

News by Telegraph.

London, July 14.—In the House of Lords last night it was announced that the Royal Assent had been given to the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills and to the Home Rule Bill.

London, July 15.—Consolidated 94. General market movements from Madrid state that at a review of the troops in and around that city yesterday, the commanding General made a speech to the soldiers, warning them again against any demonstration of sympathy with the late movement against the Queen's Government.

London, July 16.—Committee of House of Commons, to which was referred the proposition to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, reported favourably upon the subject.

Dublin, 15.—A collision occurred at Monaghan today, between Orangemen and Papists, in which forty of the latter were wounded.

New York, July 15.—Telegraph despatches from Fort Snair, dated July 12, say that a special messenger had been sent from Fort Snair to the American minister, stating that President Salazar would succeed in quelling the rebellion.

New York, 16.—Reports from all points represent the harvest as an intensely bad one. A general average occurred, and a great number of horses have been killed by heat.

Toronto, July 14.—It is understood that the Hon. W. P. Howland will be shortly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. Also, that Sir Francis Lincoln will succeed Lord Monck, as Governor-General of Canada.

Montreal, 16.—There were twelve fatal cases of sun-stroke here yesterday, and four to-day. The thermometer stood at 97 in the shade to-day. There were five deaths yesterday and today from sun-stroke. Telegraphic reports received here from various parts of the Dominion indicate that the heat is very intense, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 105 degrees in the shade. A startling number of deaths from sun-strokes is reported.

London, 16.—Reports of the political situation in Spain are obscure and contradictory. No reliable accounts of the conspiracy and of the Duke de Montpensier and others have been received from any source. Stringent censorship is maintained by the Spanish Government, which prevented the transmission of political news by telegraph.

New York, 16.—It is still very hot. Dr. Harris registrar of vital statistics of the Board of Health, makes the startling statement that 250 deaths are known to have resulted from the excessive heat of the past three days within the metropolitan district.

Gold closed 42.

Paris, 16.—In the case of the United States against Messrs. Armand, the builders of the iron chest for the confederate government, the arguments for the prosecution and defence were concluded yesterday. The court will render its decision within a fortnight. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has been the subject of a speech recently delivered by Marquis de Montautier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatif. The Minister regards this speech as proving the policy of France of moderation. No step will be negotiated on the part of the Government, which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. France will certainly abstain from intervention in the German question, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

Lyons, 16.—The Prince of Wales and Princess Alice had visited the United States Squadron under Admiral Farragut. Admiral Farragut returned Prince Alfred's visit on the Galatee, and subsequently by Royal request visited Queen Victoria at Osborne. Farragut will sail for the East soon.

New York, 17th.—Ten thousand dollars will be awarded in prizes by the Canadian Rifle Association at the September meeting at Victoria. The law of Canada requiring three years' service, goes into effect October first, and the rolls of the organization are now being prepared. The present volunteers are to be required to re-enlist, and if they will be drafted. A Mock of stores on Yonge Street, several dwellings on Victoria Street, and Drummond's Lumbar Yard, in Toronto, were burned yesterday.—Loss \$25,000. There were several fatal sunstrokes during the fire.

Gold closed at 143.

London, July 17, (eve.)—In the House of Commons, Lord Russell made an important statement in answer to a question asking for information. A reply, he said had been sent to the United States Government, in the matter of naturalization, the substance of which was ready to accept the American law of the question, he thought a misunderstanding between the two nations impossible. Lord Stanley also stated, in reply, that he declined to make a treaty at present, as the Royal Commission is still continuing its work on the subject, and for the additional reason that time will not permit the passage of a bill at the present session of Parliament.

London, July 19.—A popular demonstration took place in this city to-day, in favor of the Parliamentary measures for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment. A procession of working men, carrying banners, and wearing green ribbons, proceeded to Hyde Park, where a mass meeting was organized, and addresses from several speakers were delivered. Resolutions, strongly protesting against the rejection, by the House of Lords, of the Irish Church Bill, were adopted. About two thousand persons were present at the meeting. There was order observed throughout.

