Secular Department.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Defeat of the Government.

The third night's debate in the House of Commons on the no-confidence motion was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who made a slashing attack on the whole policy of the Government. He was very severe with Lord Derby for his anti-Gallican policy and his Austrian sympathies. Following in the wake of Mr. Bright, Mr. Gibson had no faith in the Conservative promise of a new Reform Bill, and contended that the Government was safer in the hands of the friends of progress than the opponents of all improvement Mr. Lindsay, the great shipowner, followed, and declared his intention of voting against the amendment. He maintained that the Liberal party would get better measures from the men in power than from those likely to succeed them. Mr. Herbert was very bitter with Ministers, and compared them to general dealers, who kept a shop for the supply of any article wanted. Other speakers followed, including Mr. Bentinck and Captain Vernon, who opposed the amendment, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. W. A. Leatham, and Sir G. C. Lewis, who supported it. Sir John Packington made a vigorous defence on behalf of his friends, and alluded in gratulatory terms to the efficency with which the navy was manned so as to be prepared for any emergency. Lord John Russel was the next speaker. He made a furious onslaught on the Cabinet,—traced its whole policy, which he showed to be a failure, and dwelt upon the rupture of the French alliance, which he viewed as a great national calamity. The Solicitor-General replied The House then divided—For the amendment, 323; against 310: Majority against Government, 13.—*Willmer, June* 15.

The Crisis.

They are out! by a majority of thirteen—a majority which surpasses our most sanguine expectations—the new House of Commons have recorded their censure of the Roman Catholic and Austrian administration of Lord Derby. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* But it is useful to remark that the defeat of this Administration was occasioned principally by its suspected leaning to the Austrian cause in Italy and by the patronage it received from Cardinal Wiseman here at home. It was this that turned the well-balanced powers of Whig and Tory statesmanship. The triumph of Austria meant the triumph of Popery and despotism all over Italy, and ultimately all over Europe. The triumph of Austria would have given a new fillip to Papistical energy and insolence all over the world. The triumph of Austria would have spread the Concordat which now weighs upon the souls and intellects of all the subjects of that great empire. It would have enabled the Ultramontane priests to dictate to the French Emperor, and would have consolidated the monstrous iniquity of the Government of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is to guard against this imminent danger that England has changed her Government, and that the heads of her treasury, her finance, her diplomacy, and her Admiralty are now become private English gentlemen.

They have been allowed to march forth, like a garrison which has sustained a fierce assault with tolerable constancy, with all the honors of war. Lord Derby is made a knight of the Garter. It is an honor which we need not grudge him, for since the ex-Prime-Minister of Nepaul is one of the brotherhood, there can be no objection to the representative of the Stanleys hanging up his banner in the same chapel, if he is desirous so to do. Lord Malmesbury, we doubt not, meant well; and Sir John Pakington has been industrious in building ships, and boasting of his doings. These men all honestly meant well in their country, although they truckled to influences which firmer men would have withstood, and stooped to parley with such men as Cardinal Wiseman, and Mr. Digby Seymour, and Mr. Roebuck. Let them then have any stars and garters and ribbons the Queen may choose to bestow upon them, and they may be wise enough to ask for. There is good store of such commodities, and the more widely they are distributed among people who are anxious for them the better. When we are dealing with savages we have been prudently accustomed to pass upon them beads and dolls' eyes and tinsel, instead of articles of more expensive utility. If we can find people among ourselves who will take such coinage, instead of that which takes the shape of enduring pensions in hard cash, let us satisfy them generously.

