scolds us through nearly a whole column in the religious part of his paper of Saturday last; but like most scolds, he has allowed his ill-temper to get the better of his feeble judgment, and of course he has not said anything we particularly desire to notice. He is greatly enraged by the reflection that he cannot make one of his stupidly bigotted attacks on the Catholics in connection with the Bill, without involving the "God fearing" Government. It was *they* who passed the Bill which, the Duke of Newcastle says, would have the effect of placing all churches in the Island, Protestant as well as Catholic, under the control of the Catholic Bishop. Whether they did so or not for the purpose of currying favour with the Bishop, we are not prepared to say; but the suspicion may be fairly entertained that they really had some design of the kind, from the fact, that Government officials, from the Lieut. Governor down, were seen going in and out of the Episcopal Residence during the time the Bishop's Bill was under the consideration of the House of Assembly!

Mr. David Laird makes an exceedingly clumsy attempt to excuse Mr. John Longworth, who framed and brought forward the Bill, saying, that "in a press of business engagements" he "too faithfully copied the Bill, craftily put into his hands by some of the Bishop's agents"! It is not very complimentary to Mr. Longworth's penetration to have it said that any number of "engagements" would render him blind to the palpable meaning of an Act every word of which was written by his own pen, and which he had read, no doubt, once or twice before he committed a sentence of it to paper. But had Mr. Haviland—another 'cute lawyer—such pressing "business engagements" that *he*, too, could not perceive the real tendency of the Bill? Where was Col. Gray, with his mind ever open to suspicion, and his eye ever on the watch—could *he* not detect the craft of "the Bishop's agents?" And where was Mr. Palmer, in the Upper House, with his beautiful swan-like neck twisted into something resembling an interrogation point—plainly asking by every gesture and look—What does this mean?—What is the object of this Bill?—with all his ancient pious horror aroused at the remotest allusion to the "Man of Sin" and the "Scarlet Lady?" Was *his* mind clouded by "a press of business engagements," or was he so bewildered by the intense excitement which always attends the debates in the Legislative Council, that *he* could not detect the craft of "the Bishop's agents?" Dauvid may well say that the "affair of incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown has been rather an awkward business from first to last;" but we are sure that nobody now feels the awkwardness of it more sensibly than the friends and supporters of the Government.

Mr. Laird alludes to the part taken by Mr. Kelly in connection with the Bill under consideration. He says, we have "not a word to say in defence of poor Mr. Kelly, who, in copying out a draft Bill from the New Brunswick Act, deliberately and wilfully varied from the Act before him by omitting a saving clause and inserting a most obnoxious one in its place."

Mr. Kelly requires "no defence." The only alteration he made in the Bill was to insert a clause which was found in Mr. Longworth's Bill of the previous year, and which was *not* objected to by the Duke of Newcastle in his general censure of Mr. Longworth's measure. If that clause was an "obnoxious" one, Mr. Longworth and his party who passed it are certainly responsible for it.

STATUTE LABOUR VOTERS.

As it is not improbable that an election may be held this Fall, we trust that statute labour voters have not failed to procure their certificates for work performed on the roads. Those certificates will be useful to only those who have attained the full age of twenty one years, and who may not hold any property in lease or fee. Property will, of course, entitle its possessor to vote without the statute labour certificate. The Act passed last Session, cap. 2, entitled "an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Statute Labour, and the expenditure of public moneys on the highways," points out the duty of Road Overseers with respect to the issuing of certificates. Every Overseer is required to give, on demand being made, a certificate to labourers any time within two months from the day on which the labour was completed; and for each certificate he is authorised to charge three pence, which he may deduct from the commutation money in his hands; or if there be no commutation money, or not sufficient in amount to meet his demand, he may send his account to the Government, and receive his pay out of the public Treasury. By the 28th section of the Act, the Road Correspondent is required to furnish to the Road Commissioners every year, or as often as may be wanted, printed forms of the certificate, so there can be no excuse whatever for withholding that document from the labourers. If any person, therefore, desirous of voting under the statute labour qualification, has not yet secured his certificate, and if two months have not elapsed since the performance of his work, he should apply for it without further delay, as there may be use for it this Fall.