New York, July 20.—Advice from Ottawa state that W. P. Howland has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; and L. A. Wilmet, Governor of New Brunswick. The grain crops of Canada are suffering from drought. Negotiations are pending for a match between the St. John crew and the Ward Brothers, for a rowing match in Halifax on the 1st of August.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SOURIS TEA.

Dear Sir,—On Wednesday morning last, at half past 5 o'clock, I found myself snugly ensconced on board the *Beaver*, en route for Souris. The steamer was announced to leave the wharf at sharp four, and as I drew near that time, crowds of anxious excursionists—who had over-looked themselves—could be seen struggling along with all possible speed; but through the kindness of the commanding officers, few, if any, were left, as those gentlemen kindly allowed the boat to remain at the wharf for nearly half an hour after the announced time for leaving. At about half past four, the moorings were cast loose, and the lively little *Beaver* was off with her living freight of about 100 anxious excursionists. The morning was dark and hazy, but about 9 o'clock, *de sol* shone out in all his brilliancy, flooding surrounding objects with golden light, and making them to everything. We felt gay and happy after throwing off all cares of business, all but on pleasure. We had quite a copious on board, some of the young ladies and gentlemen were accompanied by their mothers. The refreshments served on board the boat were highly creditable to the steward, Mr. McDonald, who had taken every pains to provide for the comfort of the excursionists, so far as refreshments were concerned. We called at Georgetown, where we took on board some 10 or 15 more excursionists, all in high spirits. At 8 o'clock, P. M., we passed a Lobster Bay, and stopped across Colville Bay to Mr. Knight's wharf. From the deck of the *Beaver* we had a splendid view of the Ten Party grounds—some wharfing in the evening breeze—of the Cross of St. George and the Star Spangled Banner waving proudly side by side—a moving field of human beings, all in their holiday gait, and as Scott would have it—"One glance at their array."

They did not owe it to their social position, or to wealth, or rank. They owed it to their own industry, and to their indomitable desire to excel. And while I say that I must speak with some reservations, they owed a great deal to the guidance and instruction of their masters and preceptors; and perhaps this is not an unprofitable occasion to refer to an event which is now and I am sure the Chief Justice will have heard of with regret. It is no secret that you are about to lose the wise counsel and guidance of him who, for many years has presided over this institution, and has done so much to elevate the standard of education here. I feel that, in his presence, I cannot speak of his merits as they deserve. I have never heard him speak of late in terms of the highest commendation, and when he goes hence from among us, we will carry with him the good wishes and the regrets of the entire community. I shall now the full enjoyment of the holidays upon which you are now about to enter.

Chief Justice Hodgson remarked—I am only sorry that the Lieutenant Governor has not been present during the examination of the different classes in English, Mathematics and Classics, for he would then have enjoyed another of many similar proofs that our educational establishments are on a level with kindred institutions in British North America. As I have had the pleasure of being present, I can testify to him that great progress has been made by the students in their different studies during the past term. Our thanks are due to the highly efficient Professors for their zeal and activity in pursuing their avocations with such good results, and they are likewise due to Mr. Roche for having taken such pains with the examination of the students of day. The facilities you have for perfecting yourselves in your various studies are greater by far than were to be obtained not many years ago; and I am certain if your relatives or friends had been present during your competition for the various prizes which you have so worthily obtained, they would have been delighted with your answering, and have felt satisfied that the education imparted here is of the highest order. At a very recent examination at St. Dunstan's College, I had reason to speak of the increased diligence of its students, and I urged them to further perseverance; for, some fifty years ago, educated men were the exception, now they are the rule. So, unless you diligently pursue your studies here now, in the race of life you will find swifter runners jostle you out of it. Endeavor, therefore, to exert yourselves. His Excellency has impressed upon you the advantages you possess of learning, as you command such good Professors; yet, these are unavailing unless you put your own industry to the test. The prizes of the highest class in life, in which I hope you will all succeed. Your examination has given us much satisfaction, and I trust you will feel that you are not unworthy of the progress you must exert yourselves, so that your progress may reflect honor on yourselves and on the institution.

