to the country the falseness of Mr McGee's atrocious libel.

The St John Confederate papers complain that the Canadians receive the lion's share, in the way of appointments, of the Dominion's patronage. It serves the St John mercinaries right.

New Brunswick is said to be overrun with agents from Canadian boot, shoe, fur, woolen, cotton, stove and other manufacturers seeking for orders, and undersselling the local manufacturers. In Nova Scotia, too, Canadians are equally busy in stocking the Halifax market with butter and various other farm products, at greatly reduced rates, to the injury of the local farmers. Flour, however, upon which the people of Nova Scotia are more or less dependant, is kept at an exorbitant rate, and the tariffs of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion is to be raised to the Canadain rate of fifteen per cent. Thus are the benefits of Confederation being realized to the bluenoses.

At the recent Provincial Rifle Competition held at Bedford, N S., we see that a former townsman, Mr. F Hickey sustained his reputation as a marksman, and carried off several valuable prizes, though not the first. The 1st prize, a gold medal and $40, was won by Lieut. James Graham, of the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, who scored 42 points with fifteen shots, at 300, 500, and 600 yards ranges,—five shots at each range. Several Island Volunteers competed at the second contest—for the Cogswell Challenge Cup,—but did nothing. We did not expect they would—for this reason, that they are not considered crack-shots, nor had they any practice to qualify them for such a competition. On Thursday last, at a private shooting match of ex-volunteers, who formerly sustained the credit of the Island Volunteers, but who have been out of practice for some time back—a score of forty points was secured by several at the ranges above given, and we have no doubt that with a short practice they would far exceed this score.

The Hon George Brown, one of the High Priests of Confederation, and a 'leading mind' on that question, has been defeated by a Mr Gibbs, for South Ontario. He will probably fall back upon his old Constituency—which has been kept open for him, for a seat in the House of Commons. We hope the same fate will overtake some of the other 'leading minds,' before the elections are over.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec is dead.

Cholera is spreading in Italy, and financially the Kingdom is in a deplorable state.

The Editor and Proprietor of the *Moniteur Acadien*, Mr. Israel J. D. Landry, is out for the House of Commons in opposition to A. J. Smith, late leader of the New Brunswick Government, and now the anti-Confederate Candidate for the County of Westmoreland.

Some terrible floods have taken place in Australia, which have resulted in causing great distress in addition to loss of life.

The King of Greece is at present in Paris seeking, it is said, a guarantee for the stability of his throne.

Bennett has sold his yacht, Henrietta, for $50,000—a good "sell."

The cholern is making fearful havoc in Rome, both the Quirinal and the Vatican having been invaded, and several deaths in each have occurred. Cardinal Altieri and Princess Coloma, the ex-Queen dowager of Naples are among the victims.

E. J. Boyd, Esq., C. E., has resigned the situation of Superintendent of the E. & N. A. Railway, and Lewis Carvell, Esq., so long and so favorably known as Superintendent of the same, has been re-appointed to that office.

One hundred miners were recently buried alive in Saxony, while working in a coal mine. All attempts to recover their bodies have proved futile.

Dr. Cumming has published in London another prophetic book called "The Last Woe," in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868. The time is short and the work Herculean.

"Lord Dundreary," finished in Paris on the 3rd, "after a most successful season." The Emperor and Empress were present at Friday night's performance; and for the first time on record Napoleon III. was seen indulging in a hearty laugh.

A considerable number of robberies have been perpetrated in St. John lately. Some of the papers say that the police are not as vigilant as they should be. The force was increased recently, but it seems that burglaries and robberies have increased in proportion.

A despatch from Galveston, Texas, reports the yellow fever raging terribly in that place. Twenty deaths occured on the 12th; thirty-one on the 13th, and twenty-nine on the 14th instant. There were over one thousand cases in the city.

LOCAL NEWS.

The *Patriot* and *Examiner* are ripping into each other about nothing.

The *Islander* is in favor of obtaining a loan to build railways in this Island.

Miss Sullivan, the owner of some 80,000 acres of land on this Island, arrived in Charlottetown from England, on Friday last. It is said that she is about to offer to sell her lands, either to the tenants or to the Government.

The Steamer *Commerce*, (which arrived here on Monday morning,) when off Sand Point, Gut of Canseau, came in collision with an American fishing schooner from some port of the State of Maine, and laden with fish and oil. The schooner sank almost immediately, and the crew saved themselves with much difficulty. We do not know to whom the blame is to be attached in this matter, nor have we thus far ascertained the name of the schooner.

Col. Smith's orderly, a soldier of the 4th Regiment, who remained in Charlottetown with his master, after his company left for Halifax this spring, "skedaddled," on Saturday morning last, while the Col. was engaged in Militia drill at Souris.

Blackwood's Magazine for August has been is sued, and contains the following articles:—Browlow's, Part VIII.; The Social Era of George III.; Life and Letters of Governor Winthorp; The Eastern trip of two Ochlophobists; Intemperance and Intolerance; Tevosk; Maximilian; The Chiffonier; The Bill as it is.

New Oats have been selling in Charlottetown for 2s. 6d. per bushel.

To Correspondents—"Sentinel" will appear next week.

☞ Some editorial matter and correspondence prepared for to-day's paper, and in type, is crowded out.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

Patron—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Umpires—Lieut. Col. T. H. Haviland, Major A. Mitchell.
Range Officers—Major H. Beer, Major R. Mabon.

