Christ and eternal salvation none can doubt. Steam navigation, railways and banks, generally established by foreign hands and influence, are all means tending to help on the civilisation of Turkey.

The work of the American missionaries in Asiatic Turkey has been most successful, many Churches of Protestants have been planted in various parts of Asia Minor and Syria, but still in the present practical bearings of facts, most important to us is this—viz., if the American Missions in Turkey remain confined to Asia Minor and Constantinople, and there more particularly concentrated upon the American work, Turkey in Europe will be swept away by the two chief forms of idolatrous worship. They will take that part of Turkey, which, as the higher position, commands the rest, and secure those nations which must and will probably take the lead for ages to come, whilst the native Protestants will not only form a small minority, but also occupy that lower ground, which the enemy can sweep with perfect convenience. Turkey in Europe is inhabited by more than sixteen millions of the most industrious people of the empire, and must ultimately decide the destiny of the whole.

But let no one underrate the importance of Asia Minor—the providential establishment of Missions there; the blessing of God upon that great work, our mission on the western borders of Persia.

The growing influence of England throughout these realms, the prevalence of an excellent Evangelical spirit in England and Scotland, reaching forth the hand of Christian co-operation to America; all proclaims loudly the importance of Asia Minor. The Lord has sent us these years ago, before we were aware of the importance of the field, and we cannot retire from our post. But while we press towards the East, we must not leave our rear unprotected by abandoning Turkey in Europe. *We must occupy both, or we shall lose both. And we can do it.* We trust there is piety enough among our friends to furnish the means, and there are pious men and women in America ready to come out and occupy the chief points in the vast field; and we have many native brethren, whose number is growing, to join in this great work.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages of the past, God has blessed the preaching of the Gospel in Asia Minor, and more labourers are added everywhere. Almost without the agency of missionaries the Gospel has found its way into the Eastern mountains. Kurdistan waits for the law of God. Scores of villages are ready to receive the Gospel, many beg for help and protection. A great chief formerly a Moslem is now preaching the Gospel to his own subjects. A half independent heathen tribe on the borders of the Black Sea are desirous to see teachers come among them. But it will not do to publish details. If the Christian people of England and America could see with their own eyes the present state of things in Turkey, they would say, "God wills it! God wills it!"

BELGIUM.