The proceedings then terminated. We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following list:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. JOHN ARBUCKLE, PRINCIPAL. 1st Arithmetic—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, John Pringle; 2nd Arithmetic—1st, William Loched; 2nd, Edmond Dawson. Mental Arithmetic, 1st, Ernest Dawson; 2nd, John Creamer. Grammar—1st, Joseph Brown; 2nd, William Davies, Edmond Dawson. Latin—1st, Ernest Dawson. Writing—1st, John Moore; 2nd, Edmond Dawson. Spelling—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, Alfred Large. Dictation—1st, Stanley Wright; 2nd, Stanley Wright. Worth of Honorable Mention—Charles Coles, Mark Wright, John Longworth.

Dictation—1st, Wm. Knight; 2nd, Vernon Knight. Geography—1st, P. E. Robin; 2nd, John Pringle. Grammar—1st, Charles Stewart; William Knight; 2nd, Scott B. Ross. By giving these hurriedly written reports a space in your columns, you will oblige Yours, &c., ECURSIONISTS.

Mr. A. H. St. Germain, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

THE HERALD.

Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar School therewith connected, took place on Tuesday morning last, and terminated on the evening of same day. The attendance of the public was not great. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in attendance to present the prizes, which consisted of money. Chief Justice Hodgson and Mr. Roche assisted in the examination of the students of the various kinds of the Grammar School and the students of the College were examined in the class rooms of the College. We publish elsewhere a list of the successful competitors. Mr. Arbuckle, master of the Grammar School, and Mr. Roche opened the proceedings by examining the pupils in reading, arithmetic, grammar, &c., after which Professor Anderson and Mr. Roche examined in the higher branches of geometry, spherical trigonometry, &c. The classical department was presided over by Dr. Inglis, the Principal. The method of teaching is highly satisfactory. Lessons in arithmetic are introduced by simple examples for the various rules, worked out at length and fully explained, not forgetting exercises on decimal notation. In grammar, difficult sentences were analyzed, and application to parsing, punctuation and composition were given with ease and accuracy. The Latin prose composition of the classical students gave the different forms of subject and predicate in English, with the corresponding forms in the Latin, furnishing examples from Cicero and Cæsar, supplying copious lists of verbs, substantives and adjectives—entering into a formation of the various kinds of subject and predicate, treating of direct and indirect narration, the construction of temporal, illative, causal, conditional and final particles, &c. Dr. Inglis, in his teaching of French, makes his students follow the natural mode in which a child learns to speak its own language, by repeating the same words and phrases in a great variety of forms, until they become familiar with them. The students were required in history. Their narratives are terse and clear, while the questions put to them were well framed, and such as to exhaust the subject. The authors of the text books are, or were, men of no party, and had no end to serve but that of truth. Altogether, the management of the institution leaves nothing to be desired, and the test to which the scholars were put, is a proof of the high efficiency of the Professors and the studious habits of their pupils. At the conclusion of the examination, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed the pupils as follows:

LEUTENANT GOVERNOR DUNSTON said, My young friends, I am sorry that passing engagements have prevented me from being present for a longer time of the examination to-day, as I am usually enabled to be once or twice a year. From the little, however, that I have seen and from what I gather, I feel inclined to think that not only has there been no falling off, but that there has been a marked improvement in the progress you have each and all of you made in the studies in which you have been engaged. I congratulate you and congratulate your friends on this result. I congratulate, also, those gentlemen who have labored so faithfully to promote your education. I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to impress upon you the importance of the work you are here engaged in—work in which success is only to be obtained by persevering industry, on more than one occasion, enlarged on this subject, and endeavored to point out to you how much the success of your career hereon, and the way you spend your hours in this institution, I did not then, as I have now, examples taken from among yourselves to point to. Such examples I have now, and as it is fully said that "Example is better than precept." I would illustrate as striking illustrations of the value of the actual good, the brilliant success that has been achieved by at least four young men who, the other day, were your fellow students, young men whose names it is unnecessary for me to tell, for you know them as well as I do. They have gained prizes after prizes, medals, and honor after honor, and several of them have gained an independence, which, I am sure, is their most coveted happy here, they could not have hoped for. Am not these examples worthy of looking up to? May not all of you gain the same success? What did they

