EXAMINATION OF PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The examination of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar School in connection therewith, took place during Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th inst. In the absence of the Lieut. Governor, the Patron of the College, the Chief Justice presided. The examination this year was no formal affair, but a thorough and searching trial of proficiency in the work of the session. The examinations were conducted partly by the Professors and partly by other gentlemen invited by the Trustees to assist. A commencement was made on Thursday, in the Classical department, which is so ably conducted by Dr. Inglis. Class after class was examined and cross-examined for five or six hours, and without exception acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the examiners. On Friday Professor Anderson's department was subjected to an equally testing examination, with equal success. The students one and all, displayed accuracy and attainments most creditable to their age and to the institution. The Grammar School, efficiently conducted by Mr. John Arbuckle, jun., was the last department to be examined. The same remarks of commendation are merited for it as for the two others. But while the number of students in the College proper was small, that of the Grammar School scholars was unusually large. At three o'clock all the classes met in Dr. Inglis' room for the distribution of the prizes. The Chief Justice, after having conferred those honors on the most deserving boys, to whom they were adjudged by previous competative examinations, briefly addressed the classes, commending their conduct and ability in their various classes, urging them to go forward, zealously prosecuting their studies, since, as he truly observed, this is an age of progress, and whatever position is now attainable in society can be attained only through competition. Formerly the exception was to meet a learned man; now, the exception is to meet an ignorant one. As an encouragement to persevere, he reminded them of what their predecessors have accomplished already in various other countries He concluded by highly complimenting the Professors and the Teacher of the Grammar School on their success, and in the name of the Trustees, thanking the examiners Dr. Read, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Rouche and Mr. L.G. McNeill, for their assistance. Dr. Read also made a few appropriate remarks of encouragement, after which the classes were dismissed, to meet, as will be duly advertised.

The following is the PRIZE LIST:

Classical, &c. Department.

DR. INGLIS, PROFESSOR.

DUX OF DEPARTMENT.

James M. Inglis, Charlottetown.

LATIN.

Horace—Duncan McLeod, Uigg.
Virgil—Cyrus A Shaw, New Perth.
Cæsar—Charles Bernard, Malpeque.

GREEK.

Homer—Frederick Peters Charlottetown.
Xenophon—E. F. Goff, Woodville.
Bruce's Reader—A McKenzie, West River.
Honor for Bruce's Reader—C. Bernard, Malpeque.

FRENCH

Telemachus—1st, Edward F. Goff, Woodville,
" 2d, Charles B. Heard, Charlottetown.
Charles XII—1st Class, A. McKenzie, West River
" " 2d, R. F. DeBlois, W. H. Stewart, Charlottetown.
Hall's Course—H. Butcher.

HISTORY.

E. H. Haviland, Charlottetown.
Honors for History — Cyrus A. Shaw, E. F. Goff, Joseph Robson.
General Proficiency and good conduct—H. J. Palmer, Charlottetown.

Mathematical Department.

ALEX. ANDERSON, PROF.

GEOMETRY.

1st Class Solid and Spherical Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections—1st Thomas Wickwire, Georgetown. 2d, Duncan McLeod, Uigg, Belfast.
2d Class, Euclid—1st Joseph Robson, Bedeque.

ALGEBRA.

1st Class—1st, Thomas Wickwire, Georgetown.
2d Class—1st, Edward Fade Goff, Woodville.
3d Class—1st Joseph Robson, Bedeque.
4th Class—1st, Robert Weeks Charlottetown.

TRIGONOMETRY

1st, Thomas Wickwire, Georgetown.

ARITHMETIC

1st, Joseph Brecken, Charlottetown.

GEOGRAPHY

1st, Thomas Wickwire, Georgetown.

Grammar School.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, JR., TEACHER.

First Arithmetic — 1st, John Morgan; 2d, Arthur Hall
Second Arithmetic — 1st, Percy Pope; 2d, Vernon Knight
History—1st, Joseph Pope; 2d Thomas Smith.
Geography—1st, Robert Weeks; 2d. John Morgan
Cæsar—1st, Robert Weeks 2d. Charles Stewart.
Delectus—1st, John Morgan; 2d, Horace Haszard.
First Grammar—1st, E. J. Palmer; 2d Robt. Weeks
Second Grammar 1st, Albert Boyle; 2d, William McFarlane, Abbott Longworth
Dictation—1st, Arthur Hall; 2d, Montague Yates, Thomas Smith, Loeman Yeo.
French—1st, Montague Yates; 2d, John Morgan
Junior Arithmetic and Geography — 1st, Daniel Davies; 2d James Gillan
Junior Grammar & Writing—1st, Joseph Brown; 2d. Walter DeBlois.
General Proficiency—Charles Stewart.
Worthy of Honorable Mention—William Stewart, Joseph Brecken, William C. Harris, Loeman Yeo, John Scott, William Moore, William Godkin, J. W. Inge, George Hughes, Robert DeBlois Henry Blatch Abbott Longworth. — William Moore, Writing.—*Patriot.*

CITY COUNCIL.

JULY 10th.—Present His Worship the Mayor; Councillors, Yates, Mitchell, Brecken, Butcher, Morris, Reddin, Brown.

His Worship the Mayor laid before the Board a return of a special Election, held on Thursday last, the 9th day of July instant, for a common Councilman to represent Ward No. 5, in the place of Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq. recently elected Mayor, showing that Henry Boyyer Smith had been returned duly elected by a majority of five votes.

His Worship also laid before the Board a protest from David M. Hooper against the return of Mr. Smith, for certain reasons therein mentioned.

The subject then received the consideration of the Board.

Mr. David M Hooper submitted a written protest and demand of scrutiny, as opposition candidate, against the return of Mr. H. B. Smith, who had been returned as elected Councillor for Ward No. 5, vacated by the election of His Worship Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq. as Mayor of the city.

Said protest contained three several grounds of objection against Mr Smith's return.