Belgium continues to be the battle-ground of Europe. We have no longer, it is true, the wars that kept Europe in ceaseless turmoil, where the combatants instinctively chose her soil for the theatre: the conflict has changed from physical strife to one of ideas and principles; but still the combatants gather on the old battle-field, and still it is in her towns and colleges that the questions are fought out which must decide the future destinies of the Western world. For many years past, indeed, we have heard but little of this interesting country. We knew that freedom of opinion and liberal institutions had a hard fight to maintain against a dominant priesthood and a population more devoted to the Romish See than is to be found anywhere in Europe, except, perhaps, in Ireland. Hence an occasional dispute between the Church and the State, the displacement of Ministers by their rivals on ecclesiastical grounds, and an explosion of bigotry against every form of education that was not under Church control, were looked upon as matters of course. The rare moderation and good sense of the KING, his loyalty to his coronation oath, and the full comprehension of his position as a constitutional monarch, who reigns but does not govern, have hitherto preserved the country from more serious disputes. The Revolution of 1848, which shook so many European thrones, left Belgium unscathed; and, accordingly, the priestly and absolutist reaction, which everywhere soon followed, was less violent there than in other places. But it was felt. The priests, who were prostrated at the first Revolution of 1831, were then for the first time emboldened with the hope of its being possible to regain all and more than all they had ever lost; and they proceeded straightway to work upon the passions and prejudices of the peasantry. The result was a majority in the Chambers; followed, as it would be in England, by the appointment of a Ministry reflecting the same opinions. True to its origin, this Ministry set about the task of re-organizing and strengthening the influence of the Church in Belgium; and one of the first measures directed to this end was a repeal of the law regulating charities. The law of Belgium on the subject of charitable bequests is more stringent than our statute of mortmain, for it absolutely prohibits ecclesiastics from being recipients, or even administrators of death-bed bequests, and places all the charities of the kingdom under a lay tribunal. We are not going to defend the provisions of this statute, or to recommend its adoption in this country; it is our glory that, through their close alliance with the laity here, the clergymen of all denominations can be trusted with the administration of charitable bequests, and are frequently found among the most efficient dispensers of charity. In Belgium, the law on that subject is otherwise; and we doubt not its framers had good reasons for the change they made. But the Church has always chafed under the stigma implied by the exclusion, as much as under the exclusion itself. It was natural, therefore, that the Ministry which the priests had called into existence, should endavour to do the priests' bidding; and very effectually they proposed to accomplish it. They framed a measure which provided that, according to a process which would be analogous to our Order in Council, priests might be declared the dispensers of certain charities, and convents might be rendered capable of holding any property that was bequeathed to them. Such a measure, it was felt, would put the whole property of the country at the mercy of the priests, of whose grasping disposition the Belgians appear to entertain strong fears, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, retain vivid recollections. The minority in the Chamber made a vigorous opposition, and fought the ground inch by inch, but in vain. The town populations—especially the population of the capital—became excited as they watched the progress of the measure towards its maturity, till at last, finding that the constitutional opposition was of no effect, they took the law into their own hands, broke out into riotous proceedings in the very gallery of the Chamber, forced the members to adjourn, and for some days left the town and State verging upon revolution. It has been maintained by some of our contemporaries that the KING is leagued with his Ministers in this attempt to reinstate priestly domination in Belgium; but it is fair to add there is no evidence of the fact. As a constitutional monarch, he had no resource but to employ the Ministers forced upon him by the existing majority, and having accepted them, it was not for him secretly to plot their overthrow. That his position is better judged in his own country is evidenced by the fact that the mob, in the extremity of their irritation, shouted long life to the KING, while they denounced death to his Ministers. But his MAJESTY's sense and tact did not fail him in this crisis. He took effectual precautions for the peace of Brussels by calling out the military; but a more effectual means of tranquillity was adopted in the adjournment, or rather the prorogation of the Chambers, by which the obnoxious measure is for the time, completely extinguished. The Ministers, if they keep their places, have learned enough to show them that it would be wise not to revive it. At all events, the aspirations of the priesthood are for the moment defeated—the first check they have received in Catholic Europe since the tide of absolutist reaction which set in with such an alarming rush soon after the last wave of revolution had spent its force.—*Christian Times.*

REVENUE OF OUR RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The *Christian Times* gives the following summary of the increase of our national religious institutions in the year 1855 and 1856:—

	INCOME. 1855.	INCOME. 1856.
Bible Societies	£141,383	£135,521
Foreign and colonial missions	480,600	517,037
Home missions and church and chapel building socities	215,062	227,941
Tract and book societies	45,482	56,011
Educational societies	43,104	40,531
Miscellaneous	15,740	14,266
Total	£941,371	£991,307

Mrs. Beecher Stowe is again in England. On Sunday morning she accompanied the Duchess of Sutherland to the Surrey Music Hall, to hear the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon Mrs. Stowe is to embark for America in the Europa on Saturday.

PRESENT STATE OF THE BESSEMER QUESTION.

It is only some few months since all Europe was standing on tiptoe, in expectation of witnessing a great and marvellous revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel, by a new and ingenious process, to which it is only necessary to allude in passing as that patented by Mr. Bessemer. It was something quite astounding to those who knew by what tedious and expensive means steel was produced from iron in the olden time, to be told that, by the new process, steel was the easier and cheaper production of the two. It was no less wonderful in the eyes of those who had considered iron as, at least in the open air, an incombustible, to be shewn that it was, in fact, a highly combustible material; and that, if once heated by fire to a certain point, it might then, by strong air-currents, be actually *itself set on fire*, and made to burn with a fierce incandescence.

It is humiliating to think upon what small matters great ones often depend. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that Mr Bessemer would have realised all he promised to accomplish but for one slight circumstance, which it is our intention now to explain, and the difficulty connected with which has, at least for the present, frustrated his expectations.