owe it to? They did not owe it to their social position, or to wealth, or rank. They owed it to their own industry, and to their indomitable desire to excel. And while I say that I must speak with some reservations, they owed a great deal to the guidance and instruction of their masters and preceptors; and perhaps this is not an unprofitable occasion to refer to an event which is now and I am sure the Chief Justice will have heard of with regret. It is no secret that you are about to lose the wise counsel and guidance of him who, for many years has presided over this institution, and has done so much to elevate the standard of education here. I feel that, in his presence, I cannot speak of his merits as they deserve. I have never heard him speak of late in terms of the highest commendation, and when he goes hence from among us, we will carry with him the good wishes and the regrets of the entire community. I shall now the full enjoyment of the holidays upon which you are now about to enter.

Chief Justice Hodgson remarked—I am only sorry that the Lieutenant Governor has not been present during the examination of the different classes in English, Mathematics and Classics, for he would then have enjoyed another of many similar proofs that our educational establishments are on a level with kindred institutions in British North America. As I have had the pleasure of being present, I can testify to him that great progress has been made by the students in their different studies during the past term. Our thanks are due to the highly efficient Professors for their zeal and activity in pursuing their avocations with such good results, and they are likewise due to Mr. Roche for having taken such pains with the examination of the students of day. The facilities you have for perfecting yourselves in your various studies are greater by far than were to be obtained not many years ago; and I am certain if your relatives or friends had been present during your competition for the various prizes which you have so worthily obtained, they would have been delighted with your answering, and have felt satisfied that the education imparted here is of the highest order. At a very recent examination at St. Dunstan's College, I had reason to speak of the increased diligence of its students, and I urged them to further perseverance; for, some fifty years ago, educated men were the exception, now they are the rule. So, unless you diligently pursue your studies here now, in the race of life you will find swifter runners jostle you out of it. Endeavor, therefore, to exert yourselves. His Excellency has impressed upon you the advantages you possess of learning, as you command such good Professors; yet, these are unavailing unless you put your own industry to the test. The prizes of the highest class in life, in which I hope you will all succeed. Your examination has given us much satisfaction, and I trust you will feel that you are not unworthy of the progress you must exert yourselves, so that your progress may reflect honor on yourselves and on the institution.

The proceedings then terminated. We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following list:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. JOHN ARBUCKLE, PRINCIPAL. 1st Arithmetic—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, John Pringle; 2nd Arithmetic—1st, William Loched; 2nd, Edmond Dawson. Mental Arithmetic, 1st, Ernest Dawson; 2nd, John Creamer. Grammar—1st, Joseph Brown; 2nd, William Davies, Edmond Dawson. Latin—1st, Ernest Dawson. Writing—1st, John Moore; 2nd, Edmond Dawson. Spelling—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, Alfred Large. Dictation—1st, Stanley Wright; 2nd, Stanley Wright. Worth of Honorable Mention—Charles Coles, Mark Wright, John Longworth.

Dictation—1st, Wm. Knight; 2nd, Vernon Knight. Geography—1st, P. E. Robin; 2nd, John Pringle. Grammar—1st, Charles Stewart; William Knight; 2nd, Scott B. Ross. By giving these hurriedly written reports a space in your columns, you will oblige Yours, &c., ECURSIONISTS.

Mr. A. H. St. Germain, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

THE HERALD.

Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar School therewith connected, took place on Tuesday morning last, and terminated on the evening of same day. The attendance of the public was not great. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in attendance to present the prizes, which consisted of money. Chief Justice Hodgson and Mr. Roche assisted in the examination of the students of the various kinds of the Grammar School and the students of the College were examined in the class rooms of the College. We publish elsewhere a list of the successful competitors. Mr. Arbuckle, master of the Grammar School, and Mr. Roche opened the proceedings by examining the pupils in reading, arithmetic, grammar, &c., after which Professor Anderson and Mr. Roche examined in the higher branches of geometry, spherical trigonometry, &c. The classical department was presided over by Dr. Inglis, the Principal. The method of teaching is highly satisfactory. Lessons in arithmetic are introduced by simple examples for the various rules, worked out at length and fully explained, not forgetting exercises on decimal notation. In grammar, difficult sentences were analyzed, and application to parsing, punctuation and composition were given with ease and accuracy. The Latin prose composition of the classical students gave the different forms of subject and predicate in English, with the corresponding forms in the Latin, furnishing examples from Cicero and Cæsar, supplying copious lists of verbs, substantives and adjectives—entering into a formation of the various kinds of subject and predicate, treating of direct and indirect narration, the construction of temporal, illative, causal, conditional and final particles, &c. Dr. Inglis, in his teaching of French, makes his students follow the natural mode in which a child learns to speak its own language, by repeating the same words and phrases in a great variety of forms, until they become familiar with them. The students were required in history. Their narratives are terse and clear, while the questions put to them were well framed, and such as to exhaust the subject. The authors of the text books are, or were, men of no party, and had no end to serve but that of truth. Altogether, the management of the institution leaves nothing to be desired, and the test to which the scholars were put, is a proof of the high efficiency of the Professors and the studious habits of their pupils. At the conclusion of the examination, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed the pupils as follows:

LEUTENANT GOVERNOR DUNSTON said, My young friends, I am sorry that passing engagements have prevented me from being present for a longer time of the examination to-day, as I am usually enabled to be once or twice a year. From the little, however, that I have seen and from what I gather, I feel inclined to think that not only has there been no falling off, but that there has been a marked improvement in the progress you have each and all of you made in the studies in which you have been engaged. I congratulate you and congratulate your friends on this result. I congratulate, also, those gentlemen who have labored so faithfully to promote your education. I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to impress upon you the importance of the work you are here engaged in—work in which success is only to be obtained by persevering industry, on more than one occasion, enlarged on this subject, and endeavored to point out to you how much the success of your career hereon, and the way you spend your hours in this institution, I did not then, as I have now, examples taken from among yourselves to point to. Such examples I have now, and as it is fully said that "Example is better than precept." I would illustrate as striking illustrations of the value of the actual good, the brilliant success that has been achieved by at least four young men who, the other day, were your fellow students, young men whose names it is unnecessary for me to tell, for you know them as well as I do. They have gained prizes after prizes, medals, and honor after honor, and several of them have gained an independence, which, I am sure, is their most coveted happy here, they could not have hoped for. Am not these examples worthy of looking up to? May not all of you gain the same success? What did they

owe it to? They did not owe it to their social position, or to wealth, or rank. They owed it to their own industry, and to their indomitable desire to excel. And while I say that I must speak with some reservations, they owed a great deal to the guidance and instruction of their masters and preceptors; and perhaps this is not an unprofitable occasion to refer to an event which is now and I am sure the Chief Justice will have heard of with regret. It is no secret that you are about to lose the wise counsel and guidance of him who, for many years has presided over this institution, and has done so much to elevate the standard of education here. I feel that, in his presence, I cannot speak of his merits as they deserve. I have never heard him speak of late in terms of the highest commendation, and when he goes hence from among us, we will carry with him the good wishes and the regrets of the entire community. I shall now the full enjoyment of the holidays upon which you are now about to enter.

Chief Justice Hodgson remarked—I am only sorry that the Lieutenant Governor has not been present during the examination of the different classes in English, Mathematics and Classics, for he would then have enjoyed another of many similar proofs that our educational establishments are on a level with kindred institutions in British North America. As I have had the pleasure of being present, I can testify to him that great progress has been made by the students in their different studies during the past term. Our thanks are due to the highly efficient Professors for their zeal and activity in pursuing their avocations with such good results, and they are likewise due to Mr. Roche for having taken such pains with the examination of the students of day. The facilities you have for perfecting yourselves in your various studies are greater by far than were to be obtained not many years ago; and I am certain if your relatives or friends had been present during your competition for the various prizes which you have so worthily obtained, they would have been delighted with your answering, and have felt satisfied that the education imparted here is of the highest order. At a very recent examination at St. Dunstan's College, I had reason to speak of the increased diligence of its students, and I urged them to further perseverance; for, some fifty years ago, educated men were the exception, now they are the rule. So, unless you diligently pursue your studies here now, in the race of life you will find swifter runners jostle you out of it. Endeavor, therefore, to exert yourselves. His Excellency has impressed upon you the advantages you possess of learning, as you command such good Professors; yet, these are unavailing unless you put your own industry to the test. The prizes of the highest class in life, in which I hope you will all succeed. Your examination has given us much satisfaction, and I trust you will feel that you are not unworthy of the progress you must exert yourselves, so that your progress may reflect honor on yourselves and on the institution.

The proceedings then terminated. We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following list:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. JOHN ARBUCKLE, PRINCIPAL. 1st Arithmetic—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, John Pringle; 2nd Arithmetic—1st, William Loched; 2nd, Edmond Dawson. Mental Arithmetic, 1st, Ernest Dawson; 2nd, John Creamer. Grammar—1st, Joseph Brown; 2nd, William Davies, Edmond Dawson. Latin—1st, Ernest Dawson. Writing—1st, John Moore; 2nd, Edmond Dawson. Spelling—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, Alfred Large. Dictation—1st, Stanley Wright; 2nd, Stanley Wright. Worth of Honorable Mention—Charles Coles, Mark Wright, John Longworth.

Dictation—1st, Wm. Knight; 2nd, Vernon Knight. Geography—1st, P. E. Robin; 2nd, John Pringle. Grammar—1st, Charles Stewart; William Knight; 2nd, Scott B. Ross. By giving these hurriedly written reports a space in your columns, you will oblige Yours, &c., ECURSIONISTS.

Mr. A. H. St. Germain, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

THE HERALD.

Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar School therewith connected, took place on Tuesday morning last, and terminated on the evening of same day. The attendance of the public was not great. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in attendance to present the prizes, which consisted of money. Chief Justice Hodgson and Mr. Roche assisted in the examination of the students of the various kinds of the Grammar School and the students of the College were examined in the class rooms of the College. We publish elsewhere a list of the successful competitors. Mr. Arbuckle, master of the Grammar School, and Mr. Roche opened the proceedings by examining the pupils in reading, arithmetic, grammar, &c., after which Professor Anderson and Mr. Roche examined in the higher branches of geometry, spherical trigonometry, &c. The classical department was presided over by Dr. Inglis, the Principal. The method of teaching is highly satisfactory. Lessons in arithmetic are introduced by simple examples for the various rules, worked out at length and fully explained, not forgetting exercises on decimal notation. In grammar, difficult sentences were analyzed, and application to parsing, punctuation and composition were given with ease and accuracy. The Latin prose composition of the classical students gave the different forms of subject and predicate in English, with the corresponding forms in the Latin, furnishing examples from Cicero and Cæsar, supplying copious lists of verbs, substantives and adjectives—entering into a formation of the various kinds of subject and predicate, treating of direct and indirect narration, the construction of temporal, illative, causal, conditional and final particles, &c. Dr. Inglis, in his teaching of French, makes his students follow the natural mode in which a child learns to speak its own language, by repeating the same words and phrases in a great variety of forms, until they become familiar with them. The students were required in history. Their narratives are terse and clear, while the questions put to them were well framed, and such as to exhaust the subject. The authors of the text books are, or were, men of no party, and had no end to serve but that of truth. Altogether, the management of the institution leaves nothing to be desired, and the test to which the scholars were put, is a proof of the high efficiency of the Professors and the studious habits of their pupils. At the conclusion of the examination, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed the pupils as follows:

LEUTENANT GOVERNOR DUNSTON said, My young friends, I am sorry that passing engagements have prevented me from being present for a longer time of the examination to-day, as I am usually enabled to be once or twice a year. From the little, however, that I have seen and from what I gather, I feel inclined to think that not only has there been no falling off, but that there has been a marked improvement in the progress you have each and all of you made in the studies in which you have been engaged. I congratulate you and congratulate your friends on this result. I congratulate, also, those gentlemen who have labored so faithfully to promote your education. I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to impress upon you the importance of the work you are here engaged in—work in which success is only to be obtained by persevering industry, on more than one occasion, enlarged on this subject, and endeavored to point out to you how much the success of your career hereon, and the way you spend your hours in this institution, I did not then, as I have now, examples taken from among yourselves to point to. Such examples I have now, and as it is fully said that "Example is better than precept." I would illustrate as striking illustrations of the value of the actual good, the brilliant success that has been achieved by at least four young men who, the other day, were your fellow students, young men whose names it is unnecessary for me to tell, for you know them as well as I do. They have gained prizes after prizes, medals, and honor after honor, and several of them have gained an independence, which, I am sure, is their most coveted happy here, they could not have hoped for. Am not these examples worthy of looking up to? May not all of you gain the same success? What did they

RECIPROCITY AGAIN.

On the sixth instant, Gen. M. Butler, one of the Representatives for the State of Massachusetts, introduced in having passed and referred to a Committee of both Houses, for investigation during the recess, the following, as to, highly important resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit into the several Ports of the United States, free of duty, the actual productions of Prince Edward Island, including fish, when accompanied by satisfactory vouchers of the place of production, under such regulations as he may deem necessary, whenever the Colonial Government of P. E. Island shall provide by law.

First: Free admission of all productions of the United States to that Island.

Second: To admit to its bays, ports and harbors, for shelter, to obtain supplies, and to visit, free of duty of import, all American Fishing vessels.

Third: To give to the said Island, in the bays adjacent to said Island upon such terms that the license fee shall not exceed five dollars for any one vessel, or such less sum as may be demanded by the Canadian Dominion as a per centage of, or excise on, licenses granted by the Colonial Government of said Island.

A more glance at them, will convince our readers that if reciprocal legislation of the nature embodied in the resolutions can be effected between the United States and this Colony, apart from the Dominion of Canada, an effort should be left-until to accomplish it by the Government and people of Prince Edward Island. We learn that the subject has been under the consideration of the Government; and we are glad to find that the Charlottetown Board of Trade, which we fancied was defunct since the Detroit fiasco, has shaken off its lethargy, and taken up this matter in a vigorous manner. A meeting of the Board was held in the Marine Insurance Office on Monday last, at which a resolution favoring reciprocity with the States, was unanimously adopted, and a Committee of five appointed to correspond with Boards of Trade, and others interested in the matter in the Union, offering such information as may tend to bring about free trade. We regret that our space does not permit us to enter into this subject this week, but we may express the opinion, that if the Government and people of the Colony will have reciprocity with the United States next summer.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The exhilarating and grateful showers which have fallen at intervals during the past month of unusually warm weather, are not without beneficial results of every description of growing crops. Since we have had the copious showers of Wednesday night last, a decided improvement has set in, and the general aspect of the cereals is such as to give strong hopes of an early and plentiful harvest. The turnip crop has been greatly improved by the rain, and farmers are sanguine that it will prove a good average one. Up to the present, potatoes are doing splendidly, and we may only hope that its rabid enemy, the "blight," will, by the merciful hand of Providence, be totally averted, and a plentiful and abundant harvest ensured for the people.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz. In some instances a good deal more.

Accounts from different parts of the island, of the quality of early potatoes were last market day, show the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being