1st. That a large number of votes have been received and recorded, which were polled by parties not duly qualified to vote at the election.

2dly. That the Poll was illegally closed by the returning officer before the hour of five o'clock p. m. the time fixed and appointed by law, although votes had been polled within an hour previously to the said hour of 5 o'clock.

3dly. That the Returning officer recorded his own vote contrary to law, before the final closing of the poll, and without there being an equality of votes at such election.

The Council after some discussion decided that the first objection contained in the Protest, could not be entertained as a ground of scrutiny, owing to the fact that the parties to whose votes Mr. Hooper objected had not been sworn.

Witnesses were then produced to substantiate the other grounds of objection. Jas. DesBrisay, Esq., Mr. A. N. Large, and Thomas DesBrisay, Esq. were severally examined. Messrs. James DesBrisay and Large both positively affirmed on oath, that they tendered there votes for Mr. Hooper to the Returning officer before the hour of 5 o'clock, and that he, the said officer, refused to receive or record their votes, stating that the Poll was closed Mr. Thomas DesBrisay stated in evidence, that he left the City Hall at ten minutes to 5 o'clock, for the purpose of recording his vote, that he walked to the polling place without any delay, and that on arriving he found the previous witnesses with other persons standing there. He went up to the polling place to record his vote, and was informed that the Poll was closed. He could not swear positively, as he did not look at his watch, his attention being diverted by conversation with Mr. Smith at the time: but he was under the impression that it was not 5 o'clock when he offered to vote.

Councillor Brown, Returning officer, stated that at 15 minutes before 5 o'clock he regulated his watch by the Town Clock, &c.

George Alley, Esq. who appeared as Attorney for Mr. Hooper, then addressed the Court, entering into the different grounds of objection embodied in the protest. He also summed up and fully revised the evidence adduced in support of the same.

1st. He contended that it was the duty of the Returning officer to question and inform voters as to their necessary qualifications, and that his neglect, in every case, in so doing afforded sufficient grounds to enable the Council to take up and investigate the first objection made by Mr. Hooper as a ground of protest against the whole election, although the fact that the objected votes, when tendered, had not been sworn, might debar the Court from scrutinizing those votes individually.

2nd. That the evidence adduced in Mr Hooper's behalf afforded the most positive proof that the Poll was closed previously to the hour of 5 o'clock, as prescribed by law. He further argued that the Returning officer should be governed in closing the poll, not by the hour as indicated on the hands of the Town Clock, but by the *striking* of the hour—and that from the looseness of the hands of the Clock, it was quite possible that a variation of some minutes might appear between the hour as indicated on the face of the Clock and the correct time—and that such variation had been proved and established as existing at the time in question by the testimony of the witnesses.

3d. That the Returning officer in his official capacity was an arbiter between both parties, and that the law made provision in order to ensure a fair and impartial discharge of duty, that he should not record his own vote except in case of an equality of votes between the candidates at the final close of the election, in which case it was his peculiar privilege to vote for the candidate of his choice, and thus secure his election. Mr Councillor Brown, as Returning officer, in voting for Mr. Smith, long before closing the poll, had violated the law in that respect, and that his conduct in so doing, more especially when taken in connection with the fact of his receiving votes indiscriminately, *without questioning or informing the parties voting of the nature of their qualifications*, was sufficiently ample to vitiate the entire election; affording as it did grounds to believe that he was not governed by that degree of impartiality and even-handed justice toward the different candidates which the law required of him in the discharge of his duty.

After which it was moved by Councillor Yates, and seconded by Councillor Butcher, to the effect that, whereas a protest was entered by David M. Hooper, a Candidate at the late election for a common Councilman, for the fifth Ward of the city, against the return of Henry Boyyer Smith, on the grounds that the Poll had been closed before the Town Clock struck the hour of five in the afternoon, by which several voters were prevented from polling their votes, and, further, that the Returning officer polled his own vote some time before the final closing of the Poll, contrary to the meaning of the 12th section of the Act:

Resolved, therefore, that having fully considered the question, and having duly weighed the evidence given by several witnesses, and, also, having heard Mr. Alley as Attorney for Mr. Hooper, the Council are of opinion that the said election is invalid, and, therefore, declare the same to be void—and that His Worship the Mayor do give the necessary writ and proclamation for a new election in said Ward, No. 5.—Council divided:

For the Resolution, Yates, Mitchell, Brecken, Butcher, Morris—5.—Against it, Reddin—1.

JULY 12th.—His Worship the Mayor presiding.

His Worship acquainted the Board that the object of calling the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of adopting immediate precautionary measures in order to preserve the public peace of the city on the occasion of an Orange demonstration, about to take place on that day, in the city.

The subject was debated at considerable length, at the close of which it was concluded that there appeared no reason to apprehend any very serious disturbance on the occasion; and the Board adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Repoter.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

An accident resulting in the death of two young men, took place at Summerside, on the evening of Friday the 12th inst, at 10 o'clock. A party of young men, among whom were the deceased, took a sailing excursion that evening. When landing in a small skiff, it went down with five of the party; and Mr. Donald Paterson, second son of Rev. R. S. Paterson, Bedeque, and Mr. James Ramsay, clerk in the mercantile establishment of R. T. Holman, Esq., were drowned. The bodies were procured in a short time, but life was extinct. Mr. Paterson was aged 32 years. He was sober, industrious, and religious; and was highly esteemed and respected in Summerside, where he has resided about seven years, engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits. His untimely and melancholy removal is greatly lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Ramsay was aged 21 years, and had but recently come to the Island. He was from Dundee, Scotland, and was the son of respectable parents. Having closed his apprenticeship to the mercantile business, he last autumn, came to Summerside, and has since been in the employ of Mr. Holman. He was sober, attentive to his professional duties, a regular attendant at the Presbyterian place of worship, and highly esteemed by his acquaintances. The sudden close amongst strangers of a life of much promise, excited very general sympathy. The funeral of both took place last Sabbath, and was very largely attended. At 1 o'clock, a party of 140 carriages left Summerside with the remains of Mr. Ramsay and halted at the residence of Rev. Mr. Paterson, Bedeque, where a large assemblage awaited them. There appropriate religious services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Strong, A. Cameron, and R. Laird. Close attention was paid to these; and deep sympathy was manifested for the bereaved family, and the often severely tried pastor, not only by the members of his own congregation, but by the whole community. So large a funeral procession, it is believed, was never seen in this part of the Island. What an impressive lesson has been read to all by this heart-rending occurrence! How continually should the uncertainty of life be kept in view! The young and vigorous are loudly warned not to boast of to-morrow; but immediately "to lay to heart the things which belong to their peace before they are forever hid from their eyes" How pointedly enforced is the direction:—"Be ye also ready; for at such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."—*Com. to Patriot.*