The subject of iron-founding has been so completely popularised by the discussions of this patent in the public press, that it will only be necessary for us to recall attention to the fact, that iron ore contains several foreign matters in intimate combination, and that upon their expulsion during the founding process depends the success of the ironmaster's work. These foreign bodies are chiefly carbon, silicon, sulphur, and *phosphorus*. The old methods of roasting, casting, refining, puddling, and rolling were found to effect the object in view sufficiently for all practical purposes. In Mr. Bessemer's process, all these substances, *except phosphorus*, are effectually expelled. It would seem that up to the present time this material has resisted all the efforts of Mr. Bessemer. It defies the utmost heat of his furnaces, and has no sufficient affinity for oxygen, or any other body brought in contact with it, to consent, for its sake, to let go its tenacious grasp of the iron. Now, phosphorus in iron is, as it appears, fatal to the useful qualities of the metal; it renders the iron brittle and unserviceable; and as no portion of it can be detected in the *slag* of the furnace, it would seem that, so far as its expulsion is concerned, Mr Bessemer has as yet altogether failed. But it would surely not be at all philosophical to conclude that the question is finally set at rest, however serious the objection may be to which we have now called attention. It can hardly be too much to expect that in the resources of modern science some ingredient may yet be discovered, the results of which, in the instance before us, will be no less striking than those of soda, borax, and potash, when used as fluxes in various industrial operations. We should not be surprised any day to hear that some such depurgative had been discovered, and that its admixture with the incandescent iron in the furnace was found to detach the phosphorus, and leave the iron in a perfectly pure state. We wish we could go further than suggest the existence of some such drug, or metal, or mineral, whatever it may be. We suspect that the man who could go further than this, and supply Mr Bessemer with its local habitation and its name, would participate largely in a most lucrative as well as scientifically honourable discovery.

We could ourselves easily indicate certain metallic combinations which, in dealing with phosphorus in its uncombined state, possess the power of neutralising its caustic properties; but this may be far indeed from indicating a power in such preparations to deal with that wonderful substance as it is found in nature, united with the crude oxide of iron. Indeed, we take for granted that men of the highest mark in chemical science are just now eagerly devoting their attention to this interesting problem; and, as we have said, we look forward rather hopefully than otherwise to the result.

We are very far from participating in the triumph expressed by many at the partial, and, in truth, temporary failure in the expectations raised in the public mind by Mr. Bessemer and his discoveries; but it is still true that, up to the present time, the 'revolution' has not come off. The new aspirants for dominion in the realms of metallurgy—we mean, of course, air-blast and oxygen—have not as yet been able to wrest the sceptre from the hand of 'Old King *Coal*.' His carbonaceous majesty is still "master of the situation;" how long he may continue so, we by no means venture to take on ourselves even to conjecture.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

LOSS OF THE JOSEPH SOMES.

The intelligence of this catastrophe has reached Lloyd's. The loss appears to have been a fearful one, and considering that among her cargo she had 250 barrels of gunpowder (in all 18 tons) and an immense quantity of spirits, the escape of the crew and passengers was marvellous.