THE City Council lately passed two Laws, one for changing the days for holding markets in Charlottetown, from Wednesday and Saturday to Tuesday and Friday; and the other for the suppression of gaming of all kinds—cards, dice, checquers, drafts, dominoes, billiards, &c., in public *and private houses*. The change under the first law is intended to take effect to-morrow—the other is now supposed to be in operation. Both are the offspring of hypocrisy and fanaticism—both will be scouted as impracticable—the law relating to markets would, if carried out to the very letter, seriously interfere with the comforts and conveniences of all classes in the community; and the Gaming Law will rather have the effect of encouraging gaming than suppressing it, as people will be apt to take a pleasure in setting at defiance so impudent and unwarrantable an interference with private and innocent amusements in one's own house, as the Law referred to authorises. We shall notice both these laws at greater length in our next No.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The American reprint of this very popular Quarterly for the July period has been received, and furnishes the following bill of fare, which we have not had time to examine:—1, the Explorers of Australia; 2, Wellington's Supplementary Despatches; 3. Sir G. C. Lewis's Astronomy of the Ancients; 4, Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt; 5, Troyon's Lacustrine Abodes of Man; 6, Weber's Gleanings from German Archives; 7, Iron—its uses and manufacture; 8, Remains of Mrs. Richard Trench; 9, Dollinger on the Temporal Power.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for August, has been also received by this morning's Mail, and contains the following articles, which we have no doubt will be found to sustain the very high character of the work:—Chronicles of Carlingford; A Skye-Lark; Caxtoniana, part 7; Victor Hugo's Last Romance; The Rights of Woman; Sermons; Across the Channel; Ten Years of Imperialism.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The No. of this excellent periodical for the July quarter has been received from the American publishers, some of the articles in which we have read with great pleasure, especially those entitled "Celebrated Literary Friendships," and "The Dawn of Animal Life." The contents of the whole No. are as follows:—1, the Life and Policy of Pitt; 2, Dr. Davidson's Introduction to the Old Testament; 3, Election Expenses; 4, Sir William Hamilton, his doctrine of Perception and Judgment; 5, English Rule in India; 6, Celebrated Literary Friendships; 7, The Dawn of Animal Life; 8, Contemporary Literature.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE "TEUTONIA" OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, 3 p. m., Aug. 22.

The steamship 'Teutonia,' from Southampton, with dates to the 13th, was intercepted off Cape Race this afternoon.

Agents are now in England desiring contracts on behalf of the Federal Government for a supply of arms, &c. The contracts are proposed with a clause that they are void in case of a war with England.

The 'Times'' city article says, if the weather had been unfavorable the present tendency of the market would have produced a panic.

Markets calm on Tuesday.

Consols 90¼ to 90¼ for money; 90⅝ to 90 5-8 for account.

Sugar and Tea dull; Coffee and Tallow steadier.

Virginia Sixes advanced 1, and New York Central 7 per cent.

ITALY.

A Garibaldi manifestation took place at Lascalla Theatre, Milan. Shouts were raised—Rome or Death.

Garibaldi volunteers number 300. Garibaldi commands.

One slight encounter took place between the Volunteers and the Royal troops.

Garibaldi occupied Rocca and Palunta. He spoke as follows:—

"The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the government, because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or Death. If I succeed, so much the better. If not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself."

Departure of volunteers from Palermo had ceased.

Rattazzi's dismissal considered the only means of the solution of the present difficulty.

An Italian squadron has been ordered to watch the Adriatic coast.

Garibaldi, with 500 volunteers, was marching to reach Messina, at Patru Pezzi and Sancataldo.

Palermo tranquil. Public opinion favors conciliation. It is pointed out to foreign powers the danger of longer French occupation of Rome.

Mazzini had conference with Garibaldi, and returned to Malta.

Garibaldi is at Callumzztta.

Rumors that England had given support to Garibaldi's scheme denied.

FRANCE.

The Constantinople conference decided that the Turks should continue to occupy Belgrade Citadel.

The Confederate envoys in London and Paris demanded the recognition of the Confederacy. England refused; France gave no reply.

The Mexican expeditionary force is very large. The best officers and men of Versailles artillery are under orders. The French had repulsed several attacks in Mexico.

Harvest very favorable. Rentes 60.80.