The Supreme Court for King's County met in Georgetown, on Tuesday last, His Lordship the Chief Justice presiding. The Criminal Calendar did not contain a single case, which enabled the Solicitor General, D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., who conducts the Crown business in Mr. Hensley's absence, to return home on Wednesday. The appeals and civil causes occupied the rest of the week. The Court and the members of the Bar are expected in town this evening.—*Pat.*

TRINITY CHURCH, WOBURN, MASS.—At the last monthly meeting of the Wardens and vestry of this Parish, it was unanimously voted to invite the Revd. H. D. Nicholson, M. A, (late of Trinity College, Cambridge, England,) to become its Rector, which was accordingly done, and we are pleased to state that he has kindly accepted the cure. He commenced his labour among us on Sunday last, under very favourable and cheering auspices, and to the entire satisfaction of his Parishioners. Coming among us, as he does, with an entirely unselfish motive, wholly devoted to the Church and its interests, with rare scholarly attainments and social qualities, his worth and influence to the Parish of which he is Rector, and to the town, cannot be estimated.—*Middlesex Journal, Woburn, Mass.*

MATTERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices from Panama of July 2 contain the following in relation to affairs in Colombia:—

"The arrest of the Ex-Dictator Mosquera by Gen. Santas Arosta is confirmed. The latter, on taking charge of the executive, issued a proclamation, in which he announced that he had assumed the office of constitutional president, and Mosquera is a prisoner of state; also, that Congress, which was unconstitutionally dissolved, will again meet to continue its session within forty days from the date of the proclamation, 23rd of May. The Mosqueraists still hold out in the State of Bolivar. The steamer Colombian had at length reached Santa Martha, and established the blockade of that port."

The news from Peru is to the following effect:—"A large number of political prisoners were brought to Lima from the southern ports and immediately set at liberty by President Prado. Congress had decreed that the nation shall bear the funeral expenses of Cen. Gastillo, and that the sum of $16,000 be spent in erecting a monument to his memory. His widow is to continue to receive his pension. The revolutionary movement is entirely quelled, but the country is infested with bands of thieves, and even the streets of Callao and Lima are nightly invaded by these maraders. Large quantities of cannon and war munition had reached Callao from foreign parts."

In Chili it is said "Congress continues its sessions in a very boisterous and disorderly manner. The Chili minister to England has sent in his resignation. Twenty nine ships entered the harbor of Valparaiso on the 6th of June, the majority of them from England."

We see it stated in the American papers that ship building in New York is less active now than at any former time on record. Except a few steamers building, nothing is doing. The same journal says that the same general fact holds true of the iron foundaries, which have lately discharged several hundred men.

Le Monde relates an extraordinary fact tending to prove the influence of the cholera upon the mental faculties A working man, well advanced in years, had a violent attack of cholera in 1865. Up to this moment he had never manifested any literaay ability, but after his recovery, he commenced to write poetry, and has published quite a volume of poems.

MEXICO.

The correspondence of the New York Times gives a connected account of the surrender of the city of Mexico, the official documents relating to the capitulation, the incidents which followed, and an account of the last moments of Maximilian.

Before the surrender there was a *perfect exodus* of people from the city, who were allowed to pass the lines of both armies without hindrance, so that on the day of capitulation, which was on the *seventy-ninth day of the seiege, only* about one half of the population remained in the city. There had been no bread, corn or meat, except horse-meat, in the city for fourteen days. The capitulation took place on the 20th June, and on the 21st the army of Diaz entered the city, and occupied the quarters assigned them in perfect order. Chief of police Baz, who had just been appointed, at once issued orders for the government of the city, and for the disposition of the prisoners. He also prohibited, by proclamation, the introduction of liquors into the city, and authorised the immediate punishment by the military commanders, without trial, of any act of crime, such as murder, violation, theft, or incendiarism. General Tabera surrendered his sword in person to General Diaz and was detained by that officer in arrest. Diaz seemed to have been the supreme commander for the time. He ordered, among other things, that the nuns should leave the convents. He abolished the internal duties on all articles of living, and instituted a price list at which they should be sold. He also levied a tax of 1 per cent. on all real or personal property.

Under date of June 25 the correspondent of the Times thus sums up the condition of things:

"Nothing but executions, imprisonments and extortions have thus far marked the new era which has dawned upon Mexico, by the destruction of the empire, and over which so many promising prophecies were made. Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city; and not an evening has come or a morning broken but what the clang of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares. Wherever we hear these reports, at evening or at *sunrise*, we know that some uncondemned Frenchmen, Germans or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. No trial allowed—no confession granted—but death, death, and blood, blood are demanded by this so-called *Liberal* government. So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain: no foreigners can live here. The persecutions upon all of them, Americans as well as others, have begun in earnest. All the consulates and foreign legations were entered and searched last evening, against the protest of the respective consuls and ministers. 'Leave the country—we don't want you here,' are the greetings given to all foreign residents."