The course is cleared. Who are to be the winners in the next race? Every one, of course, has made his plausible guesses, and every evening paper produces its half-dozen probable programmes. All we can say, on this noon of Wednesday, is, that the list is in all its important items complete, but that it has been kept back until it can be presented perfect, even in its subordinate arrangements. All that we absolutely require to know is that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell are united, and this is secured by the first having undertaken to form a Government, and by the second having accepted the office of Foreign Secretary. Lord Clarendon has handsomely waived the claims he undoubtedly had upon the Foreign Secretaryship under a Palmerston Government; and the other arrangements are of a merely personal character, which cannot affect the stability of the Cabinet. That there will be some representative of the principles of the party which is usually called the Manchester School in the new Government is generally expected, and we should not be sorry to see it; for although far from accompanying Mr. Bright in his ultra notions on Parliamentary Reform, we believe that either he, or Mr. Milner Gibson, or Mr. Cobden would be at this moment looked upon with favor as the official guardian of the great principle of neutrality upon which we are all now agreed, but which we are all afraid may soon pass away from the general favor. This representation of the Manchester party, however, is not yet decided, and as Lord Palmerston has until Friday to make his arrangements, there is no reason why he should precipitate so important a matter. One thing, however, is certain. In the return of Lord Palmerston, we have the return of a Minister who has placed men of true and vital religion in the high places of the Church, and who has repressed the pretensions of the ultra-papistical party wherever he could traverse their designs abroad. In the hatred of such men as Bowyer and Cardinal Wiseman, Lord Palmerston has the best credentials to our confidence.—*London Beacon, June* 15.

The Ministry.

We believe that the following list of the new Ministry will be found correct; although as it has not yet been approved by her Majesty, some changes may still be made;—

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury.—Viscount Palmerston, K.G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr W. E. Gladstone.
Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.—Lord J. Russel.
Do Home Department.—Sir G. Cornwall Lewis.
Do Colonial Department.—Duke of Newcastle.
Do For War.—Mr. Sydney Herbert.
Do For India.—Sir C. Wood, G C B.
First Lord of the Admiralty.—Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor.—Lord Campbell.
President of the Council.—Earl Granville.
Privy Seal.—The Duke of Argyll.
Postmaster General.—The Earl of Elgin.
President of the Board of Trade.—Mr R. Cobden.
President of the Poor Law Board.—Mr Milner Gibson.
First Commissioner of Works.—Mr Cardwell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Sir G. Grey.

Joint Secs. to the Treasury.—Mr F. Peel; Mr Brand.
Secretary to the Admiralty.—Lord Clarence Paget.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Lord Wodehouse.
Do for the Colonies.—Mr Chichester Fortescue.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will we are informed, succeed Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice of England.

It is also stated that Sir B. Hall will be raised to the Peerage, and that Mr Wilson will be appointed a Member of Council in India.—*London Times.*

Continental News.

HONOURS FOR THE ARMY IN ITALY.

The *Moniteur* will soon publish a decree conferring promotions, honours, and crosses on nearly a thousand persons, for the late military actions in Italy.

THE FRENCH NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The first detachment of the siege flotilla which is intended to reinforce the naval squadron in the Adriatic has sailed from Toulon. A landing on the coast between Venice and Trieste is said to be contemplated.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported in certain high quarters that the Prince Regent of Prussia has caused it to be intimated that if the French army cross the Mincio the act will be considered as menacing to the German Confederation. It is further stated that the generals under the command of Marshal Pelissier are forthwith to repair to their respective stations. It is considered not improbable that the army now called the army of the East may soon be denominated the army of the Rhine.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says that if Prussia allows herself to be goaded into menacing steps, Russia will concentrate corps of troops on the Prussian frontiers and in Gallicia, and detachments of the Russian fleet will be sent to Prussian ports in the Baltic.

PRUSSIA.

The number of men in the six *corps d'armee* about to be mobilised in Prussia amounts to 300,000 men. The Prussian army altogether amounts to eight corps including the regiments of the guard.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 16.—By an Imperial decree the public will receive for interest on the national loan now, due, either bank notes at 125 florins for every 100 florins, or Government bonds, to be redeemed with compound interest after five years from issue.

ROME.

ROME, June 14.—It is asserted that the French are about to occupy Ancona. The first Swiss regiment has left for Perugia. The Russian Ambassador has given a banquet in honour of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Goyon.

GREECE.