THE "KANGAROO" OFF CAPE RACE.

The steamship 'Kangaroo' from Liverpool, with dates to the 14th inst., was intercepted off Cape Race at half-past eight on the evening of the 22d.

The 'Tuscarora' suddenly left Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials.

Garibaldi's movements are unchanged—excite much interest.

The Crown Princess of Prussia is confined of a Prince.

Another correspondence between Adams and Russell is published. Adams wrote in May; Russell writes July 28th. The 'Times' characterizes his remarks as dry and caustic.

The 'Times' endorses Roebuck's late speech at Sheffield, and also his advice to the North: but totally dissents from his arguments in favor of mediation, which would do more harm than good.

The 'Daily News' bitterly reproaches Roebuck, and characterizes his course as the lowest depth of moral degradation. It says happily Roebuck's opinions have long ceased to have the smallest value or interest for any body but himself.

The article concludes by complimenting the American Government for its friendly and straightforward dealings with England, and says nothing is wanting but a little friendly consideration towards the North to establish thoroughly cordial and friendly relations between the two countries.

The 'St. Petersburg Journal' relates the desire of the Russian Cabinet to see the conflict ended by prudent and honorable compromise. Russia's desire is not to divide but to bring together and reunite the adversaries, who ought always to remain brothers.

The Spaniards who murdered the crew of the American ship Reindeer were arrested and imprisoned at Malaga.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE STATES.

THE following Telegrams, received on Saturday evening, give the latest news from the seat of war, and shew that some stirring events have taken place. As a general thing, the Federal party, with their usual fortunes, seem to have come off second best:—

(By Express to Charlottetown Reading Room.)

BANGOR, Aug. 29.

Confederates hold Manassas and reported 20,000 strong there. Gen. Kearney, with first New Jersey brigade, reported engaged enemy at Bull Run Bridge, where desperate struggle ensued, Federals being terribly cut up, with loss of nine pieces of cannon.

On taking possession of Manassas, Confederates captured seven loaded trains of provisions ammunition, &c.

Confederates crossed Bull Run and took possession of Fairfax and Curtis stations.

Enemy also appeared within 12 miles of Washington. Leesburg is reported occupied by enemy, and prevailing opinion is that a dash will be made on Maryland. It is supposed the enemy got in the rear of the Federal army through Manassas Gap, which was left unguarded. The enemy, it is also reported, dashed on Acquia Creek. A report, via Fredericksburg, states that Pope was attacking Elwell in the rear.

By Telegraph to Charlottetown Reading Room, from Sackville, N. B.

Aug. 30, 1862.

Yesterday the reports were all in favor of the Confederates. Pope was cut off from telegraphic communication, and fears for him were entertained. Manassas was in possession of the Southerners, and a raid had also destroyed half a million of stores belonging to the Federals.

The Confederates burned the buildings at Centreville camp, took it, and captured two Federal Regiments. Also at Manassas they captured the 11th New York Battery, destroying empty trains, &c.

Morgan, with 1,800 well mounted men, attacked Johnson, with 700 Federals, near Gallatin on the 21st. Most of Johnson's Federals ran away, and the remainder, 100, were captured.

LATER.

Gen. Pope telegraphs Halleck from Manassas Junction Thursday night, finding enemy turning his right towards Manassas. Forces ordered two days previously from Alexandria had not arrived. Broke camp at Warrenton, marching rapidly back in three columns. McDowell's corps drove Longstreet (Confederate) back through Manassas Gap. Hooker's division also encountered the enemy, killing and wounding 300, capturing camp, &c.

Stonewall Jackson evacuated Manassas Junction a few hours before Federals advanced, retreating by Centreville; being met by McDowell and Seigel, a severe fight took place; enemy driven back at all points; 1000 prisoners taken, and further discomfitures expected to retreating army. Fears of raid into Maryland and upon Washington entirely dispelled.

VERY LATEST.

Aug. 30, 8 p. m.

Gen. Pope telegraphs to Gen. Halleck from near Gainsville to-day, of a terrible battle yesterday, on Bull Run field, with combined forces of the enemy. The battle lasted all day.

The enemy was driven from the field and retreated towards Monterey. The attack was made by Gen. Pope. The Federal loss estimated at 8,000 killed and wounded. Confederate loss probably twice as great, and a large number of prisoners. Pope's army too much exhausted to push matters until the arrival of Porter's corps.

