In the following sketch of Charlottetown—which might answer any other town in the Colonies, of the same size, nearly if not quite as well, either now or at any time within the last hundred years—the writer makes a deplorable attempt to be facetious, but only exhibits his ignorance, impertinence, folly, and ever active propensity to lying. Of course we cannot stop to break this fly upon the wheel for buzzing his nonsense in our ears :—

"Charlottetown is rather a beautiful town. Its population is nearly 6,000. Keep away from it, if possible, in the hot weather. It is a terrible place for dust and heat and Irish children. It suggested to me the idea of a corner of a city cut off and spread out to dry and bleach. Its wide red streets are intolerable in dry windy weather. If you are out driving, your beautiful black horse becomes red; your carriage becomes red; your coat, whatever may have been its pristine colour, becomes red; your hat becomes red; your gloves, vest, necktie and shirt-collar, become staring red; and, horrible to relate, the very young lady sitting by your side becomes all over of a dull red! It will take a good deal of soap and good soft water to bring you and your wife to your natural complexion again.

"It is melancholy to see the number of large shops that are closed in Charlottetown. You would not require to go far to count a dozen; and the shops that are open do but a small trade. Gold and silver are hardly to be seen. The Treasury cannot cash its own notes. The Bank will soon be drained dry. I don't see why the notes of the P. E. Island Bank should not be allowed to pass current in Nova Scotia. It would greatly help that Bank could this be done.

"The Charlottetown market days are well worth seeing. Hundreds of all sorts of people, with all sorts of vehicles, crowd the Market Square. Ox carts, horse carts, wagons, flies, wheel-barrows, &c.; cows, oxen, calves, little pigs and big pigs, live pigs and dead pigs, sheep, lambs, butter and butter-milk; shad, cod, salmon, oysters, and other things innumerable. The people are generally good looking, (that is, when they are not entirely encased with red dust), and very kind and obliging."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

We are indebted to the *Presbyterian Witness* of the 10th inst., recently placed in our hands, for the following report of part of the proceedings of the Synod of the Established Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia, held in this City on the 30th June last. Our extracts are worthy of perusal, as they afford undeniable testimony, from the lips of parties interested, to the fact, that the so-called "Protestant Alliance" in Nova Scotia was established not so much to subserve the interests of religion in that Province, as to promote the designs of disappointed politicians; and that the Protestant Combination in this Island had a like object in view. The candour and sincerity of Col. Gray, with regard to the latter movement, constitute at least one redeeming trait in the character he has compromised by lending his influence to fan the flame of religious discord in this Colony, and by means of which, it is well known, he has secured a seat in the new House of Assembly. The insensate attacks upon Roman Catholics and their Priesthood, by all grades of bigots and fanatics, from Daddy Martin down to Parson Lochhead, have become so stale and common, that it would be a criminal waste of time and newspaper space to reply to, or notice, any of them. The wretched bigotry which deterred the Synod from paying the customary tribute of courtesy to the Lieutenant Governor, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic, is perfectly in keeping with the general proceedings of the body referred to; and whatever His Excellency may think of the intended slight—indeed we doubt if it gives him any reflection at all—we ourselves are rather pleased than displeased that His Excellency has been spared the trouble of replying to their hollow professions of loyalty and esteem:

A communication from the Protestant Alliance, Halifax, was taken up. It was subscribed by the President and Secretaries of the Alliance, and accompanying it were the printed documents of the Alliance. The manuscript letter was read by the Moderator, the other documents were not read, several members of court giving it as their opinion that they were too long.

Mr. Nichol, who was the first to speak, was much afraid that politics and religion were too much mixed up together. He would like that the Church and the world be kept separate; Christ's kingdom was not of this world, and it would be better for ministers to keep clear of Politics.