Advices have been received from Athens to the 9th instant. A popular manifestation had taken place before the French Embassy, in celebration of the victories in Italy. The Ambassador, addressing the crowd assembled before the hotel, said that he would not fail to communicate to the Emperor the sympathy of Greece. Another demonstration has been made by the students, who called for public prayers to Heaven for victory to the Allies, and the people surounded the church and uttered acclamations. On the occasion of the closing of the Chambers, the King declared that he would follow the advice of the protecting powers, without forgetting the honour of his country.

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 8th inst. The Grand Duke Constantine arrived here on the 6th inst. The Porte has given an evasive reply respectig the election of Prince Couza. The Sultan asks for guarrantees.

The War in Italy.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR AT MILAN.

The fortune of war bringing me into the capital of Lombardy, I come to tell you why I am here.

When Austria made its unjust attack on Piedmont, I resolved to support my ally the Sardinian King; the honour and interest of France made it a point of duty.

Your foes (who are mine) have tried to lessen the universal sympathy all Europe felt in your cause by giving out that I only made war for personal ambition or to aggrandize the French territory. If there are men who cannot understand the epoch they live in, I am not of that number.

In a sound state of public opinion, at this time of day, men become greater by the moral influence they exert than by barren conquests. I seek with pride that moral influence by contributing to render free the most beautiful land in Europe.

Your welcome has proved that you fully understand me. I come not here with a pre-arranged plan to dispossess sovereigns or to impose on you my will. My army will have two works to perform—fight your enemies and keep internal order. No obstacle shall be raised to the free manifestations of your legitimate wishes. Providence often favours nations as it does individuals, by offering them the opportunity of sudden greatness, but it is on condition of their knowing how to avail themselves of it wisely. Earn then, the boon now offered you. Your desire for independence, so long put forth, so often baffled, shall be realised, if you show yourselves worthy of it Unite, then, one and all, in one great object—the deliverance of your native land. Adopt military organisation; rally round the standard of King Victor Emmanuel, who has indicated to you so nobly the path of honour. Remember that without discipline there is no army; and burning with the sacred fire of patriotism, be soldiers to-day to become to-morrow free citizens of a great country.

Given at Head-quarters, Millan, June 8, 1859. NAPOLEON.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO.

VERONA, June 10 (*via* Vienna).—The following is official:—"On the 8th of June General Urban, at Canonica, and the 8th *corps d'armee* at Malegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order, and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst., respecting the battle of Malegnano. On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia, the fight began at mid-day The enemy was strongly entrenched in the cementry and in a farmhouse. Our troops, under General Ladmirault, attacked these positions. Our left wing took the chateau, and then fell upon the village. The Austrians being, outflanked, withdrew. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand-in-hand conflict, and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army under General Forey, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel Paulze-Ivoi was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat.* The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1500 killed and wounded and 1200 prisoners. The battle lasted 9 hours. At 11 p.m. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

VIENNA, June 13—The *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:—The Austrians at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired, unpursued, in perfect order.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna on Sunday evening, June 12—The following official news has been received:—Benedek's corps was again attacked at Malegnano on the 9th. Loss between 200 and 300 men. The total loss at Palestro on May 31st was 15 officers and 513 men killed; one general, and 23 officers, and 878 men wounded, and six officers and 774 men missing. Garibaldi's corps threatens the southern Tyrol from Val Canonica, Val Trompia, and Bagalino. It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste. It is not positively known where General Gyulai's headquarters now are, but probably at Mantua.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS OF MALEGNANO AND EVACATION OF PIACENZA.

VIENNA, June 13.—An official detailed report of the affair at Malegnano and the evacuation of Piacenza is published. It shows that the French force was greatly superior to ours, and that the enemy's loss was considerable. Our retreat was effected in perfect order. General Boe was killed, and numerous officers died a heroic death. The evacuation of Piacenza was performed in connection with the movements of the army on the 9th and 10th inst. The greater part of the cannon was stowed away in vessels, and the few remaining spiked. The forts and block houses and two arches of the bridge over the Trebbia were blown up. Pizzighettone was also evacuated, with similar precautions, and in perfect order.