The Joseph Somes was a teak-built ship, 780 tons register, commanded by Captain Elmston. She sailed from the East India Docks, Blackwall, for Melbourne, on the 15th of last December. The following details of the loss are extracted from a narrative written by Mr. Goodall, late a member of Lloyd's, who with his wife and family were passengers on board:—"On the morning of the 25th of February we came in sight of the cloud-capped peak of Tristan d'Acunha, and by 2 o'clock p.m. were near enough to the north side of the island to lower the lifeboat. Captain Elmston having invited me, I accompanied him with six hands on shore. We pulled into a beautiful sandy bay, bounded nearly from point to point by bold bluff cliffs, rising like a huge wall some 3000 feet perpendicularly from the shore. The captain made arrangements for coming ashore on the following day with the water casks. We then returned to the ship, which had stood off, and was now some seven miles distant. We rowed a considerable distance, and through a heavy sea, when we saw her go about and stand in for the land. The sun was just setting. We had noticed with some astonishment how badly the ship steered, and I joked the captain upon what I thought the smoke from the galley fire, for we had not dined. A minute more my heart was in my throat, for a cry was raised, 'The ship is on fire.' The smoke was coming up about the main hatchway, where we knew the powder magazine was. Captain Elmston was never more alive. He seemed as if he would spring from his boat into the ship. He exhorted the rowers, 'Pull for your lives!' and as we neared I saw quite sufficient to convince me that it was a hopeless case. The moment our boat reached the ship, Capt. Elmston leaped on to the main chains, and in a second was on board in time to order all the passengers forward immediately, for the flames were rushing up the skylights and out of the cuddy doors, so that in a few minutes their retreat would have been cut off entirely. The fire was discovered by the captain's little black servant, Cassim, who, with the steward, got down the companion hatch into the store, and while searching for the source of the smoke the alarm became general. Mr. Vaughan, the second officer, had joined them in the search, and at length discovered the flames along the ship's side close to the gun-deck. For some time every one considered that the buckets of water which were freely administered would subdue the fire, and no very great alarm was felt at first; but a few minutes served to dispel this allusion. Mr. Stokes, the chief officer, who in the captain's absence had the command of the ship, seeing the increased danger, gave orders for all hands that could be spared from the working of the ship to open the magazine and throw the gunpowder overboard. Mr. Bernal (a passenger) rushed to his cabin for an axe, which was of considerable use in tearing up the hatchway. The third officer, Mr. Pye, got to his cabin, where three barrels of powder had been stowed for want of room, and these, with the remaining 249 barrels in the magazine under the main hatchway was handed from hand to hand and thrown overboard. The fire had disappeared from the store room as soon as the main hatchway was opened; there being then a new and greater draught, the fire was making rapid strides to this deadly mine, charged with about 18 tons of gunpowder. At last the lower tier of barrels was actually hot—almost too hot to hold. This was no fancy, every man was intent upon his work. These were minutes of agonizing suspense. The weaker sex never seemed to have lost their presence of mind, and it was a remark of admiration made subsequently by the crew that not a scream was heard from any one. The steward, Alfred Marsh, acted with great bravery and devotion; three times he made his way through the dense smoke into the cuddy to the cabin in the stern, and saved the captain's chronometers, desk, watch, and other valuables. Cassim, the black servant, also got through the cuddy into the cabin to save some of his master's things, but his retreat was cut off by the increasing smoke and flame, and he was drawn up half suffocated, through the quarter gallery window on to the poop. The pinnace being lowered, the captain stood guard and saw all the women and children handed down before he admitted others to jump in to make up her complement. The remainder of those on board escaped by the lifeboat, in which the captain had returned from the island. The satisfaction that was felt when the last barrel of gunpowder went overboard gave all on board that comparative coolness, and belief that the worst was past, without which feeling, in all probability, many lives would have been sacrificed. After the crew were in the boat the captain had a struggle to get a Newfoundland dog of his over the ship's side, but finding it impossible, he seized a rope and swung off into the boat. He was the last to leave the ship. She had an immense quantity of spirits on board—in fact, the great bulk of her cargo was brandy and gin—which accounts for the extraordinary rapidity of the ignition. From the time of the first alarm to the time of leaving the ship an hour had not elapsed, and as we cleared her the flames rushed up in all directions. The gig, which had put off with five boys, was lost sight of, but we neared the pinnace, and were hailed to lighten her of some of her freight, for the water was fast gaining upon them, and they had little room to work their oars. We got alongside, and took Mrs. Elmston and two women into our boat, which made up our number to 30. I had only time to hail my wife and child, and tell her to be of good courage when the boats parted, and darkness completed our separation. On turning our eyes to the burning ship we saw the fire run up the new rigging with innumerable flickering jets, like a brilliant gas illumination, and her main and mizen masts went over the side with a fearful crash. The foremast and bowsprit stood a short time longer. We pulled straight in for the land, so as to get under its lee and to avoid the swell. On approaching the stupendous cliffs the rollers and roar of the surf, tuned into a deeper note by the great boulders rolling over each other, gave us timely warning not to draw too near. At last, after five hours' pull, we rounded a point and made the sandy bay where the captain had landed on the previous day. The settlers had kindled a fire on the sands, and as we neared the shore we gave a cheer, but the echo from the overhanging rocks was the only response, and not the least striking scene of that night's drama was the landing on those black sands by the light of a clear bright fire and not a soul to meet us. The good islanders had retired from their watch at midnight in great doubt of our safety. On climbing up the cliffs we found the islanders up, from whom we received the greatest kindness. At the break of the morn the hull of the far distant ship appeared like one bright speck of flame, paling its light before the rising sun, and a dense volume of steam and smoke hung like a pall for some hours before she went down. Our great fear all night was that the gig with the boys, the eldest only twenty and the youngest nine, must have been lost; but in the course of the morning, to our great joy, we found both pinnace and gig had come ashore on a sandy beach." The island Tristan d'Acunha is in long. 11. 43 W., lat. 37 8 S., about 15 miles in circumference, and some 1500 miles from the nearest land. From March until October a ship near the latitude of the island is a rare sight. A few days previous to the loss of the Joseph Somes the inhabitants of the island had been considerably lessened by 50 of them, accompanied by the pastor, the Rev. W. Taylor, leaving the settlement in her Majesty's ship Geyser, for the Cape. Although the islanders left did all they could to relieve the wants of the shipwrecked people, their small supply of provisions gave them but a very inadequate fare, and for nine days they endured considerable privation. On Friday, March 6, a ship was descried to the leeward. A signal of distress was hoisted on a prominent point of the island, and the vessel came so near that they were enabled to read her name on the stern, "Lydia." It was thought she was bound to Bombay. Instead, however, of her heaving to, she bore away on her voyage. On the same day providentially (for the circumstance of two vessels coming near the island so close after each other was unheard of among the settlers), another ship bore in view. She proved to be the Nimroud, Captain H. Tilman, from London, for Kurrachee. Seeing the boat that had given chase after the Lydia she bore down to it, and received Captain Elmston and one passenger on board. Captain Tilman, on learning their sad tale, at once, without the least hesitation, offered to take the whole of the shipwrecked people on board. The Nimroud was brought to and received the passengers and crew on board, and, having gone several hundred miles out of her course, safely landed the whole of those belonging to the Joseph Somes at Table Bay, on the 20th of March, when the Government authorities took charge of them, and a public subscription was opened for their relief. Captain Elmston attributes the fire to spontaneous combustion among the cargo. The ship is understood to be insured.