Mr. McRae said that the Church of Scotland is not the one to yield to popery. We are bound to protest against the Man of Sin—but then there is a certain course open to us as Ministers—there is a line which we must not pass. The Protestant Alliance has passed that line which will render it impossible for this court to co-operate with it or approve of its conduct and principles. We cannot touch the matter. He then referred at length to a meeting lately held at New Glasgow for forming an Alliance. The meeting was very kindly postponed to suit their Presbytery; but after a long conference they found there was no common basis on which they could unite. The Free Church Ministers would form an alliance for missionary purposes; the Secession body wanted it entirely for political purposes. Mr. McRae then read extracts from the famous "Circular" of the Alliance, and averred that it was impossible to distinguish between the politics there meant and purely party politics. He went on to prove that the Alliance was purely party, from the fact that it was originated and formed at the time of a change of Government. It kept quiet till elections were taking place, and then tried to influence them. The *Eastern Chronicle* and the *Morning Chronicle*, those two miserable rags of prints (said he) which advocate the Alliance, were disowned by the Free Church and Secession Ministers with whom we conferred; but what was surprising was that they would not be bound by the sentiments of the *Presbyterian Witness* which professes to be their organ. The Secession, body however, *is* bound to the sentiments of their *Monthly Register*, and the *Register* has endorsed the politics of the Protestant Alliance. The political portion of the Circular had been printed in *italics*, yes—in *italics*, by that periodical. The account given in the *Witness* of the New Glasgow meeting was unfair, and in some respects false. There was but *one Layman of the Free Church present*, and he only for a part of the time. The Committee to draw up a basis was nominated, and *said to be appointed*, but not formally passed by the meeting. Mr. McRea then gave notice that he would move that this Synod be compelled to *disown* the Alliance.

Mr. John McKay, Elder, of New Glasgow, seconded the motion. The Alliance, he asserted, was concocted by leading politicians in Nova Scotia—men who would go and who did go to a Catholic Church to worship. We in Nova Scotia are quite awake. What I am sorry for is that any clergyman of our Church should be connected with the Alliance.

Mr. McKay, of Belfast, would regret anything that would cause additional coolness between ministers of this church and the ministers of other Protestant bodies. But it is clear that we are growing too backward in our missionary spirit—let us have Missions to Papists. I am growing suspicious of our Protestant Combination of this Island. It commenced with a view to promote Missions to Romanists, but I have heard nothing of such missions, and the combination is now entirely *political*. If the Protestant Alliance is what it has been represented, it ought to disown forever what is past, and start anew.

Colonel Gray said that he had been a member and an officer of the Combination, but that when he found that it was to be entirely political he withdrew his name. When he saw in the *Protector* a series of Questions to be proposed to Candidates at the General Election, he withdrew from the Combination. He was for religious operations among the Romanists, and not for opposing them politically. The sooner the past was forgotten the better. He regretted extremely the ill-feeling that had been created among the Romanists by these Combinations and Alliances.

Mr. Lochhead was very far from approving of what had been spoken by previous speakers. In short it was nonsense. We must use such means as are necessary to counteract Popery. Don't be afraid of making Papists hate you. They are taught from the cradle to hate everything Protestant. The Combination in P. E. Island was formed to protect the Bible from public insult. It was to counteract the wily schemes of a Jesuit Bishop—it was to resist a most dangerous and cruel foe, who was determined to snatch the bread of life out of our children's hands. He hoped this Court, as it prized the privileges bought by the best blood of our forefathers, would not now play into the hands of Jesuits condemning Protestant Alliances and Combinations. Our principles are before the world. We have combined in self-defence, to secure civil and religious liberty for ourselves and our children, and by the help of God we will succeed. The basis of the Halifax Alliance is essentially the same as that of the Charlottetown Combination. Condemn the one you condemn the other. Both were called into existence to resist the same influence—an influence that was set in motion in the Vatican, and which extends wherever Popery has a foothold, and which seeks to promote in Christian lands all that is dishonourable, and cruel and foul. It would certainly come with bad grace from this Synod to throw cold water on the Protestant Alliance. As Scotchmen, as Presbyterians, as Christians, something better is to be expected from us. I, therefore, move that this Synod cordially sympathise with those who associate themselves together to resist the machinations of Popery, and to protect the dearest interests, civil and religious, of our Protestant country, and that the Synod express its willingness to co-operate with such associations in their good work. I move this resolution, firmly believing that the Alliance is not political in any wrong sense—that it is founded on the Bible—that the means it has used, and pledges itself to use, are honourable and lawful—that to resist it would be suicidal and sinful, and unworthy of us as a Court of Christ's Church.

Mr. John McKay, Elder, of New Glasgow, rose again to say that the case of P. E Island is altogether different from that of Nova Scotia. Before the breaking up of the late administration a Bill was agreed on and brought down by Young and Howe to give the "Catholics" separate Schools. Howe brought down that Bill, and advocated it, and so did all his party—twenty-four Liberal members—and it would have passed into law only that six Catholics voted against it. The Catholics are not half as bad as Howe or Young. All that we have to fear is from Protestants like them. The Catholic members did not vote against the Bible.

Mr. Duncan wished to ask the simple question, Was ever any attack made on the Bible in Nova Scotia—as was the case in this Island?

Mr. John McKay, Elder—No! All the danger is from Protestants.

Mr. Lochhead—Yes, Protestants such as you!—(Cries of order! order!)

Mr. Main dwelt at some length on the enmity that had been created between Protestants and Papists by the Alliance. Every man belonging to the Alliance is *personally hated* by the Catholics, and they will do all they can against him. Neighbours quarrel on account of it. The Alliance is political, notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary, and therefore we must disown it.

By this time Mr. McRae had reduced his motion to writing, and it was read. It was to the effect, that while ever ready to co-operate cordially in all missionary movements for carrying the light of the gospel to the Roman Catholics, yet that this Synod feel that the Protestant Alliance is entirely political, or political to such an extent as precludes the possibility of our co-operating with it. The Synod, however, record their readiness to enter upon any Alliance with their Protestant brethren which is purely religious.

The Resolution having been read, Mr. Martin rose and spoke to the following effect:—The motion is a milk and water motion. It will do no harm, and I am sure it will do no good. I have long studied the Catholic controversy. I have looked upon it in the light of history. I am a descendant of the Scottish covenanters, and as such I will never have anything to do in advancing popery, politically or religiously. I understand, what perhaps my younger brethren do not, the crafty, cruel, designing nature of Popery, and therefore I have ever been convinced that it requires the united energy of Protestantism to cope with it. When I conducted the *Guardian* the Hon. W. Young called on me and besought me most earnestly to desist from the Popish controversy. I told him that I could not—that I never would—that the blood of my martyred forefathers would rise up against me were I to do so—that he need never speak to me again on the subject. And he never did. The Liberals laughed at me then, but they were not long in finding out that I was right and that they were wrong. They found the Catholics so arrogant and exacting that they had to throw them off and fight against them. It is utterly false and mistaken to say that the Bible was not in danger in Nova Scotia. Did you ever hear of the Bishops' Pastoral! Do you not know that the dignitaries of the Papal Church thundered their blasphemous anathemas against the Bible, which by our constitution is to be read in every Church in the Empire? Were we not insulted in the grossest manner that a people could be insulted? Men are blinder than bats if with these facts before them they say that there was no attack made on the Bible. I maintain that Mr. Johnston was guilty of a neglect of duty in not prosecuting Archbishop Walsh for Blasphemy. The Roman Catholics in Nova Scotia are sly—are cunning. I know them. They are few in number compared with the rest of the population, and it is their policy to make Protestants fight against each other till they are mutually weakened and ruined. I belong to the Protestant Alliance. I belong to no political party. I am heartily sick of politicians. They say that Mr. Johnston is a Conservative. Mr. Johnston is *not* a Conservative. A man who has advocated an Elective Legislative Council and universal suffrage is not a true Conservative. A man who like Mr. Johnston leagues himself to Popery is not a Conservative. I am, and have always been, a true Conservative, for I have resisted popery and will resist it. Popery is destructive and not Conservative, and those who join with Romanists are not Conservatives but Destructives.

The Protestant Alliance of Halifax to which I belong has precisely the same basis with the English Alliance, at whose head stands the distinguished Christian and philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury. Its object is to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. It was originated to resist the machinations of the Priests—machinations which were set at work in the Vatican at Rome a few years ago, and which was specially directed against Protestant Schools and Bibles. It was when Archbishop Walsh returned from his last visit to Rome that these labours were set on foot. I understand them!

A member of Mr. Johnston's Government had said in his place on the floors of the House that the Liberals and Mr. Young had not given the Catholics fair play, that they were a proscribed sect, and that Mr. Johnston's government was determined to pursue a better course, to give the Catholics a fair share of the offices and emoluments of the country. This being so, I must think that the Protestant Alliance was not formed a day too soon. I have no sympathy with that quiet, dastardly spirit that is afraid to join in a movement, because that movement may be misunderstood, or because its promoters may become the objects of hatred and persecution. I care not who will be offended or who will hate me, I will fight for the right till the day of my death.

Some time ago a gentleman, a friend of mine, asked me, Are you going to withdraw from the Alliance? I answered him, No! if I had twenty names I would give them all to the Alliance! I do not think it worth while to move an amendment to Mr. McRae's resolution.

Mr. McKay, of Belfast, would like to ask Mr. Martin one question, Was the Alliance originated by members of the late Government of Nova Scotia?

Mr. Martin—No! Emphatically, No! I was at the beginning of it, I had a good share in originating it, and in keeping it together since. There are also Methodists and Episcopalians very cordially engaged with us. The Free Church are unanimous in our favour, and so is the Secession. Men have most unaccountably confounded the Alliance with a Party in the House of Assembly. But the two are as distinct as possible.

The Moderator spoke at various times (without leaving the chair) He took up the basis of the Alliance, and the Circular, and spoke sneeringly of the style in which they were written; he read some sentences, and said that there was an attempt at a philosophical style by a man who understood nothing of philosophy. He laid particular emphasis on the fact, that a part of the Circular had been printed in *italics* in the *Registrer* (*Instructor*) of the Secession body, these *italics* showed that it was political. He also called attention to the fact that missionary operations were mentioned merely as a *possible contingency*.

Mr. Herdman suggested that "fear" should be put in the Resolution instead of "feel."

Mr. Mair, Mr. McRae, and the Moderator, showed how unreasonable such a charge would be, proving their position by the *italics*. The *italics* were not in court, but the speakers assured Mr. Herdman that they had seen them; and Mr. McRae read again the very sentences that had been printed in *italics*.

The motion was then agreed to by the Synod.

(In the above account of the discussion relating to the Protestant Alliance, I have, to the best of my power, given the *ipsissima verba* of each speaker. I have attempted to give the spirit where I could not give the letter, and the outline, so far as it goes, is faithful—though of course all that was said is not and could not be given. I have no doubt the *Witness* will be glad to be corrected.)

The Synod then agreed to recommend to all their Sabbath Schools to contribute cordially to the Indian Orphanage Scheme of the parent Church. This is a scheme that is the means of doing much good. An Indian Orphan is supported in a suitable educational establishment for about £5 sterling per annum. It was thought that almost any of the Sabbath Schools would afford to raise this sum.

Friday, July 2.

This morning the Synod was engaged for a considerable portion of its first sitting in discussing the case of the Rev. Mr. McLaren, a missionary who was sent out last fall by the Colonial Committee of the Established Church, to labor in P. E. Island. The case was brought up by *reference*, by the Presbytery of P. E. Island. It was discussed *with closed doors;* I have therefore no more to say on the subject.

It was moved by Mr. Nicholl, and seconded by Col. Gray, that an Address of congratulation and respect be presented by this Synod to Sir Dominic Daly, Lieutenant Governor of this Island. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Duncan, and seconded, that no such address be presented. After a lively and interesting discussion the Synod divided, when there appeared, for the amendment *six;* for the motion, *six*. The Moderator then gave his casting vote for the motion. The Address was thus carried; but after deliberation, the Synod very judiciously resolved to let the matter drop, and not to present any Address since that could not be be done except by the casting vote of the Moderator. The wisdom of this decision will be seen when it is remembered that Sir Dominick Daly is a Papist, and that he was "sort of smuggled" into being a Representative of a Protestant Sovereign and the Governor of a Protestant Colony. It would be very odd indeed to see a body of Presbyterian ministers and elders presenting an address to such a man—particularly as it is well known that he is heart and hand in the Antibitlical cause of the present P. E. Island government. I am sure that the readers of the *Witness* will join with me in congratulating the Synod on its last determination.

IRISH SOCIETY PICNIC.

The "Benevolent Irish Society" entertained themselves and over three hundred guests, at a Picnic on Monday last, which did infinite credit to those persons to whom was entrusted its management. About half-past eight o'clock, a. m., the office-bearers of the Society, preceded by their beautiful banner and Mr. Lobban's Amateur Band, left the Society's Room, and proceeded on board Mr. Bourke's steamer *Ino*, which was tastefully decorated with flags, and stationed at the Queen's Wharf to receive the party. In addition to the Band, the services of two Violinists were engaged for the occasion; and as the steamer left the wharf, dancing was commenced in earnest, which lasted, save when interrupted at intervals by the performance of the Band, until the steamer reached McConnell's ferry wharf. A beautiful spot near the wharf was selected as "the field of action," and thither the company proceeded in fine picnic style:

No care was there: but all around reigned happiness supreme.

At 5 o'clock the party returned to the steamer, which conveyed her happy cargo safely back to the city before dark. All the arrangements were judiciously made, and carried out in a very systematic manner. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Bourke and the captain of the boat for their attention and kindness on the occasion. The day will be long remembered by those who had the pleasure of sharing in its amusements.—*Com.*

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From the Halifax Sun, July 19.*)

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain Lang, arrived here on Friday morning, after a passage of 13 days—having been detained off the harbor over two days by the fog. The *Canada* experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage from Liverpool, and nothing was seen of the Telegraph ships.

In consequence of long continued drought on the Continent, Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Flour in moderate demand, at an advanced price. Indian Corn in limited request. Oats and Oatmeal dull at previous prices. American Beef and Pork above average prices, the latter so scarce that Irish has been extensively called in to meet the demand. Lard firm. Cheese dull. Irish Butter advanced 4s. per cwt. West India Sugars and Rice in steady request. Operations in Rum, Molassess and Coffee limited, without much change in price.

The Parliamentary intelligence is not without interest. The Lords, on the 1st inst., passed the Bill admitting Jews to sit in the House of Commons on its second reading, by a majority of 46. On the other hand, the Church-rate Abolition Bill was thrown out by the same body, on the 2nd, by the very large majority of 157. The Marriage Law Amendment Bill has passed its third reading in the Commons. It is supposed Parliament will be prorogued about the end of July, immediately after which, it is said, the Queen will leave for the Rhine, for the purpose of meeting her daughter, the Princess of Prussia, at Cologne. There was a most disastrous fire at the London Docks on the 29th ult., attended with loss of property amounting to £500,000 sterling. The projectors of the line of steamers from Galway to America have advertised the dispatch of a second vessel to follow the *Indian Empire*. She is called the *American Empire* of 3000 tons burthen and 1000 horse power, and is to leave on the 27th July. These steamers will call at Halifax.

It is stated that Count Walewski has sent notice to the German Federal Diet that there is not a word of truth in the rumors assigning warlike designs to the French Government. The well informed *Dresden Journal* asserts, besides, that France has not thought of demanding that the quarrel between Denmark and the Confederation should be submitted to the European Conference. It is stated that the Porte has promised to the French Ambassador not to send any further reinforcements to the frontiers of Montenegro. It is to be hoped that the French likewise will refrain from such demonstration as the despatch of men-of-war to the Adriatic.

A trial has taken place in the Court of Appeal at Naples on the affair of the Cagliari. By that court the seizure of the Cagliari has been declared legal, independent of the criminal prosecution still going on at Salerno. The trial has been brought to this conclusion to show that the Cagliari has been given up simply under the threats of Lord Malmesbury and the superior power of England, thus reserving the right of Naples as against the claims of indemnity made by Sardinia. Naples will probably resist the Sardinian claim by setting up a counter claim for the damage done by the Cagliari at Ponza.

The unhealthy condition of the River Thames was occupying much of public attention in London, and was made the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parliament.

The Revenue returns exhibit a decrease of a million sterling on the quarter, caused by the partial remission of the Property Tax.

On the 2d inst., the House of Lords, after a lengthy discussion, threw out the Bill to abolish Church Rates.

The India Bill still occupies the attention of the House of Commons.

It is rumored that Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, will retire from the bench, and will be succeeded by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the present Attorney General.

It is said that a coinage of double sovereigns is shortly to be issued.

The insurrection in Candia, at the latest advices, had not been suppressed.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The intelligence brought by the Bombay mail is more important than any that has recently arrived from India. The capture of Calpee by Sir Hugh Rose, and the dispersion of the Gwalior Contingent, cannot fail to have a powerful effect on the future fortunes of the war, if war it can now be called. The Gwalior Contingent, originally numbering about fifteen thousand men, and afterwards augmented to twenty-five thousand, had all the organisation of a regular army. It was composed of cavalry and infantry with a powerful artillery, and the men were amongst the best native troops in India. When our small force were with difficulty holding their ground before Delhi, anxious fears were entertained lest the Gwalior men should march upon Agra, and then attack the besieging army in the rear. If they had acted with courage and decision at that critical period Sir Archdale Wilson might have been compelled to abandon his position, and it would be impossible to estimate the consequences of such a disaster. Fortunately they were amused for a time by Scindiah, and when they did move Delhi had fallen. They still showed irresolution, or want of skilful command, for after leaving Gwalior, they lay inactive at Calpee, an excellent strategical position on the banks of the Jumna, within fifty miles of Cawnpore. From that point they could at any time menace the flank and rear of the British line of operations, while our generals, having more pressing work on hand, could not collect a force to attack and dislodge them. When Sir Colin Campbell advanced to the final relief of Lucknow, the Contingent marched to Cawnpore, and inflicted a defeat on General Windham. Every one will remember the rapid returning march of Sir Colin Campbell and his victorious troops. The stout old soldier retrieved the errors of his lieutenant, attacked the Gwalior men, drove them out of Cawnpore and back to Calpee. There they remained unmolested, and attempted nothing while Lucknow was captured. The Commander-in-Chief, with his main forces, was called into Rohilcund, and the reduction of Calpee was left to other hands. Sir Hugh Rose, who had been for many weeks fighting his way across the peninsula, drew near to Calpee in the second week in May. The Gwalior men attacked him twice as he advanced, and were each time repulsed with loss. On the 23rd of May General Rose entered Calpee. The enemy made no effort to defend the place, but fled across the Jumna, leaving behind them large stores of guns and ammunition. A flying column, which was sent out in pursuit, inflicted severe loss on the retreating rebels and captured eight guns. The dreaded Gwalior Contingent no longer exists. It broke into separate bodies, and one detachment is said to have been attacked and routed by a native chief. The men will probably keep together for a time, and we hear of their roving about and plundering the country. But deprived of organisation and of their military stores, they are not formidable. They have ceased to be a source of uneasiness to our general, and their dispersion has cleared the field of the last large regular army arrayed against our power. There is one great point gained towards the ultimate pacification of India.

Sir Colin Campbell, ever active, gained another victory at Shahjehanpore on the 24th May, and it was said that Rohilcund was then entirely in his power. But while our troops were beating the enemy wherever they could come up with them, fresh disturbances were breaking out all over the country. In Oude the garrison of Lucknow was threatened by a strong force from the north, but no fears were entertained for the safety of the garrison. The people are reported to have separated themselves from the Sepoys and the insurgents, while the landowners were giving in their submission in considerable numbers. The southern Mahratta country was disturbed by the insurrection of petty chiefs, who had commenced a guerilla warfare. The Futtyghur district had been plundered by roving bodies of rebels; Gwalior is reported to have been attacked and a portion of the Grand Trunk road had been occupied by the enemy. Our troops were suffering from the heat, and our losses from the climate far exceed those in battle. Still there appeared no speedy prospect of rest, but every reason to look forward to a long and desultory war before British authority can be completely restored in India.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS,

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO LAY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE!

The following Telegrams, announcing this unwelcome though not altogether unexpected piece of intelligence, were received here.

July 20—12.30 P. M.

Atlantic Telegraph Cable enterprise a failure for the present, having parted 1000 miles from the coast of Ireland—not probably much entirely lost.

Steamers *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived back on the 5th July. This news comes by the *North Star*.

Exchange Rooms, July 20th, 4 30 p.m.

Agamemnon and *Valorous* not arrived when North Star left. Cable parted on board *Agamemnon*; 142 miles paid out when connection broke. Great regret in Liverpool. Reported that *Niagara* would coal and sail again.

Times correspondence from India interesting, but nothing special.

Queen Victoria purposes visiting Cherbourg to witness great French naval review.

Consuls 95½ to 95⅝. R. Hyndman & Co.

SECOND DESPATCH.

July 23, 8 p. m.

Steamer *America* arrived at New York at noon.

House of Commons has passed the India Bill.

Lord Malmesbury announced the withdrawal of the British cruizers from Cuban waters.

The blockading of the coast of Africa is continued.

Reports are still current that Spain was preparing to send 10,000 men into Mexico.

Manchester advices unfavorable. Trade dull.

Weather in England excellent for the crops.

Consols 95⅞ for account. Bullion Bank of England has decreased £529,000.

Steamer *America* reports *Agamemnon* not arrived on the 9th inst. *Niagara* was coaling, and fleet probably would sail within a week after the arrival of the *Agamemnon*.

Mr. Field confidently expects to make another attempt this month.

A large Ship of about 900 tons, said to be timber laden, from Shediac, bound to Liverpool, is ashore between Brae Island and the West Point of this Island, where she went on Thursday morning, the 15th instant. We have not learned any further particulars.—*Isl.*

The barque *James Gibb*, Knagg, master, from Uigg, Isle of Skye, Scotland, arrived here on the 21st instant, with 300 emigrants and their luggage.—*Isl.*

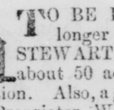
Married,

At St. James's Church, Port Hill, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, Mr. James Pan, of New Bideford, Lot 72, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. John Wallace, of Lot 72.

Died,

Suddenly, on Friday morning, the 23rd June inst, Elith Florence, only daughter of Mr. J. P. Tanton, of this City, aged 6 months and 16 days.

New Advertisements.



TO BE LET, for one, two or three years, or longer term, as may be agreed upon, "GLEN STEWART," directly opposite Charlottetown, with about 50 acres of LAND, 24 of which are under cultivation. Also, a good GARDEN. Application to be made to the Proprietor, W. STEWART, Esq., south side of Charlottetown Ferry, Lot 48. tf July 26, 1858.

Regatta!

THE subscriber wishing to part with the fast-sailing cutter "EMMET," will treat with parties wishing to purchase on reasonable terms. The cutter is fully rigged with a new suit of sails, &c. For further information please apply at this office, or at the Perseverance Hotel, King's Square.

Ch. Town, July 26, 1858. 3i JAMES W. FORD.

Final Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Promissory Note, Book Account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment. THOMAS W. DODD.

Ch. Town, July 26, 1858. 3w

CIVIC ELECTIONS,
By the 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, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give Public Notice, that an Election of

Mayor and Five Councillors,

For the City of Charlottetown, will be held on TUESDAY, THE 3rd AUGUST NEXT, at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1—at the Store of Mr. A. H. Yates, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street.

In Ward No. 3—at the City Hall.

In Ward No. 4—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on King Square.

In Ward No. 5—at the House of Richard Heartz, Esq., fronting on Great George Street.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Ch. Town, July 3, 1858. (all 1s.)

Central Academy.

THE Classes at the Central Academy will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 23th instant. Parents and Guardians are requested to enter Pupils as early as may be convenient, as the different Classes will be at once formed, and Pupils afterwards entering them will do so at great disadvantage as compared with those who may have attended from the commencement.

FEES OF TUITION.	per term.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Eng. Grammar,	£0 12 6
Algebra and Geometry,	1 0 0
Book-keeping, Geography and the Use of the Globes,	1 10 0
Analytical Trigonometry, the higher Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, with their application to Mechanics, Land Surveying, Navigation and Astronomy, including the use of all necessary Instruments,	2 0 0
French Language and Literature,	2 0 0
Natural Philosophy,	2 0 0
Greek and Latin Classics,	2 10 0

JOHN KENNY, Acting Head Master.

July 15, 1858. (Gaz.Ex.& Isl.1m)