EVACUATION OF PIACENZA.—DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Piacenza has been evacuated by the Austrian troops, and the walls and citadel have been blown up. The garrison was successful in joining the chief body of the army.

The war-steamer Curtatone arrived on the 12th inst. in Zara from Ancona, bringing the news that the Austrians had evacuated that town.

EVACUATION OF LOMBARDY BY THE AUSTRIANS.

PARIS, June 13.—The *Moniteur* contains the following telegraphic despatches:—

MILAN, June 12.—A part of the French army passed the river Adda, without striking a blow. The Austrians, in the hurry of retreat from Piacenza, abandoned a great number of cannon and magazines full of provisions and amunition.

TURIN, June 12.—A telegraphic despatch announces the Austrian evacuation of Lombardy.

CONTINUED RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

TURIN, June 15.—The Austrians are still retreating from the Oglio, and the allied armies continue to advance. The Austrian corps d'armée, which had left Ancona for Pesaro, has been directed towards the lower Po, in order to be joined to the troops placed in the provinces of Venice. It is at present uncertain whether Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrian troops. Modena and Brescello free. Forli, Faenza, Imola, and other muncipalities of the Romagna pronounced for the national cause.

BERNE, June 15 (*via* France). The towns of Borti Faenza, and Imola have proclaimed Victor Emanual king. The Austrians have withdrawn from the river Oglio, taking the direction of the Venetian provinces. Modena and Brescello are free.

THE SERIO CROSSED BY THE ALLIES

TURIN, June 15.—The following official bulletin has been published to day:—"The allied army of Italy passed the Serio on the 13th inst. marching towards the river Oglio. The advanced guard is at Coccaglio. The head-quarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzuolo. General Garibaldi was at Brescia up to the evening of the 12th inst. General Urban's corps quitted Coccaglio on the morning of the 13th, and appear to be retiring to Orzinovi.

VIENNA, June 16.—The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* publishes the following telegraphic despatch: VERONA, June 15.—There is no news of any importance from the seat of war. The different *corps d'armes* take possession of their allotted positions unmolested by the enemy. The division of General Urban alone has sustained a fight at Castenedono with Garibaldi's bands which, although amounting to 4000 men, with four pieces of cannon were repulsed by our troops.

VIENNA, June 16.—The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* contains the following announcement:—The organisation for the defence of the Tyrolese territory is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out, and many others are in preparation. The mountain passes are occupied.

The Protestant.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We feel that an apology is due to our Subscribers for the non-appearance of the *Protestant* ere this date. Difficulties with respect to the printing have principally occasioned the delay. Our sheet also is not quite so large as was originally intended, owing to the limited dimensions of the Printer's press. But we hope, by limiting the number of advertisements, to allot as much space to general reading matter as any of the Island papers.

Subscribers would confer a favor on us, and we think also benefit themselves, by paying their subscriptions in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as paid in advance, if paid within three months after the issue of the first No.

This department of our paper is to be devoted to Political, Agricultural, Educational and General News. We do not promise that every No. shall treat on all these subjects, but they shall each from time to time receive more or less attention.

The *Protestant* is not designed to be the organ of any political party. In this respect it shall be independent, giving free and fearless expression to its approbation or disapprobation of any measures of the Government that is, or may be in power. It shall be at liberty to *protest* against them, if their tendency be to retard our improvement as a people, either physically, intellectually, or morally. We claim this privilege, not with the design of continually meddling in politics, but that we may be free to act as occasion may require.

Much space cannot be devoted to agriculture; still, as it is the chief employment of most of our readers, we will endeavor to give short extracts containing valuable hints on the subject. We are inclined to think, however, that the majority of Island farmers know better than their practice would indicate; yet the best method of manuring land, and of destroying weeds must ever be to them questions of importance.