1st prize, Capt. J. Tanton, St. Eleanor's Rifles, 30 points £10 and Medal,
2d prize, Sergt. J. Woodside, do., 27 points, £8 and Medal.
3d prize, Ensign D. Harper, Thistle Rifles, 27 points £7.
4th prize, Lieut. G. Tanton, Military School, 26 points, £6
5th prize, Private E. Catford, Prince Edward Rifles, 25 points, £5.
6th prize, Private J. Hardy, Little York Riflee, 25 points, £4.
7th prize, Ensign J. Newson, Prince of Wales Rifles, 25 points, £3.
8th prize, Gunner L. Younker, 1st Artillery, 24 points 2*l*.
9th prize, Corporal C. Callaghan, Irish Rifles, 24 points, 1*l*. 10s.
10th prize, Capt. G. Dogherty, 1st Queen's County Militia, 24 points, 1*l*.
11th prize, Gunner W. Wyatt, 1st Artillery, 24 points, 15s.
12th prize, Private W. C. White, Prince of Wales Rifles, 23 points, 12s. 6d.
13th prize, Lt. D. Tobin, Irish Rifles, 23 points, 10s.
14th prize, Private C. Newbery, Royalty Rifles, 23 points, 7s. 6d.
15th prize, Private W. Thorne, Royalty Rifles, 23 points, 5s.

Ranges—300 and 500 yards. The priority of ties was decided by extra shots. The first prize was the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, and 5*l*. from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 5*l*. from the Grant of the Colonial Government. Another Medal accompanied the second prize.

There has been a very marked improvement on the firing of last year—the 4th prize making a higher score than the 1st prize of 1866.

A. Douglas Smith, Col. Insp. Militia.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE EXPLODED!

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION SETTLED!

Innumerable efforts have been made by mathematicians to square the circle. It is now admitted by rational men that no such thing is possible. A question of the same sort, nearly, is often propounded which, for the moment, may puzzle a man of slow wit, but which is eventually seen to be incapable of solution, likewise. It is this? What would be the consequence of an irresistible body coming in contact with an immoveable one? Very little consideration is required to enable one to discern that this is a contradiction in terms. The closest approximation to a categorical answer that we ever heard of has been given by an eminent pathologist, Professor Holloway, who has proved beyond all question that his extraordinary Pills and Ointment are irresistible in their effects on diseases which under every other treatment were absolutely immoveable. This is no empty boast. It is true. We court disproof. Ifis medicines, we say, are the greatest remedial agents that scientific genius ever invented. "Pshaw," some contemptible professional starvling, or disappointed charlatan may explain, "what is it all but quackery?" Ignorant or unthinking people may be found to re-echo the charge. But stop, friends. You do not bear in mind that this very cry of "quack-quack-quackery," which is as frequently rnised against the true thing as the false, savors itself of the greatest quackery. Besides, an imposition cannot last for ever. If Holloway's Medicines are an imposture they are the most gigantic one that ever darkened civilization. If they are an imposture, they have effected more good to humanity than thousands of ostentatiously benevolent verities. If they are an imposture no other imposture has ever originated like them, for they are the result of the most profound physiological investigation and pathological skill. If they are an imposture then it is an imposture which the world has been thankful for. The most eminent medical men of the age have testified to their unparalled effects as sanative agents. Princes and Potentates have borne voluntary testimony to their virtues. Nobles of nature's making (as well as nobles of man's making) have alike acknowledged in terms of deserved eulogy their extraordinary powers. There is scarcely a newspaper throughout the world, which has not willingly made itself the medium of communicating to the public the astounding cures which these Medicines have effected. In most countries they have attained to a patronage, the extent of which is perhaps without precedent when the comparatively brief period of their introduction is taken into account. Professor Holloway can produce almost countless numbers of written acknowledgments (from every clime and language) of their efficacy forwarded to him unasked. Where then is the imposture? Let us state a few facts of greater interest.

"It is paramount importance to perserve the blood in a healthy condition, because it is the vital fluid that is *the priniple of life*, and when it is affected the whole orginization is affected likewise. Holloway's Pills clear the blood of all impurities, and introduce a healthy condition of the body. His ointment acts in harmony with the Pills, when applied to external sores. Both invariably lead to this result. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, "a sound mind in a sound body.—*Sunday Courier.*

News by Telegraph.

Marseilles, Aug. 27.

An arrival from the Island of Crete brings the following intelligence:—While a Russian war steamer was taking on board a number of refugees on the Cretan coast, the commander of a Turkish man-of-war which was lying near, forbid any further embarkation. The Russian Commander refused to desist, and both vessels run out their guns, and prepared for a fight, but Omar Pasha, the Commander of the land forces, who was on shore, immediately on hearing of the danger, interfered, and prevented an engagement.

London, Aug. 27.

Active preparations are being made for the speedy departure of the troops from India to release the British prisoners in Abysinia. Sir William Napier has been appointed to command the expedition. The last report states that the prisoners were no longer in the power of King Theodorus, and strong hopes are in consequence entertained that General Napier will succeed in reaching them in time to save their lives.

London, Aug. 27.

Accounts have been received from Spain which confirm the previous reports that the insurrection in the Province of Aragon had been successful. The General who led the Royal troops against the insurgents was killed. He was a nephew to Narvaez, the chief of the Spanish Cabinet.

Paris, Aug. 27.

The Emperor Napoleon in a speech just made at Arros, significantly said:—

"Have faith in the future. Weak Governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign broils. On the other hand, these Governments which rest upon the national will have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as the means of upholding the honor of the national flag."

London, Aug. 28, (even.)

The Government of Denmark has renewed its demand on Prussia in regard to the northern Province of Schleswig.

Professor Faraday, the eminent scientist, died today.