The Washington 'Star' says, no doubt the force which suddenly appeared between Pope and Manassas was Jackson's army, Stewart's cavalry corps. They went about 30,000 in number across the head waters of the Rappahanock, around White Plains to Manasses, making 40 miles in two days, leaving behind baggage of every description.

A TORNADO.—About half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening last the city was visited by a violent gust of wind, which lasted for a short time only, but sufficiently long to blow down trees, fences and chimneys, tear off the roofs of small buildings, and pitch things about considerably. The Ferry-Boat "Prince of Wales" was struck midway in the harbour, and careened over so that her starboard bulwarks and the seats on that side of her were completely submerged. Some of the ships at the wharfs got loose, and drifted down some distance before they were secured. Happily, so far as is known, no serious damage was done.—*St. John Globe, Aug.* 25.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON RETALIATION.

Nothing was left, however, but to desert our fellow-citizens, the old man and the infant, the matron and the maid, and leave them exposed to all the atrocities of a plundering and murdering soldiery, licensed and even commanded to plunder and murder, under the published orders of their chief, or else to repress such barbarities by the intimidation and sting of *retaliation*. The discharge of this painful and solemn duty the President has not shunned. The people will sustain, nay, even applaud it, for there was no alternative but ignominy and ruin. The civilized world will justify it as forced upon us, and will fasten the blame upon our atrocious enemies, to whom it entirely belongs. The consequence of this step we are yet to see.

We trust it will bring the madmen at Washington to their senses, and that they will henceforth restrain their malice within the conventional bounds. If, however, the result should be otherwise—if, instead of redress, they should respond by new outrages—it is easy to see that quickly the rules of war will all be laid aside, and extermination become the watchword of the strife. Deplorable as this would be, yet we shrink not from it if forced upon us. We will meet the foul foe on any and on all terms, resolved in no event to submit, but to wage the war till conquered peace shall crown our independence, and sanction our complete and eternal separation.

Let our people and our soldiers prepare themselves for the new order of things, and whatever may follow. The terrors of war may increase upon our foes in still greater degree. Our soldiers, who may soon confront the lines of Pope in battle, are, many of them, the husbands, the sons, the brothers, of the gentle wives, the feeble parents, and the tender sisters, who now groan under Pope's intolerable oppression. Need any one guess how *these* will fight when fighting for the rescue? We imagine it hardly needed authority from the War Department to consider Pope as forfeit if he should be met by one of them! Nay, their sympathizing comrades from other sections and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and assisted gladly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that, for the present, the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war only from those who voluntarily share in Pope's enormities. The private soldier is bound by his enlistment. The commissioned officer may resign if he hates his work; by retaining his straps, he becomes a party to the wickedness, and justly forfeits all claim to clemency.

REPARATION DEMANDED FOR BUTLER'S HANGING MUMFORD.

We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford at New Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them, and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also.

It will be remembered when Lincoln's Government called our privateermen pirates, the epithet was re-echoed throughout the North, and the determination to hang them was declared and applauded. But when we showed them that Corcoran and Wilcox and others would hang at the other end of the rope, there was a sober second thought. And how much better this than if victims and hostages had suffered! We hope for a similar deliverance now; but if not, we shall present to the world an example of moderation under enormous provocation, and of a stern and terrible redress when moderation will not avail. We will show Lincoln that if he failed of his wicked attempt when employing the means of civilized war, he shall be doubly unsuccessful and doubly punished when taking counsel of the fiends of the bottomless pit.

THE YANKEES AS PORTRAYED BY THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

"The order of Pope, commanding the arrest of all citizens who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, is a part of the policy of plunder which the North has now unblushingly inaugurated and proclaimed. They know that not one in a hundred of the Southern people will accept the oath, and their object in exacting it is to force the inhabitants of invaded districts to flight, in order that the field may be left open to plunder. Indeed, the policy of outrage and brutality which they have put in practice everywhere is designed more to forward their schemes of plunder than to forward any other purpose. The Yankee is not by nature a tyrant and oppressor; but he is the most avaricious being in the human shape. For riches, his nation has become a nation of liars and swindlers; for riches he will murder, steal, and commit every crime; and, of course, it has resulted that, for the sake of plundering a great community of wealthy people like those of the South the Yankee race will eagerly apostatize from the tenets of the Declaration of Independence, and out-Herod even the Austrians in the relentless rigor of the despotism they impose upon the victims of their rapacity."

