quences of their present ways. And at last they find they are damned for want of thinking.

Believe me, this world is not a world in which we can do well without thinking. Least of all can we do well in the matter of our souls. "Don't think," whispers Satan: he knows that an unconverted heart is like a dishonest tradesman's books—it will not bear close inspection. "Consider your ways," says the word of God—stop and think—consider, and be wise.

Well says the Spanish proverb, "Hurry comes of the devil." Just as men sometimes marry in haste and repent at leisure, so they make mistakes about their souls in a minute and then suffer for it for years. Just as a bad servant does wrong, and then says, "I never gave it a thought," so men run into sin, and then say, "I did not think about—it did not look like sin. Not look like sin! What would you have? Sin will not come to you saying, "I am sin;" it would do little harm if it did. Sin always seems "good and pleasant, and desirable," at the time of commission. O, get wisdom, get discretion! Remember the words of Solomon, "Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let thy ways be established." Prov. iv. 26. It is a wise saying of Lord Bacon, "Do nothing rashly. Stay a little, that you may make an end the sooner."

O, learn to be thoughtful! Learn to consider what you are doing, and whither you are going. Make time for calm reflection. Commune with your own heart and be still. Remember my caution. Do NOT BE LOST MERELY FOR WANT OF THOUGHT.—*Rev. J. C. Ryle.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In most countries the education of females has hitherto been sadly neglected. This has very frequently been the case even in regard to common-school education; many parents, and the majority mothers too, we are sorry to say, think it sufficient if their daughters are simply taught to read and write. But we more particularly refer to the attention which has been paid to their education in the higher branches of knowledge. While educational establishments for males, such as academies, colleges and universities are numbered by tens of thousands, similar institutions for the instruction of the other sex are scarcely numbered by hundreds. We know that in some places, boarding and other schools exclusively for females have long existed, but the education received in these has, generally speaking, been more showy than substantial. As a sex they have been treated, as if they occupied a position in which they did not require any of the useful branches of science; nay more, as if they did not possess the mental powers to acquire them. This prejudice is, however, happily beginning to be removed. Few can now be found in any enlightened country, who will have the hardihood to deny that females are capable of acquiring every branch of knowledge which can improve or adorn the human mind. The view also that such knowledge is unnecessary to woman in her sphere of life is not only being exploded, but the great importance of her possessing it, admitted by every right thinking man. Dr. Dick in his essay on the "Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind" says:—"Females have more in their power than the other sex in forming the tastes and dispositions of the young, and in giving them those impressions in early life which may be either beneficial or injurious to society. They are the more immediate guardians and instructors of the rising generation during the first stage of their existence, and upon the discretion and intelligence they display in superintending the evolution of the youthful mind, will, in a great measure, depend the intelligence and the moral order of the social state to which they belong. Their influence is powerful, not only on the tastes and manners of society, but on the moral *principles* and *characters* of mankind. Besides, they are beings destined for immortality, and equally interested as the other sex in all that is awful or glorious in the revelations of Heaven; and therefore ought to have their minds enlightened in every branch of knowledge which may have a beneficial influence on their present conduct and their future destiny. Till more attention is paid to the cultivation of the female mind, among all ranks, society cannot be expected to make an accelerated progress in the course of moral and intellectual improvement."

This was the opinion the Christian Philosopher entertained in regard to female education; and to show in what, besides moral instruction, he considered it ought to consist, we may state that after enumerating reading, writing, composition, drawing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, geology, astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, physiology, logic, natural theology, natural history, botany, vocal music, and domestic economy, he says, these are some of the branches in which every individual of the human race—the female sex as well as the male—should receive a certain portion of instruction." Nor does he stand alone in holding this opinion; other eminent men have advocated the same view; and that it is gaining ground is evidenced by the rapidity with which female seminaries and colleges are multiplying, provided with instructors not merely of the artistic and ornamental branches, but also of the higher departments of learning usually included in a collegiate education. A number of these institutions are in operation in the United States; but we believe few, if any, fully equipped with a staff of professors have yet been established in the British Colonies. Some of the neighboring Provinces, however, have female schools and academies where more than an elementary education can be obtained; but this Island, at least so far as Protestants are concerned, cannot boast of the semblance of a female educational institution. For upwards of twenty years, we have had an Academy in Charlottetown; yet during all this time, the young fair of our Island, were neither permitted to attend it, nor provided with one of their own. And what has been the consequence? They have had, whenever their ambition or that of their parents soared higher than a common school, to depend upon the assistance which private teachers could afford; and since the establishment of the Convent of Notre Dame in this City, we believe, several even of Protestants have sent their daughters to the school in connection with it. We lament over the short-sightedness and folly of Protestant parents adopting this latter course, and would affectionately yet boldly tell them that they should ten times rather let the minds of their daughters remain a blank in regard to all that is called a finished education, than subject them to the Romanising influence of a nunnery school; still we are ready to admit that remonstrance and warning will probably be of no avail, unless a substitute be provided—unless a public female institution be established here, in which an education can be obtained equally as good in a literary point of view as that received under the wing of the papacy.

Now though we are opposed to what, in some parts of America, is denominated women's rights, yet we trust we are advocates of their true rights; and whether we may be considered by some as belonging to the fast class or not, we maintain that one of these in this Colony is, to have a school or academy especially for their own benefit. When the Prince of Wales College has been a few years in operation, the young men of the Island will be so posted up in the sciences, classics and modern languages, that unless something be done in the mean time for the mental cultivation of our young ladies, they will be unable to appreciate the learned conversation of the sterner sex, and utterly at a loss to understand their "Latin names for horse an' stools." But a more serious and far more important consideration is, that it would leave Protestant parents without an excuse to send their daughters to a Romanist institution, where they are almost certain to imbibe principles that will ultimately lead them to Rome, and perhaps to take the vail. It is unnecessary to dwell on this point; numerous instances are on record of Protestant young women, who received their education in convents, shortly after forsaking the religion of their parents by becoming perverts to Popery, and not unfrequently inmates of a cloister. As a proof that perversion after such training does occur, we only need mention the Miss Starr abduction case, which produced so great a sensation last summer throughout the United States and the British Provinces. To prevent, if possible, the emissaries of Rome having an opportunity to undermine the faith of any of the Protestant daughters of our Islands in a convent, a public female Seminary should be established in Charlottetown in which instruction ought to be imparted, we do not say equal to that obtained in the female colleges of the United States, but at least inferior in no respect to the education received at the Convent of Notre Dame. Whether the institution should be supported by Government, or by the fees of the pupils and the free contributions of Protestants we will not at present discuss; this, however, we will affirm that no time ought to be lost in taking active steps in the matter for the sake of Protestantism, and if we desire that our fair friends should keep pace with the progress of the age.

[Reported for the Protestant.]

Meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

[Continued from our last.]

The evening was fully occupied in hearing some members of Pictou Presbytery in reply to Mr. Waddell's Memorial and statements.

FRIDAY, June 22d.

The forenoon was spent in further discussion on Mr. Waddell's case.

In the afternoon, Rev. R. Ross, Secretary of the Seminary Board, read its Report, and also the Reports of the Professors. The Seminary is in a prosperous condition. Forty-three students had matriculated at the commencement of the last session, and ten had attended the Theological Hall. One of these belonged to the Free Church. The Report was received and laid on the table.

The Rev. James Bayne then read the Report of the Foreign Mission Board. It gave a full and interesting account of the progress of the mission during the past year. The Report was received and laid on the table.

Afterwards a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Waddell, but granting him leave to withdraw his Memorial, was passed by a majority of ten. Closed with prayer.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Synod's Missionary Meeting was held on Friday evening. Dr. Smith presided, and opened the meeting with praise and prayer. Rev. Messrs. Bayne, G. Patterson, and R. Ross, the Secretary of the Foreign, Home, and Seminary Boards respectively, made a verbal, yet succinct statement of the operations during the past year condensed from their reports before presented to the Synod. Each of the Secretaries at the close, announced the name of the individual selected by his Board to advocate the claims of its own branch of the church's work.

Rev. R. Laird spoke in behalf of the Foreign Mission. After a few introductory remarks he observed that Christians ought to be influenced to the duty of Christian liberality, because God is the original source of all the wealth which they possess. None can say, "My might and the power of my hand hath gotten me this wealth." Hence their duty to appropriate a fair proportion of their worldly substance to advance the interests of religion. This duty ought also to be attended to from a regard to the purposes of the Almighty. In placing wealth at the disposal of his reasonable creatures, he evidently intended it to be employed in his service and for the good of men. Again, Christians should dedicate their substance to the Lord from a consideration of the love of Christ in laying down his life for them. This was the great argument which influenced the early Christians. Feelings of compassion for the wretched condition of the heathen, ought also to move every Christian to activity in promoting the great work of evangelizing the world.—Not only are the heathen in a pitiable condition during this life, but their future misery will be beyond the power of language to describe. Ought not this thought to stimulate the church to increased activity and more liberal contributions for missionary purposes?—But active efforts and liberal contributions are not enough. Prayer should be fervently and unceasingly offered up to God for the fulfilment of his promise that the knowledge of the Lord may soon cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. Great encouragement is afforded for prosecuting missions to the heathen. What was the state of Aneiteum sixteen years ago, before Rev. Mr. Geddie visited it? A valley of bones, very many and very dry. What a contrast to its present condition! Success should be regarded as a powerful inducement to increased exertions, that other islands in the South Seas may soon be blessed with the knowledge of salvation.

Rev. Mr. M'Kay advocated the claims of the Home Mission. He remarked that an evil which obtains in our Church is, the giving a preference to one scheme before another. Foreign missionary operations are regarded with deep interest and are well sustained, while many destitute localities at home are neglected. Were it not for our seminary our church would be like a withering plant without any roots; and were it not for our home and foreign missions, it would be like a decaying trunk, without any branches. The ultimate end of both the home and the foreign mission is the same,—The salvation of souls. He then remarked more particularly first that the glory of God is involved in the home mission scheme. Souls are just as precious here as in heathen countries. Again, the future prosperity of this Province demands that we should vigorously prosecute the home mission. The sphere of our operations is destined to become the habitation of millions. Provision should therefore be made that every destitute locality be supplied with a pure preached gospel, that the people may become and continue religious, prosperous and happy. Again, the home mission should be liberally supported in order to stop the progress of error. Erroneous views of divine truth still exist in some parts of the Province. Means should be adopted that a pure gospel be preached throughout the length and breadth of our land. Further, the home mission is patriotic.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land."

Patriotic feelings should influence Christians to liberality and activity in this work, when the interests of religion are involved in a place honored as the resting place of the noble dead. Labourers are required to preach the glad tidings; but money also is needed to employ such an agency, and to sustain their operations. The church therefore appeals to her people for aid in continuing and extending her home mission operations.

Rev. Isaac Murray advocated the claims of the Seminary. He viewed the other two missionary schemes of the Church as streams. It is the dictate of wisdom as well as of curiosity to inquire, what are the sources? The source whence these streams flow, be apprehended, is the Seminary. All Churches in all countries must depend chiefly on a native ministry to preach the Gospel. Nova Scotia must not form an exception to this rule. Other churches have been successful through attention to this subject; and we can only expect to prosper by adopting the same means. An advantage resulting from the Seminary is its influence in combining our efforts. Much benefit has been derived from the young men whose affections cluster around the Seminary now located in Truro. They promote real good in congregations in which they reside. America is destined to be a great country. It is rapidly advancing. Shall we in these Colonies lag behind? We should discharge our duty, and bequeath a legacy to the future inhabitants of our country. Shall our future historian blush, when he writes our history, when recording that we have receded from the position occupied by our fathers? What is the institution? What is it intended to do; and what can it do? It is a place where every process in chemistry is explained;—every discovery in science is examined;—and calculations in astronomy are made. It is a temple where talent and genius have concentrated their efforts in order to commend the power, wisdom and goodness of the Great Creator, thus encompassing the study of the arts and sciences with a halo of glory by advancing the Creator's praise through the study of his works;—a place where the mind is taught to ascend still higher;—a place where the mind luxuriates in all the beauties of nature, and delights to examine the process by which that beauty is developed. But around all this is thrown an additional lustre, as it extends the knowledge of the will of the Divine Being by the study of his Holy Word. Theological Institutions are the bulwarks of christianity. Without them civilization becomes a curse and the glory of the arts and sciences must pass into oblivion. They constitute the great means for preventing a nation from returning to that barbarity and degradation which characterizes heathenism. Theological Seminaries are the very hearts which collect the life's blood of the Church, and pulsate through every part of the system, and to every extremity of the body. Can we ask too much, can we do too much for such an Institution as the one which we maintain? I only wonder that the Seminary has not collected around it more sympathy, and received more support. Let it then be cordially encouraged and liberally supported.

The above are a few of the leading thoughts contained in the addresses.

Saturday, June 23rd.—After preliminary business, the Report of the Committee on Union with the Free Church was read by Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, Convener, and cordially received. It consisted principally of the minutes of the meetings held by the joint committees, which have mostly been previously published.

After a short discussion, it was unanimously agreed "that this Synod having heard through the Report of their Committee, that the Reports of Presbyteries and Sessions are *unanimous* in favor of union with the Free Church, agree to proceed to the consummation of the union as soon as our Brethren of the Free Church shall signify their readiness to proceed." It was further agreed, that the Synod invite the Free Synod to meet us in conference at some suitable time before the adjournment of the two bodies.

Monday, June 25th.—The Synod after being constituted, proceeded to business.

The Convener of the Synod's Committee on Union, read the report of the proceedings of the joint Committees of the two Synods on union at a meeting held in New Glasgow on Thursday, from which it appeared that the Committees had unanimously agreed to reaffirm their recommendation of March last, that the Union be consummated during the present year, and in the month of October. They had also agreed that during the interval, united prayer-meetings be held for the outpouring of the Divine Spirit, and the increase of brotherly love and zeal for the Redeemer's cause and kingdom. They had further agreed to recommend that a Conference between the the two Synods be held in Prince Street Church, Pictou, on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock.

The Synod resumed consideration of the Foreign Mission Report.

It was unanimously agreed to renew the invitation of the Synod, given last year to the Rev. Mr. Inglis to visit the Churches of Nova Scotia, and to extend the invitation to the Elder who accompanies him, with the assurance that their expenses will be paid; also, to offer a suggestion that the extension of their visit to Canada would be attended with beneficial influences to the mission.—The Board was reappointed with an addition.

The Report of the Committee on the celebration of the Tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation, was then submitted and adopted, except one clause.—The Committee was reappointed, with instructions to take such measures as they find necessary to carry out their own recommendations adopted by the Synod, and to correspond with the other Presbyterian bodies in the Province on the subject without delay. It was recommended that ministers preach on the subject on the Sabbath preceding the celebration.

The Report of the Auditing Committee was next read. The ammount received for the Foreign Mission during the year ending May 31st 1860, is £656 9s 3d.; for Home Mission, £220 11s. 0½d.; for Educational Board, £92 17s. 6d.; for Synod Fund, £97 10s. 11½d. The expenditure from the Synod Fund has exceeded the receipts. The receipts for the other two Schemes have exceeded the expenditure.

In the afternoon several members of Pictou and P. E. Island Presbyteries made statements, showing the need of additional funds to complete the Charlottetown Church. On motion, it was agreed That the Synod regret the delay which has occurred in collecting part of the subscription made for the erection of the Church, and recommend that the parties having charge of the movement adopt measures to raise these, and to obtain such additional funds as they can procure; and the Synod would again recommend the object to the favorable consideration of their people.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Synod adjourned till to morrow morning, in order to allow time for the contemplated conference between the Synod and that of the Free Church.

The members of Synod then proceeded in a body to the wharf at which the steamer "George M'Kenzie" was to land the members of the Free Church Synod, when they arrived from New Glasgow. The time spent on the wharf while the steamer approached, was a most interesting and delightful period. Gladness filled every heart, and joy was depicted on every countenance. As the boat drew near the landing place, the members of the Synod on shore saluted their Free Church brethren on board, to which a ready response was returned. On landing, the members of the Free Church Synod were cordially received by their brethren of the other Synod, who individually, in company with a Free Church brother, walked arm in arm in procession to Prince Street Church, in front of which they formed in a circle, and made arrangements for the meeting in the evening. The members of the Free Church Synod were then escorted by their brethren of the Presbyterian Synod to their respective lodging houses, to be entertained till the hour of meeting arrived.

CONFERENCE.

The meeting for this purpose took place according to appointment, when the Rev. Alex. Munro, of Brown's Creek, P. E. Island, was chosen chairman. He then led the devotions of the meeting, acknowledging divine goodness, and praying for heavenly direction and blessing. After singing from the 12th verse of the 115th Psalm, Rev. Professor Ross engaged in prayer. The clerks of the respective Synods then read the minutes containing the appointment of the conference.

Rev. Mr. McGregor would state in very few words the position of the question. Last year it had been remitted to Presbyteries and Sessions to report thereon. Returns had been sent in by the Presbyteries and Sessions of both bodies; and these returns were highly favorable, and all but unanimous. The joint Committees had therefore recommended that the Union be consummated. He briefly narrated the proceedings of the Committee, but these have been noticed before. The Conference would require to decide on the place at which the union was to be consummated, and make such arrangements as circumstances demanded.

Rev. Professor McKnight expressed the high gratification which he felt in being present on such an occasion. He would mention a step of additional progress, which Mr. McGregor had not noticed. At a meeting of Committee just closed, they had found themselves in a position to recommend unanimously an arrangement respecting the Theological Hall. This was to him a source of great gratification. It had been agreed that the Hall should be conducted at Halifax, the term of attendance extending to five months, and Professor Smith to attend three months, commencing his course one month after the opening of the Hall. The subject of Theological Education was one respecting which the two Synods, now to be united, had adopted different courses. In other matters they were much alike. Professor Smith's department was one in which the Free Church college was deficient, and the proposed addition to its instruction would greatly improve the Institution. The classes would also be enlarged, and this would have a stimulating effect upon the students.

Rev. Professor Ross made a few remarks respecting the Seminary at Truro. The course of instruction was full; but a difficulty might arise in assigning particular departments to the Professors. The great want at present was in the preparatory training.

Rev. Mr. Stewart of New Glasgow next spoke. He regarded the statements made as very satisfactory. He ascribed the change that had taken place during the past ten years to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit of God That Spirit, as a Spirit of Union, had brought them together that evening. He dwelt a little on the great importance of their ministers especially, seeing that the young men who came forward to the work of the ministry were in the school of grace,—that they were giving some evidence, when under training, that they were influenced by divine grace. The two Synods had reason to be thankful that night for what the Lord had done for them, in removing jealousies, and promoting harmony and unity. He thought that he saw a look of joy on every face.—That filled him with joy. The great success which had attended the operations of the foreign mission of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia had perhaps first turned the attention of the Free Church to it.

[To be concluded.]

Subscription for the Pope.

Some time ago an appeal was made to the Catholics of the Diocese of Charlottetown, by the Very Rev. James McDonald, Administrator, to make a collection for the Pope. The sum of £392 19s. 3d. has been contributed willingly, cheerfully, and enthusiastically, by a people who vie with each other in testifying their affectionate devotion to the Holy See. No public meetings were held to inflame their zeal—no organization was arranged to ensure a general co-operation. They were simply told that their common Father needed their assistance; and priest and people, the rich and poor, measured their gifts not so much by their means as by their affectionate devotion towards the Head of Christ's Church.

The following list comprises the subscriptions so far received:—

Charlottetown, per Rev. Thomas Phelan,	£91	5	0
Vernon River, per Rev. James Brady,	45	0	0
Indian River, per the Very Rev. J. McDonald, Administrator,	48	0	0
St. Andrew's, per Rev. P. McPhee,	32	15	0
East Point, per Rev. D. McDonald, D. D.,	23	14	7½
South West, De Sable & (65), per Rev. J. Duffy,	55	0	0
Miscouche and Egmont Bay, per Rev. Mr Perry,	25	19	10½
Georgetown, per Rev. F. J. McDonald,	14	9	9
Rustico, per Rev. G. S. Belcourt,	12	15	9
Cascumpec, per Rev. Peter McIntyre, *B. elect*,	16	0	0
MAGDALEN ISLANDS.			
Harbor Aubere, per Rev. C. N. Boudrouit,	12	0	0
Etang du Nord, per Rev. C. Meville,	16	0	0
	£392	19	3

THOMAS PHELAN, Treasurer.

Charlottetown, June 23, 1860.

The above communication which we copy from the last *Examiner* will no doubt be read with interest by the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic portion of the community. Protestants in this Colony have heretofore done much towards assisting their Romanist fellow subjects—towards preventing their souls from prematurely passing to the imaginary yet much dreaded regions of purgatory; but this work of charity ought now to be considered a work of supererogation as it appears the children of so-called Holy Father have simply to be told that he needs their assistance, and they come forward with subscriptions "willingly" nay, "enthusiastically" for his relief; and therefore cannot consistently hereafter overlook the necessities of their brethren at home. That the Pope needs assistance may be a fact, but that hundreds of his people here are in still greater need of the necessaries of life we are certain. The whole sum collected for the old man of the Vatican, could be easily, and we contend much more righteously expended in supplying the destitute of Rustico Parish for one year.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of £9 1s., from the Rev R. Patterson's Congregation, Bedeque, to be appropriated as follows:—

British and Foreign Bible Society,	£4	8	3
Domestic Missions,	4	12	9

Brackley Point, June 26th, 1860.

The Rev Mr Byres is appointed to preach at Western St Peter's on the third and fourth Sabbaths of July.

We would remind our readers of the Episcopal Church Bazaar, to be held in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday next, and of the Presbyterian Church Bazaar, to be held in the new Presbyterian Church, Queen Square, on Wednesday next, the 4th of July.

The Rev. Mr Hall will (D. V.) preach a Temperance sermon to-morrow (Sunday) evening in the Baptist Chapel, at the usual hour.

The Rev. Mr. Hall will preach (D. V.) in St. James' Church, next Lord's day, July 1st (to-morrow), at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Rev. William Ross, Missionary of the Scottish Free Church, will (D.V.) preach to-morrow, in the Free Church of this City, at the usual hour.

FREE CHURCH SYNOD.—The Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia met in John Knox's Church, New Glasgow, on Thursday Rev. D. B. Blair preached the opening Sermon, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, who has not yet returned from Scotland. Rev. W. G. Forbes, Plaister Cove, C.B., was unanimously chosen Moderator. We hope to have a full report of proceedings for our next issue.—*Pres. Witness.*

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—We understand that arrangements are being made by the sub-committee of the Union Prayer Meeting for the delivery of a series of Sermons in the open air, in various parts of the city and suburbs. The Rev. A. H. Munro will (D.V.) preach the first of the series on the Market Square, tomorrow afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock.—*Ex. Witness.*

Cardinal Wiseman is about to leave Rome for Madrid, in order to ask pecuniary aid for the Pope from Queen Isabella. He will arrive just as her Majesty receives the Morocco idemnity money.

CONSECRATION OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—We understand that the Papal Bulls have been received from Rome, by steamer Europa, authorising the consecration of the Rev. Dr. McIntyre, to the see of Charlottetown, (vacant by the death of Bishop McDonald,) and of the Rev. James Rogers, of St. Mary's, to the newly formed see of Chatham, N. B. We believe that the solemn service of the consecration of the two Bishops, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, is appointed to take place in the Cathedral of Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, being the feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M.—*Halifax Express.*

A VERSIFIED PARAPHRASE OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The following paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer has been set to music in England, and is having a great run. It is the best we have ever seen in any language—there is nothing wanting and nothing redundant.

Our Heavenly Father, hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy Kingdom Come; thy perfect will
In earth, as heaven, let all fulfil:
Give this day's bread that we may live:
Forgive our sins as we forgive:
Help us temptation to withstand,
From evil shield us by Thy hand:
Now and forever unto Thee,
The Kingdom, power and glory be.

BIRTH.

On the 19th of June inst., prematurely, at Cambridgeport, near Boston, the wife of E. R. Humphreys, Esq., LL.D., Literary Editor of the Boston Post, of a son.

MARRIED,

On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev George E. Ellis, of Charlestown, Mr P. W. HYNEMAN, of P. E. Island, to Miss KATE A. GOULD, second daughter of James Gould, Esq., of Lexington, Mass.

DIED,

At Columbia, California, on the 5th of May last, of consumption, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr John McLean, Cooper, formerly of Charlottetown, aged 26 years.

At Portage, Belfast, on Sunday, the 17th instant, after a short illness, JOHN, son of Mr Alexander McSweenagged 25 years. The deceased was a young man of excellent qualities, beloved in life and lamented in death by many friends and acquaintances—this was evident on the day of his funeral, on viewing the very large procession, composed of his acquaintances and brethren in society, who mournfully followed his remains to its last resting place.—*Com.*

On the 15th instant, of Diptheria, EVA ADELAIDE, aged 4 years and 8 months; and on the 20th, HAMILTON FAIRBURN, aged 2 years and 6 months, only children of William Cook, of Charlottetown.

On the 25th instant, of Consumption, after a short illness, JANE, second daughter of Mr Robert Sturgeon, in the 20th year of her age, with an assured hope of eternal life beyond the grave. Though this dear youth has been suddenly and unexpectedly called to enter upon her eternal reward, yet our earnest desire and prayer to God is that this severe affliction may yet redound to the glory of God, in leading her youthful friends to make timely preparation for death.—*Com.*

PASSENGERS,

Per R. M. S. *Westmorland*, from Shediac, on the 27th inst.—Judge Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Purinton, Miss Purinton, J. B. Cooper, Miss Bradshaw, Mr. Bateman, Mr. M'Comb, Mrs. M'Comb, L. Wood, Fellows, Baker, Rev. Mr. Crovey, M'Donald, T. Perrier, Mrs Perrier, P. Lowe, Conran, Mrs. Lachaer, B. Narraway, Master Narraway, Miss Snelgrove, Miss Welsh, Mr. Rowe, Stewart, Morgan, Fiske, Master Fiske, Mitchell, S. Kimball.

From Pictou, on the 28th instant—Hon William Young, Dr Sutherland, Miss Young, Rev R. S. Patterson, Rev I. Murray, Mr and Miss Lawson, Miss Hyde, Miss Gall; Messrs Grillin, Gleeson, Conly, Hyde, Elson, Gillies, Boyd, Munro, Alexander Scott, Melville, Perrin, and one in the steerage.

From Pictou, on the 29th instant—Revds J. Allan, D. M'Neill, G. Sutherland, H. Crawford, A. Fraser, H. Munro, R. Laird, Mr Ross, Mr Duff; Mrs Allan, Mrs Crawford, Mrs Douglas, Mrs M'Neill; Misses Sutherland, Thain, Fairbanks, Grant, Tupper; Capt Lang, Mr and Mrs Stearns; Messrs I. Smith, J. Purdie, J. M. Poore, R. Rankin, Samphy, Stewart, McKenzie, Cilley, T. Cain, and 1 in the steerage.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 25.—Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, to be a member of the Executive Council of this Island.

JUNE 19.—George Fath Crow Lowden and John Thomas Thomas, Esquires, of Charlottetown, to the Commission of the Peace, for Queen's County.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

June 22—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr Pearl, Turnbull, do., coal.

23—Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, deals.

25—Amelia, Gerrior, Halifax, goods. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr Venus, Benton, Pugwash, limestone. Mary, McMahon, Tracadie, shingles. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte, deals.

26—Flora, Hingley, Tatamagouche, freestone and spars. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash, limestone. Primrose, M'Kenzie, River John, N. S., salt, &c. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, do.

28—Do., do., Shediac. Schr Jane Grushy, Provost, Arichat, limestone. Reward, Sprague, Bay Verte, lumber. Cherub, Beers, Tracadie, shingles. Trial M'Donald, Newcastle, N. B., salt.

OUTWARDS.

June 21—Schr George Dundas, Young, Pugwash, bal. Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, do. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.

22—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

22—Schr. Sarah, Allard, Magdalen Islands, bal. Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, do. Breeze, McLeod, Pictou, do. J. P. Morrison, Clark, Boston, produce. Mary Jane, Foster, Richibucto, bal.

25—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr Mary and Charles, Dubin, Halifax, produce. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte, bal. Romp, Walch, Labrador, fishing stores.

26—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, bal. Schr Cecile, Bernier, Quebec, bal. Primrose, M'Kenzie, Pictou, salt.

27—Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash, bal.

28—Reward, Sprague, Bay Verte, do. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Trial, McDonald, do. bal.

Memoranda.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Arrived—Liberator. 7th—Brothers, McRae. Sailed, 16th—Hiwaths, Ballantine, for P. E. Island.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 6.—Arrived—Grapeshot. 13th—Alma, Foley. 14th—Petrel. 19th—Alice. 5th.—Sailed—Margaret Ann. 16th—Goldfinder.

LITERARY NOTICE.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New-York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law, and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

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AYER'S PILLS.

The following statement from James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York city, after a thorough examination of the subject, leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind of the intrinsic virtues of my preparation, or its value as a reliable medicine. Dr. Chilton is known throughout the whole country as one of the oldest and best analytical chemists it contains; and his high character, both as a chemist and a man, is certified by distinguished persons, who are known to the people every where.

J. C. AYER, M. D., LOWELL, MASS. DEAR SIR: I have examined your CATHARTIC PILLS, and become thoroughly acquainted with their composition. It is a new and judicious combination of materials possessing points of excellence which, I believe, have not been obtained before.

As a Cathartic for general use, they are far superior to any which have hitherto fallen under my notice. They do not contain any mineral substance whatever; and, consequently, all objections urged against such ingredients are obviated.

The skilful method of separating the active principles of which these PILLS are composed from the inert vegetable matter is meritorious, and should command special attention, and win for the PILLS the liberal patronage of the public.

JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

We have known Dr. J. R. Chilton for many years as a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a chemist in whom we have utmost confidence.

We fully concur in the above statements.

COLEMAN & STURGEON, Proprietors of the Astor House, N. Y. city.
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Bank of England, London, 5th June, 1856.

DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. SIR: In compliance with the request of your agent, I have the pleasure to state that having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my family, I have found them superior in their remedial effects to any other purgative we have ever employed. It is within my knowledge that your PILLS and PECTORAL are recommended by some of the distinguished surgeons and physicians of this metropolis, (London.)

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD DEAN BOYLE, Ex-Ass't Cashier.

☞ For list of Agents, see long advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral and Pills, in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—An infallible remedy for bad legs.—Robert Dickie, of Broad-street, Allos, informed Mr. Cumming, druggist of the same town, that about 16 years ago he injured his ankle in a coal pit, which afterwards formed into a running ulcer. To cure it he tried innumerable medicines, but without effect. He was in the Royal Infirmary about three years ago, there they told him that amputation was the only chance of saving his life. At last a friend very earnestly recommended him to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and they have been the sole means of healing the wound, and rendering his leg perfectly sound. Printed directions for their use accompany the medicines.