Charlottetown Markets, June 20.

Beef, (small)	lb. 6d a 9d	Fowls,	1s 3d a 2s
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7½d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5½d a 6½d	Eggs dozen	7d a 9d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	3s a 3s 4d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	5d a 8d	Potatoes,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Veal	3d a 6d	Turnips	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Butter (fresh),	1s a 1s 2d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub, none		Hay, ton,	90s a 100
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½ 6d
Flour,	23d a 31d	Laub, qr.	2s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2¾d	Timothy Seed, bush.	none
Oatmeal,	1¾d a 2d	Clover Seed, lb.	none

Per Brig "George," from New York.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND WELL-BURNT BRICKS, cheap.
8 puncheons high-proof RUM,
80 barrels very superior FLOUR,
2 barrels RICE,
20 boxes extra SOAP,
20 boxes patent CANDLES,
120 bundles CHAIRS.

JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 24 3w

BOARDS, DEALS, PALING, LATHS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,—
40,000 feet SPRUCE BOARDS,
20,000 feet DEALS,
100,000 SPLIT LATHS,
100 Bundles Garden PALING.

June 24. 3w J. N. HARRIS.

Just Published,

A NEW EDITION OF THE THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS, for the use of Schools, printed on good paper and well bound. Also, on hand—First, Second, and Fourth Book—and for sale, wholesale and retail.
GEO. T. HASZARD.
June 23, 1857.

Just Published,

THE PROPER SPHERE AND INFLUENCE OF WOMAN, in Christian Society,—a Lecture delivered by the Rev. Robert Sedgwick, before the Young Men's Christian Association, Halifax; price, 9d. For sale by
HENRY STAMPER.
June 23, 1857.

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON,
CLOTHIERS AND DRAPERS,
No. 1 King Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GREAT INDUCEMENT
OFFERED WHOLESALE BUYERS.
June 24, 1857. 6m

ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

PATRON:
His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

THE OBJECT OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the community a knowledge of the Fine Arts, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members, of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of *One Guinea* constitutes Membership for one year. The whole subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, Sculptures, Engravings, and other works of art.