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY ON GEN. BUTLER.

The scoundrel assumes that he is a gentleman; his soldiers are all, every man of them. Gentlemen always pass by "common women" unheeded, except to call a watchman, if annoyed. No other way of treating them was ever heard of among troops. Therefore his orders meant no more than to confer upon his soldiers the privilege of giving the females of New Orleans in charge to a watchman at discretion. Pure Butler, innocent Butler, ignorant Butler! Transparent hypocrite and unblushing liar, as well as beast. That he has lived to edit this precious epistle is certainly a marvel.

SIR ALLAN MCNAB'S FUNERAL.

The Hamilton 'Times' makes the following explanation of the difficulties connected with the funeral of Sir Allan MacNab. In the absence of authenticated statements from Bishop Farrel, Mrs. MacNab or the Rev. Mr. Geddes, this explanation will not be deemed satisfactory. Mr. Geddes, it is said, is preparing a statement which will soon be published. Until then the 'Times'' remarks will be taken for what they are worth:

"In consequence of the late hour of the funeral on Monday and our hour of issue, it was impossible to refer at length to the exciting circumstances attending the ceremony. We had but time to state that he who all his life had professed himself a Protestant, and adhered to the Anglican faith, had just before death recanted and apparently by his own desire, been interred according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. We see by a number of our morning contemporaries that this is treated as an error, and a generous attempt is made to redeem Sir Allan's memory from the reproach which must attach to it if it be true that during life he professed a faith in which he did not believe, and believed in heart what he had not the courage to confess, by charging a near relative, and a Catholic Bishop, with the commission of a gross outrage. They would have the public believe that while in that state of unconsciousness which precedes death, while unable to act or think intelligently, a dark conspiracy was entered into by a lady and priest to make him appear to the world a pervert, and while he died a Protestant, represent him as having joined the Church of Rome. We respect the feelings which dictate this defence, but cannot receive it as truth. Respect the dead, but justice to the living. The blame, it blame there be, must attach to the memory of Sir Allan MacNab himself. Our contemporaries to the contrary notwithstanding, we now deliberately state that Sir Allan MacNab while in the possession of all his mental faculties, consciously, and of his own free will, entered the Roman Catholic Church, and the charge of fraud against Mrs. MacNab and Bishop Farrel is false and unfounded. Upon them no responsibility rests, but that of having faithfully carried out the dying Baronet's freely expressed wishes. What those wishes were, the facts that we now state will explain. We commence with the statement that some months ago while in the possession of perfect health Sir Allan promised the Bishop of the Catholic Church that he would join that Church, and that in its fold he intended to die. On the first or second day of the illness which terminated in his death—before, however, he, or any of his friends anticipated any serious results—he said to one of his intimate friends, "I am about to take an important step." Last Monday or Tuesday he reminded Bishop Farrel, who had called on him as a friend, of the promise he (Sir Allan) had made, and expressed his intention of redeeming it. On Thursday, at his own special request, Bishop Farrel was called in, and received him into the Roman Catholic Church with the usual ceremonies, and administered to him the sacraments which that Church provides for those at the point of death. When he sent for Bishop Farrel while he was being made a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and while receiving the sacraments of that Church, Sir Allan was in the full possession of his mental faculties and clearly conscious of what he was doing. We are justified in looking upon this as the "important step" he had said a few days before he was about to take. Next day, when the Rev. Mr. Geddes called, and during the whole time that Mr. Geddes remained with him on that Friday, Sir Allan was unconscious. After his admission into the Roman Catholic Church, he on no occasion, while in a state of consciousness, expressed himself as dying in the Protestant faith. This explanation clears Mrs. MacNab and Bishop Farrell of the charges made against them, and fully justifies their proceedings with regard to the funeral."

REGULATIONS

For carrying out a system of Compulsory Pre payment on Postage by Stamps, on Letters and Packets passing between the Province and Prince Edward Island:

1st. That on and after the 1st day of September, 1862, all letters and packets passing between the Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island shall be prepaid by Stamps.