Education, we fear, will not receive from us the attention which its importance demands. We invite skilful and experienced Teachers to correspond. Space will be cheerfully given to communications advocating correct views on the subject. Education, we believe, should neither be "godless" nor sectarian. The children in our Common Schools, and also in our higher educational institutions, should be trained to "fear God and regard man;" but they ought not to be taught the peculiar doctrines of any particular sect. The Bible is not a sectarian book, whatever may be said to the contrary, and should not be excluded from any school in which the parents desire it to be used as the basis of moral education. But neither Jew, nor Greek, nor Roman Catholic, nor Protestant ought to be *compelled* to read the Scriptures,—for we maintain that the religion of Jesus was never designed to be propagated by the sword.

We will make as much room as possible for noticing passing events. The uncommon interest felt in the war which has broken out in Italy, and the desire for information respecting the movements of Great Britain, Russia, &c., lead almost every person to inquire "What's the news?" This question, our paper may be expected to answer once a week at some length.

English Mail.

The Steamer *Westmorland*, with an English Mail, arrived here on Friday last. Liverpool dates are to the 18th ult. The principal items of news will be found in preceding columns.

The usual Colonial Mails arrived on Monday. News unimportant.

☞ After this week, we expect to issue the *Protestant* every Saturday. We send this No. to several persons who were subscribers to the *Protector*, and to a few others, hoping that they may be induced to continue the paper. Those to whom it is addressed, who are unwilling that it should be continued, will please return the first No.

Reception of General Williams.

His Excellency Sir Wm. Fenwick Williams, the Hero of Kars, accompanied by two Aides-de-camp, arrived here yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, in the Steamer *Westmorland*, from Pictou. He was met on the wharf by His Worship the Mayor and City Council, and a large concourse of citizens, who had assembled to welcome the distinguished visitor to our shores. He immediately proceeded to Government House, as guest of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and lady. About noon, the Orders of Sons of Temperance and Free Masons, St. Andrew's and Benevolent Irish Societies, with their respective banners, badges and bands, the Committee of Management, Militia Officers, Civil Officers, &c., having arranged themselves in order at their several places of meeting, marched to Queen Square, where they all formed in procession and proceeded, under direction of the City Marshal, to Government House. General Williams, accompanied by Governor Dundas, having joined the procession, the whole moved along Kent-street, down Pownal-street, along Water-street, up Queen-street, passing under the arches erected for the occasion by the City authorities; then along Grafton-street, and drew up at the Province Building. Here the General received an address from the Common Council. He made a suitable reply; after which he was heartily cheered. The procession then re-formed, and marched through some of the other principal streets back to Government House, whence, after three cheers for Her Majesty, the Hero of Kars, Governor Dundas and Lady, respectively, it returned to Queen Square, and each section filed off to its rendezvous and dispersed.

The shipping in the harbor, and the City generally were gaily decorated with flags. After night-fall, the youth of the town amused themselves with discharging rockets and other fireworks; and two huge bonfires on Queen Square, at a late hour, finished the day's amusements. Upon the whole, what with the rejoicings on account of the General's arrival, and the Bazaar (honored with a visit from His Excellency) in connection with St James' Church [Kirk of Scotland], held at Temperance Hall during the day and evening, it was a merry day for the whole populace. Business was generally suspended, and delightful weather crowned and smiled upon the universal joy.

The General, who is about 59 years of age, is a fine portly-looking gentleman, and has in every respect the appearance of a warrior. To-night, a banquet will be given in his honor in the Province Building.

Address from the Wesleyan Conference.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, June 23, 1859.

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, ESQUIRE, *Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

The Ministers of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, now assembled in their Annual Session in Charlottetown, beg to approach your Excellency to offer their unaffected congratulations on Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of Prince Edward Island.

Representing a Church of nearly 15,000 members, with a Ministry of upwards of 100, in the Eastern Provinces of the British Possessions of North America, and labouring in the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Bermuda, where our congregations in the aggregate number nearly 100,000 persons, we beg to assure Your Excellency that sentiments of the purest and loftiest loyalty are not only entertained by ourselves, but fully shared in by our people to the British Throne and its illustrious occupant, for whom our prayers ever ascend to Heaven for every spiritual and temporal blessing.