I.—To a copy of the beautiful Engraving on Steel, of NOAH'S SACRIFICE, after the Painting by Daniel Maclise, Esq., R. A., engraved by W. H. Simmons, Esq.

II.—To one chance of obtaining at the Annual General Meeting, in 1857, for every guinea subscribed, a Painting, or other work of art.

The copy of the beautiful picture of Noah's Sacrifice can be seen at G. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, where subscriptions will be received.

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

THIS MILL BEING NOW IN first-rate order—several recent improvements having been made—the proprietor is enabled to turn out Cloth with despatch, and equal in finish to any Establishment in the Provinces. Cloth left with the Agents will be forwarded weekly by mail, and quickly returned.
JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS:
Charlottetown, George T. Haszard
Georgetown, Messrs. Owen & Moore
St. Andrew's, Patrick Griffin
St. Peter's, William Sterns.

A FEW GOOD MILCH COWS, and a handsome BULL of Durham and Alderney breed, that will bear comparison with any others—also, a handsome Blood MARE and FOAL—for sale by
JAMES RATTRAY.
Maple Bank, Brackly Point Road,
June 17, 1857.

London House—Established 1820.

NEW GOODS! SPRING 1857.

EX "ISABEL" FROM LIVERPOOL, "Europa" from LONDON, and "Galena" from BOSTON, the subscribers have received **465 Packages Merchandise**, and **12 tons Bar Iron**, which, with their stock on hand, they offer for sale at their usual low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale customers supplied at low rates. The present importation consists of—

70 chests prime Congou Tea,
2 cases ready-made Clothing,
6 bales Cotton Warps,
3 do. Cloths & Summer Coatings,
4 bales grey Calico,
3 do white do
2 do printed Calicos and Delaines,
4 bales striped Shirtings,
1 do Carpets and Woolens,
2 do corn and flour Sacks,
2 trunks American Summer Hats, in Panama, Leghorn, Palmleaf, and light shades in wool Kossuths and other styles,
2 cases Townend's silk and velvet Hats,
Cases Ladies' Dress Materials and Robes, in Silks, Poplins, Barages, Muslins, Balzarines, &c. &c.
5 trunks Boots and Shoes,
1 case Gloves,
1 case Shawls,
1 do Hosiery,
3 do Haberdashery and small wares,
1 case straw and silk Bonnets,
2 do Millinery,
10 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
1 bl. Currants, fresh—crop '56,
2 casks prime Malt Vinegar,
2 hhds. Linseed Oil,
40 kegs London White Lead,
2 casks Putty,
Packages Indigo, Starch, Blue, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Corks, Washing Powders, &c. &c.
Kegs Hall's Powder and Mustard,
16 bundles Spring Steel,
50 bags Cut Nails,
20 packages Ironmongery,
Cask Patent Shot, Nos. 56 G, BB.B. & 1 to 10.

D. & G. DAVIES.
June 10, 1857. 10 w 1s1 & Fx

To Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and others.

FOR SALE—

English and Scotch Common iron,
Refined iron,
Hoop iron,
Sheet iron,
Plate iron,
Thimble iron,
Cast steel,
German steel,
Blister steel,
Spring steel,
Plough Mounting,
Cart axles,
Cart boxes,
Cart pipes,
Anvils, vices,
White lead,
Black paint,
Red paint,
Green paint,
Linseed oil,
Machinery oil,
Turpentine,
Red ochre,
Patent knotting,
Windlass gear,
Hawse pipes,
Coaves clench rings,
Scupper lead,
Tar, Pitch, Rosin,
Oakum, cordage,
Litharge, whiting,
Spikes, Nails,
Chisels, gouges,
Augers, planes,
Hinges, braces,
Screws, locks,
Saws; zinc,
Tin,
Gig pipes,
Bellows,
Red lead,
Yellow paint,
Blue paint,
Sweet oil,
Lard oil,
Roofing oil,
Window glass,
Yellow ochre,
Coach varnish.