2nd. That if after that date any letters or packets shall be posted in any Post Office in Prince Edward Island, and addressed for delivery in Nova Scotia, the postage on which is not prepaid (either wholly or in part,) such letter or packet shall (notwithstanding such non-prepayment) be forwarded to its destination, and be chargeable with the amount of postage due thereon, and also with a fine of five cents in addition thereto.

3rd. That if after that date any letter or packet shall be posted in any Post Office in Nova Scotia, and addressed for delivery in Prince Edward Island, the postage on which is not prepaid (either wholly or in part,) such letter or packet shall (notwithstanding such non-prepayment) be forwarded to its destination, and be chargeable with the amount of postage due theron, and also with a fine of three pence currency in addition thereto.

4th. That all monies received either for fine or postage on letters passing between the before mentioned Colonies of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, shall be retained for the use of the Government of the Colony in which the said sum or sums were collected.

DEATH OF MOSES H. PERLEY, ESQ.—We regret to learn that a telegram was received in this city on Wednesday last, announcing the sudden death of Moses H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner under the Fishery Convention with the United States of America, at Labrador.

DR. HOMER.—This gentleman gave a free lecture on man in relation to the three kingdoms of nature, in Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening the 28th inst., which apparently met the approbation of a very large and appreciative audience.—*Protestant.*

The London correspondent of the *Scottish American Journal* says that at the distribution of prizes in the London Exhibition, Jamaica received fifty medals for samples of spirits shown by as many different exhibitors, while all the exhibitors of P. E. Island received but four or five medals among them.

'WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!'—A New Orleans correspondent says that General Neal Dow, the author of the Maine liquor law, but who is now in command of Fort Jackson, New Orleans, likes mint juleps as well as anybody.

IF WE WERE A BOY AGAIN.—If we were a boy again, and on a farm, what would we do? That is the question we asked ourselves the other day and sought to answer it. We did answer—and answered it promptly and emphatically. We would stay there—qualify ourself to stay on a farm, and no outside influence would prevent it. Every boy should have a motive for living—should determine what he will do, and labour to qualify himself in the best manner possible.

We would like to know that every boy who is intending to remain on a farm is preparing, and being assisted in the preparation to labour intelligently there—is qualifying himself to be something more than a muscular farm labourer; is thinking, in fact, of what he sees, and recurring to the processes around him. Just as soon as the boy begins to think—to study, or the man either, he will begin to be interested in his employment and not before. No matter what his business, this is essential to success.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holloway's Hills.—Dismiss your doubts.—Let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying Pills have had a fair trial. When ordinary prparations have failed, these Pills have been used with the most marked success. A course of this admirable medicine clears the blood from all impurities and improves its quality. The whole system is thus benefitted through the usual channels, without reduction of strength, shock to the nerves, or any other inconvenience; in fact, health is renewed by natural means. For curing diseases of the throat, windpipe, and chest, these Pills have preeminently established a world-wide fame, and in complaints of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, they are equally efficacious.

Mrs. H. Nina Smith, who lectured with such eminent success in Halifax last winter, and who has lectured in all the Provinces, giving entire satisfaction wherever she has been, will give her celebrated lecture on the duties of the Maiden, Wife and Mother on Tuesday evening, in the Temperance Hall.

We understand if a full and appreciative audience greet her, she will give one or two other lectures on different subjects.—*Com.*

Died,

At Lot 16, on the 22nd ultimo, of consumption, Margery MacArthur, in a firm and confident hope of a saving interest in Christ, aged 32 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 23rd ultimo, Sophia, wife of Mr. Wm. T. Paw, Auctioneer, aged 34 years.

On the 11th ult., Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. William Morshead, and third daughter of Mr. John McLean, Brae, Lot 9, in the 36th year of her age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Aug. 20—Jane, Campbell, Sydney; coal. Carrie M., Taylor, Pugwash; deals. Alpine Flower, Prescott, Bay Verte; boards. 21—Mariner, McKay, Halifax; Hides, &c. 23—Curlew, Buckler, Tatamagouche; limestone. Flora, Hingley, do.; timber. 26—Victory, Murran, Tracadie, N.B.; shingles.