Concerning the execution of Maximilian, the following account is given:

"Col. Sanger, of the Republican army, arrived here from Quaretaro last night. He saw the execution of Maximilian. He says: 'when the Emperor came down to the plaza, which was the one where the city refuse is thrown, he took a seat upon a rude stone bench until after he had seen Gens. Mejia and Miramond shot and their bodies taken away He then beckoned to Prince Salm Salm, who stood near him to approach. He calmly requested this officer to give him a good cigar, in English. He lit the cigar and walked erectly and steadily to the low platform, which consisted of a few planks laid upon the deposits of outhouses, with which this square was covered. After asking the sergeant of the riflemen to do him a favor to aim directly at his heart, he seated himself upon the stool where but a few moments he had seen expire two brave generals whom he loved. Casting away his cigar, he told them he was ready. Scarcely a minute afterwards the clang of eighteen rifles was heard, and Maximilian was a corpse, without a shudder or a spasm. We had fought for years. 'We had suffered in campaigns, but there was not a liberal officer or soldier, there was not a solitary spectator at that scene, who did not weep.' 'I do not know,' said the narrator, 'what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood!! blood!!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and children, whom I had not seen for four years, because I new that the capital of my country was to be made as red with blood as was Queretaro.'"

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a small kingdom, containing not more than three million inhabitants, hidden away in Eastern Africa. The Emperor is a widower, and his name is Theodore. He receives a salary of about three hundred dollars a year, and occupies his leisure moments in making parasols. But he is nevertheless a mighty monarch in his own conceit, being descended, according to the traditions of the empire, and the belief of his subjects, in a direct line from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and actually possessing great energy and daring. Some eight years ago arrangements were made for diplomatic intercourse between his Government and that of Great Britain, and the descendant of Solomon, who, retaining some of his ancestral characteristics, soon wearied of widowhood, offered his hand to Queen Victoria. No answer to his epistle being made, the blood of the barbarian was aroused, and he threw into prison the British Consul, Mr. Cameron, his secretary and servants, and several English missionaries. That was some four years ago, since which time attempts have been made through ambassadors to effect the release of the captives, but without effect Great Britain did not go to war because of the great expense and the probability that such action would result in the immediate execution of the prisoners and the retreat of Theodore to his mountain fastnesses. Presents have been sent the implacable monarch, but the bearers were imprisoned and a renewed demand was made for the hand of the British Queen. Such is the situation at present, when, as the cable informs us, a detachment of British soldiers have been sent on to compel the release of the captives. It is refreshing to know that England is about to move in this matter, which has been a stigma upon her national honor and power too long already. But she will have enough to do to overcome King Theodore, who not a year ago was in the field with 95,000 men and won a battle against a still larger number of insurgents, officered by Englishmen, after a fight which lasted all day.

DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER IN MEXICO.—*New York*, July 14.—Correspondence from the City of Mexico, dated June 27, says the difficulty in regard to the French Minister, M. Dano, has been adjusted, and he leaves at once for Vera Cruz, as do also the French and Austrians who wish to return to Europe. The Brazilian consul offered on the part of the government the same positions in the Brazilian army that each held in the Mexican army to all who desired to emigrate. A number have accepted, and a vessel is to be chartered by the Minister of Brazil to take them to that country. A considerable part have volunteered in the liberal army, and with their fine band will remain in the country. El Pajaro Rogo has published an order of the general government, vitiating the titles of all conveyances, concessions, etc., made by the imperial government. All foreign representatives, except the American consul, are preparing to leave.

A postscript to the same letter, dated 9. p. m., says, the affair in regard to the French Minister was not settled, as stated in the letter. His passports were peremptorily refused, and he was told he could not leave the country under any pretence. The authorities informed him that Mexico had an account to settle with France for the part she took during intervention, and for the lives and property destroyed during that period, and if the same was not promptly adjusted the Mexican government would proceed against the property of French subjects throughout the republic.

A special despatch from New Orleans states that information has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters that a party of 100 fili busters, among them some half dozen deserters from the United States Army, had left New Orleans within a day or two destined for Mexico. It is known that they have not gone direct to the Rio Grande, and it is surmised that they go via Havana. The information is not regarded as unquestionable. If any party has left as reported, it has been under cover of Emigration to Honduras. It is also stated that authentic information has been received that the letter, or proclamation, purporting to have been issued by Escobedo against foreigners is a forgery.

The Boston Orator on the 4th said of the South—"Every where is chaos, social anarchy, while our ears are every moment greeted with the roar of some brigand mob, or a cry of some half murdered man or outraged woman." While the orater was denouncing the South for its murders, mobs, and other outrages, more crimes were committed in Boston and its vicinity than on any other equal space, probably, in the Union. A young woman was murdered in Purchase St.—another in Cambridge St.—a mob occured in Kneeland St. and a man was shot—a young man returning to his home in West Roxbury, with his sisters, was murdered—a mob in Castle St. was fired upon by officers and an attempt was made to rob Trainer's hotel; these were among the incidents of the 4th, to say nothing of lesser outrages, or the design to kill hundreds by placing obstacles upon the Western Railroad tracks. If any equal portion of the South can present a criminal record exceeding this, the Reverend Orator had better volunteer to go there as a missionary of civilization, leaving his flock at home to their own care.—*Boston Post.*

The Surratt trial is proceeding slowly, and the evidence, if we except that of the approver Marie, is so far quite insufficient to establish the prisoner's guilt. One day last week a strange scene, possible only in an American Court, took place after the adjournment. A telegram says:—

"To-day, after the adjournment of the Criminal Court, as Mr. Bradley, senior, was passing out of the Court room, he met Judge Fisher in the hall, and some words passed between them in reference to the ruling of the Judge. The Washington *Evening Express*, in giving an account of the difficulty, remarks: 'Those who witnessed the difficulty say that harsh language was used, and that Mr. Bradley informed the Judge that if he (Fisher) were not sick he would thrash him. Judge Fisher replied that he did not claim immunity from threatened castigation on account of illness. The contestants were about to come to close quarters, when Deputy Marshal Phillips placing himself between them, endeavored to force the Judge into the Marshal's room.—Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., who was sitting at a desk in the Court room, talking to the prisoner Surratt, hearing the noise outside, made a leap over two desks and three chairs and hastened to the rescue. Meanwhile Judge Fisher had been forced into the Marshal's room, but before the door could be closed Mr. Bradley, Jr., made his appearance, and Judge Fisher turned and grappled with him. The parties were then separated again, and Judge Fisher was locked in the Marshal's room. Mr. Bradley, Jr., returned to the Court room, and Judge Carter, who was sitting on the bench, said the difficulty must cease. Mr. Bradley tried to explain the matter to Judge Carter, while the Marshal was attempting to calm Judge Fisher, who was eventually induced to go to his home in Georgetown. The difficulty created much excitement, and quite a crowd gathered about the door of the Court room and the door leading to the passage where it occurred."

GET THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.—We would recommend all those who are desirous of securing the best value for their money to call upon Robert Young. See advertisement. His motto is, all goods marked in *plain figures*, and no *second prise*.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.—The man who does not read the advertisements in his paper can never be said to be well informed. The advertisements indicate not only the business enterprise but the enterprise of the advertiser. When you see a man who advertises liberally, you may be certain of finding a good stock of goods in his store, that he keeps up with the market and sells cheaper than those who do not advertise. If you want good bargains, always patronize those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded through the advertising columns of their paper.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, a few days ago, in the course of a speech in St. Louis "declared himself favorable to the immediate seizure of Canada. He did not propose that war should be declared, but that the Yankees should simply arise in their might and perpetrate an act of piracy upon a large scale. He justifies the act which he proposes, however, by saying that Great Britain has refused to discharge the amount of the *Alabama* claims, and that the American people have therefore a right to help themselves."

Married,

At Tryon, on the 4th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry Stearns, J. Homer, Esq. M. D, of Boston, to Miss Louisa, youngest daughter of Henry Howatt, Esq.

At Newlyn East, Cornwall, June 24, by the father of the bride, W T Newman, Esquire, to Julia Henrietta Camilla, youngest daughter of the Rev. C Lloyd.

At the Wesleyan Church, Charlottetown, on the 18th instant, by the Rev H. Pope, John T. Mellish, Esq, Principal of Cumberland Academy, Amherst, N S, to Martha J., daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Chappell, of this city.

Died,

On the 20th June, ultimo, at Mount Butler, Roscrea, Ireland, at the advanced age of 85, the DOWAGER LADY CARDEN, widow of the late Sir Arthur Carden, Baronet, of Templemore Priory, and aunt of the Hon. James Warburton, Treasurer of this Island.

This morning (Monday 22d July,) of consumption, at his residence, Roselyn Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Mr. *John Robertson*, in the 31th year of his age, giving evidence of his belief in the friend of sinners as his Saviour and Redeemer.—Funeral on Wednesday, the 24th, at 2 o clock, p. m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

At Big Cape, Lot 42, on the 8th instant, Mary McDonald, relict of the late Angus McDonald—very deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. May she rest in peace.

At Big Marsh, Lot 42, after a long illness from consumption, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr Donald McInnis—sincerely regretted by numerous friends and relatives.—"Requiescat in pace."

At Stanhope, on the 5th inst, after four months of severe illness, which he bore with the utmost degree of Christian patience, Mr. William Lawson, aged 79 years.

At Irishtown on 7th instant, after a few months illness, Mary, wife of the late James Power, at the advanced age of 79 years. She was much respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance for her kind dispositions. Deceased was a native of Carrick on Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in 1818. Requiescat in pace.

Launched,

From the Shipyard of Mr. John McDougall, Grand River, Lot 55, a schooner of 70 tons, new measurement, intended for the Fisheries, and called *The Dominion* She was built by Mr. Wm. McIntyre, finished in the American style, and has been pronounced by competent judges to be a very superior piece of workmanship. While the hull has been thoroughly and substantially built—the rigging in the newest and best style of architecture, the cabin and other interior accommodations are elegant and tasteful. The builder, Mr. McIntyre, has thoroughly studied his art in the United States—he has brought from there the best models, and we hope and believe that he will be employed to construct many more such vessels as the one lately launched by him at Grand River.

On the 21 inst, from the shipyard of Mr. William Ellis, Bedford, Lot 12, a barque of 324 tons register, to class 6 years, A 1 at Lloyd's. This vessel is fastened with yellow metal or galvanized zinc, and is a superior vessel in every respect---the first of this class built on the Island—reflecting great credit on the builder.

On the same day, from the shipyard of Mr. Peter Bollum, Enmore River, a brig of about 390 tons, called the *Mary*, to class 5 years, yellow metal fastened. She is a superior vessel of her class. Both vessels were built for Mr. William Richards, of Port Hill.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 20, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	6d to 9d
Do by the quarter	5d to 7d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb	3½d to 7d
Veal, per lb	3d to 5d
Ham	6d to 8d
Lamb	2s 9d to 4s 6d
Butter, (fresh)	9d to 11d
Do by the tub	none
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	8d to 11d
Lard, per lb	8d to 9d
Flour per lb	3¼d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per cwt	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen	7d to 8d
Grain.	
Barley	4s 6d to 5s
Oats, per do	2s 9d
Vegetables.	
New Potatoes per qrt	6d to 9d
Green Peas per quart	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	6s to 9s
Fowls, each	1s to 1s 6d
Chickens, pair	2s 6d to 3s
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	3s to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards, (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Timothy Seed	none
Clover seed per lb	none
Homespun, per yard	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb	4d
Wool	1s to 1s 6d
Sheepskins	9d to 1s
Apples per doz	3d to 5d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ARRIVED.