—ALSO—

A few Crates of EARTHENWARE, suitable for the Trade.
DUNCAN, MASON & CO.
Charlottetown, May, 1857.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG "Intended," direct from England, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, surpassing, both in quality and cheapness, any importation hitherto received.

The public are respectfully invited to CALL, EXAMINE, and BUY.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Ch Town, June 3, '57. 1sl & Mon.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is about to engage in business as

COMMISSION AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

and will feel grateful to all who may favor him with their support. GOODS of every description received and sold according to instructions. SALES attended to at any time and place when desired.
GEORGE ROOM.
Queen-street, near Queen's wharf, May 26.

Just Received,

AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT,

per *Majestic* from Liverpool, direct from the Potteries—

40 crates EARTHENWARE, just the thing for Country Dealers,
10 stone China DINNER SETS,
30 gold-edged China TEA SETS,
6 casks GLASSWARE,
Also 2000 pieces in Milk Pans, Butter Crocks and Jars.

☞ The whole will be disposed of at a small advance on cost and charges. A quantity of American Goods daily expected.
May 26. G. R.

LAW STUDENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE prepared to receive in his office at the expiration of the ensuing Trinity Term of the Supreme Court, a young gentleman desirous of studying the law. No applicant is expected whose education and habits do not render him in all respects competent for the study of the profession.
EDWARD PALMER.
June 10, 1857. 8l

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

AND AFTER A THOROUGH trial by innumerable living witnesses has proved itself to be *THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE*. Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued steadily to advance in the estimation of the world as the best family medicine ever introduced. As an internal and external remedy it is truly a source of *JOY TO THE WORLD*.

One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have constantly increased, and upon its own merits, as the proprietors have not resorted to advertising to gain for it the rank it now holds among the great number of preparations of the present time. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Colds, Coughs, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medicinal preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pains, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century. The magical effects of the Pain Killer when taken or used according to directions are certain. You have only to be sure that you buy the genuine article and adhere to the directions in its use, and you will admit its wonderful medicinal properties.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—none others can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles 12 1-2 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 respectively.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.—While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietor.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, and dealers generally.

MRS. IRVING BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to her friends and the public that she purposes giving instruction in the Art of PAINTING in Oil and Water Colours, Portrait Painting, &c. Also, Drawing in Crayon and Pencil from copies and casts. Classes for this purpose will be opened in the Rooms above Mr. Strong's Store (Dawson's Building), and terms and hours of attendance made known on general application to Mrs. Irving.
Charlottetown, June 17, 1857.

AUCTIONS.

JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK.

Tobacco, Sole Leather, Crushed Sugar, Champagne, High Wines, Whiskey, Bitters, Soap, Candles, Buckets, Brooms, Scythes, Rakes, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock on PEAKE'S WHARF, just arrived, per schooner *Ossuna*, from New York—
50 boxes choice Tobacco, 7 cases do.
30 gross cut Chewing do.
100 sides Sple Leather, 50 boxes Soap,
10 puncheons High Wines, 12 hhds. Whiskey,
10 puncheons Champagne, 2 cases Bitters,
12 boxes and 8 kegs Saleratus, 6 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
30 doz. Buckets, 12 do. Scythes, &c. &c.
Terms liberal.
JAMES MORRIS,
Auctioneer.

Extensive Sale of Household Furniture, Glass, China, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the residence of JAMES PEAKE, Esq., water-street, the whole of his valuable

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, PARLOR, BED-ROOM, KITCHEN, & OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c. &c.

all of which is in superior order, and of excellent manufacture.
Sale to commence on THURSDAY, the 16 JULY next, at 11 o'clock.
☞ Catalogues with full particulars and description will be ready for distribution on Monday next.
A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.
June 23, 1857. all p

GREAT BARGAINS!

Unreserved Sale of Dry Goods, Hardware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Chinaware, Soap, Coffee, Saleratus Starch, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH PRAUGHT, Queen-street, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of—
Cloths, Doeskins, Prints, Orleans, Alpaccas, Jeans, Flannels, Derrys, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Hats, Hosiery, Hardware. A large lot of China and Crockeryware, consisting of—Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Cups and Saucers, Basins, Bowls, Teapots, Crocks, Jars, &c. A large lot of Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, Jugs, Sugar and Cream Jugs, &c., &c. Shopware, consisting of—Show Cases, Scales and Weights, Tea Canisters, Liquor Casks, Writing Desks, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Tons common Iron, 40 boxes Soap, boxes Saleratus, ground Coffee, boxes Glass, Seal Oil, boxes Pipes, boxes Green Tea, Iron Pots, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.
Terms.—£10, three months; £30, four months; £60 and upwards, six months credit, upon approved Joint Notes of Hand.
June 17. JAMES MORRIS.

CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDS selling at Auction, on FRIDAY, the Third day of JULY next, at 11 o'clock, all his Stock of Carriages, on hand, consisting of—
5 superior GIGS, cushioned complete,
11 WAGONS, double and single seated, mostly of superior make,
9 FLYS, very good articles,
twenty-five in all—excepting two or three, they are all new, and fitted with steel springs and iron axles, complete. As the subscriber intends removing his establishment to another part of the country, they will be sold without reserve. Having been made partly by the undersigned, and partly by one of the best workmen in the country, he can safely recommend them to purchasers. Persons at a distance in want of Carriages will do well to attend.
A credit of Five months will be given on good Joint Notes of Hand. Threshing Machines on hand.
Brackley Point, June 4. PETER GREGOR.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A FAST SAILING SCHOONER, or the Hull and Spars of a Schooner about 80 or 100 tons medium tonnage. Enquire at the office of the *Protector*.
May 30

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

FOR SALE, TWO OF CHICKERING & SON'S renowned PIANO FORTES. These Instruments have never been used, and the makers are pronounced by judges, to be the best.
Also—Two superior MELODEONS, made by Mason & Hamblin. The above Instruments can be seen by applying to
SAMUEL A. FOWLE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857. tf

COAL AND HAY SCALES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FRANCIS STANLEY HAVING rented from Mr. Tremain, the Shop and Weigh Scales at the head of Queen's Wharf, will be prepared to carry on his business of BOOT and SHOE MAKING. The COAL and HAY SCALES will be at all times in readiness for use, at shortest notice.
May 20, 1857. 1sl

BOLTING CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, No. 1 TO No. 6 Camel Hair BOLTING CLOTH, and for sale by
June 15. GEO. T. HASZARD.

CARRIAGE BOLTS.

A NEW SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE and TYRE BOLTS, from 1 inch to 8 inches, and of various thicknesses, just received, and for sale by
June 16. GEO. T. HASZARD.

LIME! LIME!

PERSONS WANTING LIME can be supplied by applying at DODD'S BRICK STORE, Pownal street.
May 6, 1857. 2m

BREADSTUFFS, &c.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER *REWARD*, just arrived from Montreal, consisting of FLOUR, CORNMEAL, SHIP BREAD, CRACKERS, FANCY BISCUIT, &c., is now ready for sale, cheap for cash, by
DANIEL BRENAN & CO.
Charlottetown, May 20, 1857 3m

Per "Ellen," June 16.

GEORGE T. HASZARD HAS just received per ELLEN from Liverpool—
Boot and Shoe Stands, black and bronzed,
Umbrella Stands, do.
Shelf and Bust Brackets,
Door Knockers and Porters,
Ladies' Work Tables,
And a further supply of Cheap Writing Papers and Envelopes.

FORTY-EIGHT FROM ONE!

St. John, N.B., March, 1856.

Messrs. Fellows & Co. Gents.: I cannot forbear letting you know of the effects produced by your wonderful Worm Lozenges. I gave my son, 12 years old, two doses, and in a short time he passed six large worms. My daughter, 10 years old, took four Lozenges, and in a few hours she passed sixteen; subsequently I gave her more, and the worms continued to come from her until Forty-Eight Large Worms were passed. Strange to say, they acted in a similar way on two grown persons in my house.

I am of opinion that very many children die annually from the effects of worms, who are treated for other diseases.

I am, sirs, your ob't servant,
JAMES GILMOUR,
St. Andrews Street.

FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES ARE SOLD BY ALL APOTHECARIES.