CLEARED.

Aug. 19—Monitor, Auderson, Pugwash; bal. Theresa, Fraser, Liverpool; deals, &c. 20—Carrie M., Taylor, do.; deals. Maxwelton, Paul, Richibuctou; bal. Annie, Gillis, Sydney; bal. Alpine Flower, Prescott, Bay Verte; flour. St. Roche, Le Blanc, Shediac; bal. Ino, Gallant, do.; do. 21—Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; flour, &c. 22—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Electryon, Wallace, London; deals. 24—Curlew, Buckler, Tatamagouche; bal. Flora, Hingley, do.; do. 25—Sago, Mearns, Liverpool; deals. Jane, McKay, Pictou; bal.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 30, 1862.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 5d
Do by the quarter	3d to 4½d
Mutton, per lb	2d to 5d
Pork, per lb	none
Do (small)	6d to 7d
Lamb, per lb	2½d to 5d
Butter (fresh)	9d to 10d
Do by the tub	9d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	none
Ham, per lb	6d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2½d to 2¾d
Oatmeal, per lb	2d to 2½
Eggs, per dozen	6d to 8d

Vegetables.

Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	7d to 1s
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 9d to 2s 6d
Carrots, per bushel	none

Grain.

Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	3s to 4s
Oats do	2s 6d to 3s

Poultry.

Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	none
Fowls, each	8d to 1s 3d
Ducks, each	none
Partridges, each	none

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d to 3s
Salmon, per lb	none

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s

Sundries.

Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	40s to 50s
Straw, per cwt	2s to 2s 4d
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	2d to 4d
Calfskins, per lb	3d to 6d
Hides, per	3d to 3½d
Sheepskins, each	3s 6d to 3s 9d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—The members of the above institution will meet on Friday evening next for the discussion of the following question—"Whether does mechanical or mercantile pursuits tend most to the developement of the human mind."

LOUIS H. DAVIES, Sec'y.

September 1st, 1862.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, an English steamer in the North river commenced the bombardment of New York by firing a 9-pounder into the city. The missile fell in Oak street, and buried itself in a brick wall. The attack on the great metropolis is explained as a mistake, the steamer before firing a salute having forgotten to draw a shot in the gun. Nobody was hurt.—*Bos. Jour.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Mount Stewart Bridge, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, by J. R. Bourke, Esq., one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on the body of Angus McIntyre, of Savage Harbor, Lot 37. It appeared that on Saturday last the deceased went to Mount Stewart Bridge, from Charlottetown, in the steamer 'Experiment,' where she arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock, p.m. Some short time after the passengers landed, a splash was heard in the water, when some person said, "A man overboard." The captain of the steamer asked who that was? (it being so dark he could not observe him.) The deceased answered, "It is me; there is no fear, I can swim." The captain ran round to get his boat, when, in the meantime, another man fell in. The captain went instantly to rescue him (the latter), he being nearest, which he succeeded in doing. He then went round to where the deceased was supposed to be, but he could not be found. It appears when the deceased spoke he was on a bank, but when making for the shore, he got into the channel and was drowned. It was not until Sunday evening that the body was discovered, some distance from where it was supposed to have fallen in, the tide and current having swept it up. The general impression is that the deceased was trying to get over the bridge by walking on one of the string pieces, the bridge being at present undergoing repairs, and the night being very dark, caused him to fall over. Verdict—Accidental death.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction!

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has been instructed to sell at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th of September, instant, at the residence of Mr. W. T. Paw, all his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., viz:—

Centre, Dining and Fancy TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, Glass, China and Earthenware, &c. &c.

The Furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale.

For further particulars see Bills.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

September 1, 1862.

"LIGHT BOAT."

THIS FAVOURITE PACKET will leave BOSTON for this Port 10th September. For Freight or Passage apply to N. CUSHING, Boston, or

J. S. CARVELL, Charlottetown.

September 1, 1862. 2i

W. B. HERBERT,

SHIP BROKER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 112 Hollis-street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

☞ Strict attention will be given to all consignments of Prince Edward Island Produce.

September 1, 1862. 12in

MEDICAL NOTICE!