We beg to offer our best wishes for your Excellency and your excellent Lady—that your Government of this interesting Colony may be prosperous and successful; and that personally, as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, you may be surrounded with every element of temporal and spiritual enjoyment, is the sincere desire of

Your Excellency's most devoted and humble servants
Signed in behalf of, and by order of the Conference,

M. RICHEY, D. D. President.
R. KNIGHT, D. D., Co-delegate.
H. PICKARD, D. D., Secretary.

(REPLY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, June 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN;

It is impossible for me not to feel moved and highly gratified by the earnest and handsome manner in which you have addressed me, on my coming to Prince Edward Island, to fill the responsible office of Lieut. Governor.

Nor less gratifying to me are those expressions of devoted loyalty to the gracious Sovereign, who has been pleased to entrust to my care the duty of watching over the interests of this Colony. The sacred character of your members, and the extended field of their useful labors—not confined to the limits of this Island, but stretching over many of the Provinces of British North America—in no small degree increase the interest and the value attaching themselves to those sentiments of loyalty to our Queen, and of regard to me as Her Representative, that your Address contains.

For Mrs Dundas and for myself I heartily thank you for the good wishes you entertain for our prosperity and welfare; and we cherish the hope that, not only shall we not be forgotten by those among you whose spheres of usefulness are elsewhere, but that we may be remembered in the prayers of all, to the Throne of Divine Grace, for His assistance and support, so that thus, though time and distance may separate us, there shall remain between us, that imperishable band of union—the sympathy of Christian friends.

GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieut. Governor.

The Rev Matthew Richey, D. D., and the Ministers of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America.

LECTURE ON THE EUROPEAN WAR.—On Wednesday evening last, agreeably to announcement, the Rev J. R. NARROWAY, A. M., delivered a highly interesting and very instructive Lecture, at the Temperance Hall, before the "Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute," on "The position of Great Britain in relation to the present War in Italy. The chair was taken by Charles Palmer, Esq., Vice President of the Institute. Before the lecturer took his stand, the spacious Hall was crowded to overflowing, and many persons were unable to obtain seats. The delivery of the lecture, which was extempore, occupied about two hours, and we believe the audience would have been highly pleased to have listened an hour longer to the exceedingly instructive and interesting details of the origin, design, and probable result, of the great struggle now going on on the Continent of Europe. —*Isl.*

EDUCATION.—The quarterly examination of the "Hillsborough District School," in this city, was held on the 29th ult. Present; Hon. Col. Swabey, John Kenny, Esqrs., Head Master central Academy, John Arbuckle, Esqr., Visitor of Schools, Edward Roach, Esq., Head Master St Dunstan's School—all of whom expressed their approval of the order and mode of discipline observed in the school, and the general proficiency of the pupils. At the close of the examination the Teacher submitted the Visitors' book, in which the gentlemen present were pleased to insert the following record:—"Assisted at the Examination of this school. We find the Teacher, Mr A. McNeill, in discharging his duty with zeal and efficiency. The children are neatly dressed, respectful and attentive. We regret to observe, however, that here, as in most of the Town Schools, parents do not deem it their duty to attend the examinations, or are not sufficiently alive to the beneficial effects on the School of such attendance."—*Com.*

MARRIED,

At Bedque, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. William Bowness, jun. of Lot 25, to Miss Sarah Woodside, of Lot 19.

By the same, on the same day, at Freetown, Mr John Burns, of Lot 25, to Miss Mary Cole, of the same place.

At St John's Newfoundland, on the 21st inst., at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. William W. LeGallais to Fanny Harriet Loftus, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Robert Langrishe, R.N.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, at the Pownal Parsonage, Mr James Weatherbe, of Lot 49, to Miss Mary Ann Gunn, of Lot 50.

DIED,

At Bombay, on the 7th May ult., of Dysentery, JOHN G. H. BROWN, Esq., Manager of the Agra United Service Bank of that City, and eldest son of the late Alexander Brown, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, in the 37th year of his age. Mr. Brown left the Island about sixteen years ago, and was just about to return to his native place.

At his residence, at Vernon River, on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, of inflamatory sore throat, Mr. Archibald McDonald, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss.

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Oct. 6. 6m

HILL HEAD AND HAMILTON PARK TRAINING ACADEMY AND Boarding Establishment for Young Gentlemen,

6 *Kelvin Terrace, Glasgow.*

MR. JOHN M. STARK,

(*Late Government Inspector of Schools in Prince Edward Island, British North America, and for many years one of the Masters in the Free Normal Seminary in this City.*)

BEGS respectfully to announce that having secured the above commodious residence, he is now prepared to receive a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, who by attending the Day Classes in the Academy, will enjoy all the advantages of a Public School Education combined with Private and efficient Superintendence of their Studies, and also, all the comforts of a retired and well-regulated family circle.

The situation is eminently agreeable and salubrious, being mid-way between the West End Park and the Botanic Gardens, and about five minutes walk from each. The picturesque rural scenery in the immediate vicinity affords many interesting and delightful walks, and ample scope for out door recreation.

The domestic arrangements will be carefully superintended by MRS. STARK, and no attention will be spared which can promote the health and happiness of Pupils. The accommodations are of superior description; each pupil will be provided with a separate bed, and specially trained to the formation of correct and gentlemanly habits.

The Scholastic and Domestic training of the pupils will be conducted in accordance with the views of the most enlightened Educationists of the present day, in the several Departments of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Training.

Religious training will be MR. STARK'S first aim, and while due prominence is given to Intellectual proficiency, all arrangements, both in the school and in the family, will be made with a view to the development and training of the moral character.

From long and varied experience in the Practical Departments of Education, MR. STARK hopes to give full satisfaction to those Parents and Guardians who may entrust young Gentlemen to his care. He will also be aided by efficient Masters and Assistants.

The COURSE of INSTRUCTION will embrace Daily Bible Training Lessons—English Reading, with Analysis—Etymology—Grammar—Composition—History—Geography, both Physical and Descriptive, with the use of the Globes—Training Lessons in Natural Science—Astronomy—Writing—Arithmetic—Book-Keeping—Vocal Music—and Latin.

TERMS FOR BOARD AND EDUCATION.

Under twelve years of age,	Forty guineas per annum.
Washing,	Two guineas "
Above twelve,	Forty-five guineas "
Washing,	Three guineas "

The following Branches will be charged extra, at the affixed rates:—

	PER QUARTER.
Greek,	£0 15 0
French,	1 1 0
German,	1 5 0
Italian,	1 5 0
Mathematics,	0 15 0
Piano-forte—Elementary, Three Lessons weekly,	1 10 0
" " Advanced, " " "	10 0
Drawing, " " "	11 1

The Session consists of ten months, viz, from 1st August to 1st June.

QUARTER DAYS: 1st August, 16th October, 1st January, and 16th March.

For the current year, Pupils may be received from 1st May, and can enjoy the benefits of Tuition during the Vacation.

Reference to the following Gentlemen has been kindly permitted:
Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., Glasgow.
Rev. Robert Buchanan, D.D., Glasgow.
Rev. John Lorimer, D. D., Glasgow.
Rev. William Arnot, Glasgow.
Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. J. A. Wylie, LL. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. James Begg, D. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. W. H. Goold, D. D., Edinburgh.
Rev. Wm. Fraser, Paisley.
David Stow, Esq., Hon. Sec. Free Normal Seminary, Glas.
Thos. Morrison, Esq., Rector Free Normal Seminary, Glas.
Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland.
Allan Buchanan, Esq., Helensburgh.
John M'Donald, Esq., Windsor Terrace, Gourock, Glas.
William Cumming, Esq., Hillhead, Glasgow.
James Wright, Esq., 235 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Thomas L. Paterson, Esq., Downhill, Glasgow.
Robert Denie, Esq., St. James' Terrace, Glasgow.