July 12—Sch. Lelia Ada, Foley, Glace Bay; coal. Str. Alhambra, Nickerson, Halifax; mer. 13—Sch. Margaret, McDonald, Antigonish; stone. Woodbine, Robertson, Halifax; mer. Sea Breese, Hobs, Pictou; coal. Hero, Tucker, do. do. 14—Adonis, Dwyer, Sydney; coal. Spray, Veneau, Richibucto; boards. Margaret Jane, Chapman, do. do. Feme, Gillis, Chemogue, deals. 16—Hope, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Sophia, Delorey, Pugwash; stone. 17—Wave, McDonald, Pictou; coal. Alexander, Anderson, Chemogue; deal. Mary, McDonald, Pictou; coal. Mars, Cormea, Shediac; boards. Cherub, Braddock, Pictou; coal. J. E. Carr, McDonald, Cape Breton; herring. 18—Sarah Ann, Allan, Chemogue; deal.

CLEARED.

July 13—Sarah Ann, Allen, Bay Verte; bal. Brig Polar Star, Philips, Liverpool; timber. Amelia, Purdie, Pugwash; bal. Orlander, Mutch, Halifax, pro. Ariel, Finlayson, Richibucto; bal. 15—Str. Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston; oats, Sea Breeze, Hobs, Pugwash; bal. J. J Marshal, McNaught, Pictou; do. 16—Spray, Veneau, Richibucto; bricks. Sophia, Delorey, Pugwash; bal. Margaret Jane Chapman, Buctouche; do. Margaret, McDonald, Pictou; do. Aneas McIntyre, Gillis, Buctouche; bal. 17—Mars, Cormea, Shedia, do. Hope, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Annie, Sullivan, Pictou; bal. Freedom, Egan, Buctouche; bal.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Plymouth, June 24—Idalis, Paul.
Gravesend, July 1—A. Patterson.
Liverpool, July 6—Falcon, Arnand.
Liverpool, June 22—Sailed Empress, Gillis. 26th—Undine. 27th—L. C. Owen, for P. E. Island.

The Bark *Western Queen*, laden with timber, deals and oats, sailed from Cascumpec, for Bristol, on the 11th inst, and the Bark *Confederate Star*, also laden with timber, deals and oats, sailed from Richmond Bay for Bristol, on the 15th inst.—by the Hon. James Yeo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARM STOCK, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at the Parochial House, Back Settlement, DeSABLE, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st, at 12 o'clock, the following, the Property of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, viz:—

Household Furniture,

Comprising Sofas, Chests Drawers, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, China and Earthenware, Glassware, Stores, &c. &c.

ALSO:—

2 Horses, 7 Head Horned Cattle, 28 Sheep, 7 Pigs, Ploughs, Carts, Harrows, 1 Carriage and Harness, Cart and Plough Harness, with many other articles.

TERMS, five months' Credit. on approved joint notes, for sums over five pounds.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, July 22, 1867.

Six Months' Sale Continued.

THE Subscribers will continue the Sales at Thomas' Old Stand, Great George Street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The Sale is Positive, and no Reserve, and will comprise, in part—

Grey Cottons,
Striped Cottons,
Brandy, Gin, Tobacco,
Refined Iron, Haberdashery,
TEA, &c. &c.

CARVELL BROS.
July 22, 1867.

Household Furniture.

TO be sold by Auction, on THURSDAY next, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. CAREY, Grafton Street, directly opposite the Prince of Wales College, all that Lady's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, all nearly new and in good order. Feather Beds and Bedding, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Fire Irons, Window Curtains, Carpets, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c, &c.

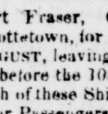
Sale Positive.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
July 22, 1867. pat her

Regular Traders

BETWEEN

CHARLOTTETOWN, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.



THE CLIPPER BARQUE "EMPRESS," A 1 3, 3 Veritas, John Gillis, Commander, will sail from Charlottetown for Glasgow, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., returning will leave Glasgow on or about THURSDAY, the 5th of September.

THE CLIPPER SHIP "L. C. OWEN," Robert Fraser, Commander, will sail from Charlottetown, for Liverpool, on or about the 1st of AUGUST, leaving Liverpool for Charlottetown on or before the 10th SEPTEMBER.

Both of these Ships have first class accommodation for Passengers.

For freight or passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. WILLIAM STEWART & Co., 1 and 2 Trafford Chambers, South John Street; in Glasgow, to James Kelso, Junr., Esquire, Union Street, and in Charlottetown to

L. C. OWEN.
WM. WELSH.
Charlottetown, July 22, 1867. 3in

To Fishermen.

THE Subscribers have in Store—
2000 Mackerel Barrels,
4000 Bushels Salt,
300 Barrels Prime Pogies.
For Sale Low.

CARVELL BROS.
Charlottetown, July 22, 1867. 2m

Pine, Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch Pine—good quality and partly seasoned.
100,000 Square Sawed SHINGLES.
125,000 Cedar SHINGLES.
1 large Ware Room FRAME.

—ALSO—

100 Tons Port Hood COAL, a good article for home use.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
July 22, 1867. her pat isl 3in

Wharf at Squaw Bay.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for building a new BLOCK and SPAN to the Wharf at Squaw Bay, Lot 49, according to Specification to be seen at my office, corner of Hillsborough and Sidney streets.

B. WILLIAMS, Sup. Pub. Works.
Ch'town, July 22, 1867.

To the Electors of Charlottetown.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Upon my arrival at St. John, N. B., en route to this Island from Canada and the United States of America, I received the first intimation that I had been nominated as Mayor for this City. While I duly appreciate the compliment, yet I must think, that my friends assumed a responsibility—to which they had no right—in so placing my name before you during my absence, without my knowledge and consent, and in the face of my oft-repeated declarations in former years, that I would not serve, if elected, as I had neither the time nor the inclination to fulfil the duties of the office.

I feel obliged to those of you. who voted for the present Mayor, because by so doing I have been saved the necessity of paying the fine imposed by Law for non-acceptance of office.

I have the honor to be, Fellow-Citizens,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES YOUNG.
Charlottetown, July 22, 1867.

Money Order Office,

General Post Office,
CHARLOTTETOWN, 18th July, 1867.

UNTIL further notice the hours for issuing and paying Money Orders at this Office will be from 10 a. m. till 1 p. m, and from 2 p. m. till 4 p. m.

T. OWEN, P. M. G.
[july 22] all pap 1m

Tea at Belfast.

A TEA MEETING will be held on the grounds of St. John Church, Belfast, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th JULY, instant, in aid of the funds of the said Church. Tea will be on the tables at 1 o clock, p. m. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, will be had on the ground.

The 'Heather Belle' will leave the Steamboat Wharf, Charlottetown, on the morning of the same day, to accommodate parties wishing to be present at the Tea from the city, and return in the evening.

If the day proves unfavourable, the Tea will be held on the following day.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Sec'y of Com.
Belfast, July 22, 1867.

Consignees, take Notice!

PERSONS residing outside of Charlottetown, having GOODS to come by the Steamship "ALHAMBRA" or "COMMERCE," and desiring them forwarded, must send to the SUBSCRIBERS, or their own AGENTS in the City, the original INVOICE of the Goods, by which to make the proper entries at the Custom House, for duties to procure the Permits to deliver.

CARVELL BROS.,
Agents B. & C. S. S. C.
July 22, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

J. W. FALCONER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their large and varied STOCK of

Spring & Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
In great variety.
Shawls, Mantle Cloths, Parasols,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SMALL WARES.
Dress and Mantle SILK.
A Capital Stock of Cotton Goods,
Grey & Bleached Cottons, Prints,
Striped Shirtings, Tickings, Drillings,
A PRIME LOT OF COTTON WARP,
Red, White and Blue;
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Ties, &c.
ALSO,
Black Broad Cloths, Tweed and Fancy Doeskins,
LADIES' & MISSES' BOOTS.
STAPLE GROCERIES,
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Blacking.

A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Charlottetown, July 22, 1867.

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, 6th AUGUST next, at the several Places following, that is to say:—

In Ward No 1—At the Store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets.
In Ward No. 2 — At the Coach House of Richard Heartz, Esquire, fronting on Sydney Street.
In Ward No. 3 — At the City Hall.
In Ward No. 4 — At the Fire Engine House, fronting on King's Square.
In Ward No. 5—At the House of Mr Dennis Lyons, corner of Great George and Euston Streets.

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

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester street. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond street and north of Dorchester street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond streets. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton streets. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy street, including the Common of the said Town."—[See 18 Vic cap. 34, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown."

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 17th, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell at Auction, at China Point, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m, the Building of A NEW BUTMENT to the Wharf, 175 feet long.

Contractor to give sufficient security for the performance of the work, to be completed by the 1st October, 1867.

B. WILLIAMS, Sup. Pub. Works.
Charlottetown, July 22, 1867.

The Centre of Attraction

is at
ROBERT YOUNG'S,
Queen's Square.

The Best and Cheapest
Hoop Skirts
in the Trade, are at
R. YOUNG'S.

The Best Assortment and Newest Styles of
Summer Dresses
are at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

The Cheapest place to buy
Shawls & Mantles,
is
YOUNG'S.

The cheapest COTTONS are at
R. YOUNG'S.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Paper Collars & Cuffs for the Million at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Beautiful BONNETS and HATS, cheap at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

The Original Weed SEWING MACHINES, the best in the Market, at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Real Paisley Shawls for less than they can be imported, at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Ladies' SERGE BOOTS, from 7s 6d per pair, a first rate article, at
R. YOUNG'S.

FIRST RATE TEA, at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, 15th July, 1867. tf

Bristol Line to New York, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

FARE: Cabin, $5; Deck, $4.

CARS leave the Depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad, Pleasant street, daily, Sundays excepted,

At 5.30 P. M.

For steamer PROVIDENCE, Capt. Benj. M Simmons, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For steamer BRISTOL, Capt. Benj. B. Brayton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passengers going by this line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, can connect with the New Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroad.

This line connects also with the Athens line, going to Saratoga and the West, landing at the same Pier in New York.

Baggage checked through.

Tickets, State Rooms and Berths can be secured at the Agent's office, Old State House, corner Washington and State streets, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Depot.

GEO. SHIVERICK,
Passenger and Freight Agent.
July 15, 1867. 3m

Every Man his own Fire Brigade.

"A little fire is quickly put out, which being suffered, rivers cannot quench"—Vide Mr. Cardwell in the British House of Commons.

L'EXTINCTEUR,

A new Portable, self-acting Fire Engine, for the Extinguishing of fires in their early stages.

This little Engine can be carried on the back to any desired spot; throws a small stream of water, impregnated with eight times its volume of carbonic acid gas, which is the most simple and most effective means yet known to science for destroying fire. They have the advantage of being always ready for use. All that is necessary in applying them is to turn the tap with one hand, and with the other direct the stream upon the flame. The cost of them is but trifling, ranging from $18 to $35. They are also made in copper, up to $60. They are indispensable for houses, stores, warehouses, factories, public offices, halls, &c., &c.

J. R. WOODBURN,
At Mr. Young's Store, Queen Square.
July 15, 1867.

Auction.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

AT Sales' Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st JULY, at 12 o'clock, noon—

A Superior Black Walnut Cabinet ORGAN, 5 Octaves, 6 Stops.

Suitable for a Church or Public Hall.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
July 15, 1867. 2in isl

SHOP TO LET.

TO BE LET from the 1st day of October next, that Eligible Situated FIRE-PROOF SHOP and Premises, adjoining the "City Hardware Store," at present occupied by Mr. Lepage, fronting on Queen and Dorchester Streets.

DANIEL BRENAN.
Ch'town, July 15, 1867. 2m

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to notify all persons indebted to them, and also to the Estate of the late JOHN LEA, that all debts due after the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, and arrangements not made for the payment of the same, will be proceeded against without distinction of persons.

W. W. LORD.
ARTEMAS LORD.
Charlottetown, 1st July, 1867.

West India Produce.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade that the Brigt. *HELEN DAVIES* is now due from BARBADOES, with a full Cargo of the above, consisting of—

10 Hhds. } VERY BRIGHT
30 Tierces } BARBADOES
50 Bbls. } SUGAR.
200 Puncheons } Choice Muscovado
25 small packages } Molasses.

Terms as usual. Apply to J. & T. MORRIS, or to

DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, July 15, 1867. 5i

CHARLOTTETOWN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES

WILL RE-OPEN AUGUST 19th.

Terms, including Board and Tuition in English, French and Music, L12 10s per quarter, payable in advance. Day pupils, L5 per quarter. Vocal Music, German and Drawing, extra.

During the Winter season the Young Ladies will have the privilege of attending weekly Lectures on various scientific subjects, upon which they will afterwards be examined by the Lecturer. A general examination takes place once a year, to which parents and friends of the pupils are invited. A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of a pupil. In connection with the above, there is a Day School for younger Children. Terms, including English, Music and French, L3 10s per quarter, payable in advance For further particulars, apply to the Rev. D Fitzgerald, Rector of Charlottetown, P E Island.

N B. A French Class, twice a week, in which there will be vacancies for three pupils next quarter. Terms L2 per quarter. Instruction in Music L3 per quarter, for two lessons a week.

July 15, 1867. 3m

To Brewers and Distillers.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the following—

1 LARGE COPPER BOILER (to hold about 250 gallons),
1 MALT MILL,
1 MASH TUB and COOLER.

☞ Terms easy.

WILLIAM DODD.
July 15, 1867. 3i

July 10th, 1867.

Cheap Goods! New Goods!

HEARTZ & SON

HAVE just received by *Java*, direct from ENGLAND, a further supply of

DRY GOODS,

which, owing to the decline in Cotton, they will be able to sell this Importation cheaper than the Stock imported this Spring.

GOODS:—Consisting of Grey, White, Striped, and Painted Cottons, Ginghams, Grey and White Sheeting, Striped Bedding, Cotton, Union and Linnen Ticking, Towels and Towelings, Cheese Cloth, &c, &c.

DRESS GOODS:—French Merino, Circassians, Poplins, Coburgs, Lustres, and Fancies.

CLOTHS:—Fine Cloths, Tweeds, Does, Silk, Mixed, Russel Cord, &c.

SUNDRIES:—Bugle and Straw Trimmings and Ornaments, in Black, White & Mixed; Velvet Trimmings, &c.; Buttons and Clasp Dewdrops, Feathers and Flowers, Corsets, Prunella and Kid Boots, Gents' Hats, Collars, Ties, Braces, Handkerchiefs, &c, &c.

P. S.—The above, along with Stock on hand, will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.

HEARTZ & SON.
July 15, 1867.

WIRE DISH COVERS.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above, so useful in fly time, JUST RECEIVED, at *COMMERCE*, and for sale by

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
July 15, 1867. 2i

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Resolutions passed by the Committee of this Society, the Rules and Regulations for the Building and Classification of Wood Ships have been amended, as under, viz:

Section 39 has been amended, as regards the fitting of diagonal iron plates on the frames of ships constructed with long and short armed floors, and in this respect will be altered as follows:—

Ships of great length in proportion to their breadth or depth.

All Ships, the length of which (measured from the fore part of the stem to the aft part of the stern-post on the range of upper-deck) shall exceed five times their extreme breadth, or eight times and under nine times their depth, shall have diagonal iron plates closely inserted outside the frame.* The said plates to extend from the upper side of upper tier of beams to the lower part of chocks at first foothook heads amidships, and to the same perpendicular height forward and aft, measured from the lower part of the keel. When Ships are constructed with long and short armed floors, the said plates are to extend to half way between long floor heads and first foothook heads; the size of the plates not to be less than as follows, viz:—

In Ships of 100 tons and under 200 tons, 3¼ by seven-sixteenths inch.
In Ships of 200 tons and under 400 tons 4 by ½ inch.
In ships of 400 tons and under 700 tons, 4½ by ½ in.
In Ships of 700 tons and under 1000 tons 5 by ½ in
In Ships of 1000 tons and under 1500 tons 5½ by thirteen-sixteenths.
In Ships of 1500 tons and under 2000 tons 6 by ⅞.
In Ships of 2000 tons and above, 6½ by ⅞ in.

and to be fastened with bolts, one at each alternate timber, not less in diameter than the size given for "through butt bolts" in table D The plates to be well protected by proper coating, likewise the timbers to be coated in the scores which are to receive the said plates.

Section 62 has been also altered in accordance with the above.

Section 46 has been amended, as regards treenails, by requiring that in all cases they shall be "efficiently caulked or wedged."

Table A has been amended by reducing the period of classification of White Cedar for third foothooks and top timbers, to the five years' grade, and omitting this material altogether for main pieces of rudder and windlass.

* Parties objecting to fit the iron plates on frames, as prescribed above, are at liberty to submit through the resident Surveyor, for the Committee's consideration and approval, such compensation as will, in their opinion, render the introduction of the iron plates unnecessary.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Sec'y.
No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C., 23d May, 1867.
July 8, 1867. 3w

Through to Tignish in ONE DAY!

THE Subscriber begs to inform the travelling public that he has lately entered into Arrangements to drive direct from St. Eleanor's to Tignish, with a pair of horses and a covered carriage, in the same day, during the summer season. He leaves St. Eleanor's on TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 5 o'clock, and arrives in Tignish on the evenings of the same days. Leaves Tignish on THURSDAY and MONDAY mornings, and will arrive in the evenings at St. Eleanor's—or Summerside if required.

☞ FARE—Ten Shillings to Alberton and twelve to Tignish.

JOHN McFADYEN, Mail Carrier.
St. Eleanor's, July 4, 1867. 4i

£40 | SHORE FARM.
100 ACRES. | £40

Good Fishing Stand. 40 acres cleared.
Apply to JOS. DAYMOND.
July 15, 1867. Kildare Capes.