DR. J. HOMER,

Physician and Surgeon,

For Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Chest,

NOW at MRS. MACKAY'S, Dorchester-street, would remind all who intend to consult him during his visit, that now is the best opportunity of doing so, as his stay is limited, and yet will be long enough to enable all those who apply immediately to have full opportunity to enjoy the benefits of the new mode of treatment by which Asthma, Catarrh, Throat, and a certain variety of Lung Diseases, are speedily and permanently cured.

☞ The best of reference given.

No person need hesitate calling on Dr. H. in consequence of being in limited circumstances, for he always favors the honest laborer, the orphan and the widow.

N. B. Charges to suit the times in all cases.

Sept. 1, 1862. tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!

IF Mr. C. B. Smith, who left the box of Books at the subscriber's house more than two years ago, does not claim it in one month from date of this advertisement, the contents will be sold to pay expenses.

WILLIAM W. LORD.

Tryon River, Aug. 28, 1862. 1m [Sept. 1.

UNRESERVED SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the Store of C. C. VAUX, Esqr., the whole of his

Large and Extensive Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Consisting of Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Drills, Prints, Sheetings, Black and Colored Coburgs, Reppe, and Dress Goods, in variety, Gala Plaid, Wincey's, Clonkings, Mantle Cloths, Seal Skins, Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Manties, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Linings, Cotton Warp, Towellings, Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys, Druggets, Baize, Hemp, Carpets, Linens, Hollands, and Grass Cloths.

Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Gents' Fur and other CAPS, in great variety; Gents' Felt and Glazed HATS and CAPS, Ladies' FURS, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Scarfs, Comforters, Braces, Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants, Hosiery, Shirt Collars, Neck Ties, Ready-made Clothing, in Top Coats, Vests and Pants.

Gents' White and Figured Shirts, Furniture Muslins, Millinery, Flowers, Ladies' Felt Hats and Feathers, Umbrellas, Hoop Skirts and Cane in setts, with a general Stock of small wares and haberdashery.

Tea, Rice, Currants, Raisins, Baking Soda, Indigo, Alum, Dye Stuffs, etc. etc.

The above GOODS are in excellent condition, being of recent importations from Europe, and offer a rare opportunity for parties to lay in a Fall and Winter Supply.

TERMS—£10 to £30, three months; £30 to £60, four months; over £60, six months. Approved joint notes in all cases.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

August 11, 1862.

DISSOLUTION SALE!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 25th of SEPTEMBER, and following days, until the whole is disposed of, all the STOCK IN TRADE in the Premises occupied by Messrs. SWABEY & ROBERTS. The Stock comprises—

10 Hhds. DeKuyper's GIN
2 Hhds. SHERRY WINE
3 Quarter Casks do. do.
3 Quarter Casks PORT
1 Quarter Cask LONDON GIN
2 Hhds BRANDY
2 do Demerara RUM
1 Quarter Cask SCOTCH WHISKEY
1 do do IRISH WHISKEY
2 Qr. Casks MADEIRA WINE
1 Pipe MARSALA
10 Cases Hennessy's Brandy
8 do OLD TOM, Gin
5 doz. CLARET.

About 500 galls. of Whiskey, 9 Punchs. MOLASSES, Lemon Syrup. Also—Bottled Ale, TEAS, Tobacco, Candles, Cobza Oil, Pickles and Sauces, with a variety of other Goods.

Together with all the SHOP FURNITURE, Scales, Weights, &c. &c. &c. 2 setts Fairbank's Patent SCALES, 1 Chubb's Fire Proof Iron SAFE.

At the same time, the unexpired Lease of the Premises, 7½ years, at the yearly rent of £46.

TERMS—All sums under £10, cash; over £10, 3 months' credit, on approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, August 25th, 1862. isl rw m

Desirable Residence to Let,

THE Premises at present occupied by the subscriber, on Prince-street, will be to Let in October next, or earlier if required.

C. C. VAUX.

June 16, 1862. isl prot

To Let or Sell at Once.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT and HOUSE, at St. Peter's Bay, adjoining Mr. Sutherland's, on the Fortune Road.

Reference in town—Hon. D. Brenan. On the spot—Dr. McKeon, the proprietor. Deed seen at Registry Office. [July 14, 1861.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE

BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to puolish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. Per ann.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
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For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews