GLEANINGS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE MUTINY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Having got rid of all the English in the city, the insurgents proceeded to proclaim some offshoot of the old Royal house Sovereign of India, and in this position, with the town and its treasure at their disposal, but, as we shall presently see, no further rising or influx of mutineers to assist them, they await their inevitable doom. But to revert to Meerut. On the evening of the 16th occurred the murder of Capt. Fraser, whose name appears in the list. This officer was Commandant of the Bengal (Native) Sappers and Miners. He was marching down from the headquarters of his corps at Roorkee to Meerut, with a body of his men. On reaching their destination the Sappers fell out among themselves, probably in discussing the propriety of following the mutinous example that had been set them, and when their commanding officer attempted to compose their quarrel one of their number shot him through the head. They then broke and fled, but were pursued by parties of the Carabineers and 60th, and for the most part killed or captured. Since this occurrence Meerut has been tranquil. Fears being entertained that the Convent at Sirdhana with its children's school might be attacked and devastated, a party was sent out from Meerut, which brought in all the nuns and children to a safe asylum at the station.

At Agra, as from its proximity to Delhi might be expected, public excitement at first ran high. But great as was the emergency, Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, proved himself equal to meet it. On the morning of Thursday, the 14th, when the popular ferment was at its height and the wildest rumours were abroad, Mr. Colvin harangued the whole brigade of the station, the European soldiers as well as the native, on the parade-ground. By all—no less by the two native regiments, the 44th and 67th, than by the European Artillery—his address was received with loud applause. Even after he had left the ground the cheering of the Sepoys continued long and loud. The effect of this happy speech was shortly felt throughout the whole of the city, which settled down again into a state of quiescence that has not again been disturbed. At Etawah, a station further down the Jumna, half a dozen of the mutinous 3d Cavalry were cut to pieces by the police and a small party of the 9th Native Infantry. At Allyghur the 9th Native Infantry arrested a mutinous agent whom they found in their lines, and handed him over to the commanding officer.

At Benares, and throughout Bengal, all was and has remained quiet. At Lucknow the mutiny of the 7th Oude Infantry preceded by some days the *émeute* at Meerut, but it was checked by the firmness of Sir Henry Lawrence and the loyalty of the rest of the brigade, and the Regiment dispersed at the flash of a lighted port-fire, and has ceased to exist. Since then, down to the 18th, the date of our latest news, the city and district have been tranquil. Indeed, the insurrection in the North-west may be said to be confined within the walls of Delhi. Within these walls it will be—very possibly has already been—beaten down and trodden out. One of the first acts of the Lieutenant-Governorwas to issue vigorous proclamations placing under martial law the districts around Meerut and Delhi, to the eastward of the Jumna, warning all landholders and others from joining the insurgents, and announcing that prompt vengeance would overtake all past or future delinquents. These are no vain threats, incapable of being carried into execution. The great blow will be delivered from the north; but by all the great roads in other directions troops have been closing in upon the doomed city. The Sirmore battalions were at Boolundshuhur, on the east; the Agra Brigades, strengthened by cavalry and artillery from Gwalior, advancing from Muttra on the south; the troops of the Jat Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Ulwar moving up on the west. From the North-west were pouring down the horsemen of the Rajahs of Puttecala and Jheend, while the great road from the hill stations by Kurnaul and Meerut lay open for the march of the Commander-in-Chief. General Anson was to leave Umballah, whither he had repaired in haste from Simla, on the 18th. He had brought with him from Kasseowlie Her Majesty's 75th Regiment. At Umballah he found the 9th Lancers, the 1st European Fusileers marched in from Dugshaie, the 4th Light Cavalry, the 5th and 60th Native Infantry, and two troops of (European) Horse Artillery. The whole of this force, he was expected, to take with him to Meerut, where he would find the Carabineers, the 60th, and a strong force of artillery, and taking them with him would advance at once upon Delhi. The city lying upon the further or right bank of the Jumna, and being connected with the left bank by a bridge of boats only, which the insurgents have doubtless destroyed, it is possible that some time may be occupied in conveying the troops across the river. But before many days are past we shall, I suppose, hear that retribution as signal as merited has been dealt to the insurgent soldiery.

Thirteen English fugitives who escaped the Delhi massacre are protected by Zemindars at a village near Bagput, on the left bank of the Jumna. The mutineers at Delhi have plundered six villages in the vicinity for subsistence, and sent out advanced posts to Shahdera and Dadree.

The rebels at Delhi have failed, it is said, to induce the neighbouring rajahs to join them. They are fighting among themselves, and the city is in a state of anarchy. The soldiers are burning to inflict summary punishment on these brutal murderers of unarmed men, defenceless women, and innocent children. The Delhi magazine was defended for some time by certain Europeans, but at 3 p. m., on the 12th inst., when the insurgents had succeeded in effecting an entrance, the place was blown up with a terrific explosion by Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance, destroying, it is thought, some 1000 of the rebels. That gallant officer escaped for the time to the main guard. His fate at present remains uncertain, but hope is entertained of his safety. Not a single European or native Christian is left alive in Delhi or the neighbourhood. The officers and overseers of the Hauppur stud, with their wives and families, escaped on the evening of the 13th instant, and reached Meerut the following morning without molestation.

It is understood that an attack will be made upon the insurgents at Delhi as soon as the European regiments now marching upon that place shall have arrived. Of the result there cannot be the smallest doubt, and of course no quarter will be given.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western provinces announces that active measures have been commenced, and will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, for the signal punishment of the band of mutineers and murderers who have in the cities and cantonments of Meerut and Delhi disgraced the honorable names of soldiers, and have committed a series of treacherous and cold-blooded barbarities even upon helpless women, which will draw upon them the exemplary vengeance of the European and other regiments. The forces from Meerut, Umballah, and the Hills are being fast concentrated, and will co-operate with the contingents of the Rajpootana States in surrounding the insurgents by preventing their escape from their deeply-merited retribution.

The Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion or injury to their caste is meditated by the Government of India are malicious falsehoods, and warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

If we have painful proof that disaffection and hatred of our rule are widely spread in some quarters, we are not without evidence that in others a loyal and intense abhorrence is felt of the treasonable and murderous outbreaks we have recorded. The young Maharajah Sindia of Gwalior no sooner heard of the rising at Delhi than he hastened, with every expression of friendship, to place the whole of his contingent at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. As a compliment to the Prince, the services of his Highness's body guard, consisting of horse artillery and cavalry, with a detail of infantry, were accepted, the political agent and the brigadier commanding the contingent having previously inspected them on parade at the express solicitation of the Prince. The men of this force are a very soldierlike set of fellows. They are of the same caste as the Maharajah, many of them being members of his family; and their assistance, if required, will be loyally given.

It is said further that the King of Delhi sent a deputation of the revolted cavalry to the Rajah of Jhind, asking his assistance against the English. The Rajah was on the parade-ground with his troops at the time, and immediately ordered his soldiers to cut down every man of the messengers. The Rojah of Bhurtpore came forward also at once with the offer of his regiment, and there is no reason whatever to doubt the perfect good faith with which these men have acted. The Rajah of Puttecallah has intercepted and sent to the commissioner of his district many seditious letters which had found their way into his territories; and so far as we can yet see the districts of the North-West neither desired nor were prepared for the success of the mutineers at Delhi, but hold their bloody outrages in detestation. Perhaps one of the strongest proofs we could have that the disaffection is confined to the ranks of the pampered traitors who have been allowed so long to wear the uniform of British soldiers is to be found in the fact that the very prisoners who were liberated at Meerut have reported themselves to the various police thanadars of their districts, stating their willingness at once to return to gaol when the Sirkar calls for them. Many have already given themselves up, and it is supposed that not less than 75 per cent. of the whole would yield themselves if called upon to do so. The Bengal army is the sole focus of the mutiny. The whole Bengal force is demoralized, and it is probable that two thirds of its senior officers should be invalided as incompetent, through long training in a vicious system, to enforce discipline. The Bombay and the Madras armies, perfectly free from all suspicion of mutinous feeling, and in a high state of discipline, are a standing reproach to the Bengal army, and are the sheet-anchor of the Government at the present moment.

The opportune return of our European forces from the Gulf enabled the authorities to despatch without landing Her Majesty's 64th and 78th Regiments to Calcutta, and the troop of Madras Horse Artillery, which was waiting for transports to convey it to Madras. This force left Bombay by the steamers Assaye and Queen Victoria, and the transports Rabay Castle, Avalanche and Kingstown. In addition to these troops the 1st Fusileers have been despatched up the Indus, so that the good conduct of our native army and the perfect confidence we have in its discipline and loyalty allowed of a force of 4,000 Europeans being despatched to the Bengal side in ten days. Madras is also readily furnishing its contingent, and the European army of Bengal will be strengthened by an increase of 10,000 or 12,000 men from the other presidencies.

The state of Calcutta on the 19th of May is thus described by the *Phœnix* of that date:—"We mentioned in yesterday's paper that European sentries had, the night before, been mounted on the quarters of each officer in Fort William. The precaution was not taken before it was required. There are at present six companies of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry and a wing of the 47th Madras Native Infantry on the esplanade between Coolie Bazaar and the Fort. None of those troops have ammunition, but on Sunday night the men of the 25th entered into communication with the Guards from the Barrackpore regiments on duty at the Fort, and composed, we believe, of detachments from the 2d Guards and 70th Native Infantry. The Guards in the Fort have each ten rounds of ammunition. The men of the 25th asked them for five rounds of this, stating their readiness, if they got it, to storm the Fort during the night time. They were refused, and their treasonable overtures almost immediately made known to the town major by those it was attempted to seduce. Immediately afterwards the bugles sounded, and the Fort was placed in something like a state of siege. The drawbridges were all drawn up, the ladders withdrawn from the ditches, additional guards placed upon all points of the ramparts with loaded muskets, and armed patrols kept moving through the fortress during the night. All, however, passed off without any attempt on the part of the baffled Sepoys outside. An express appears to have been sent off to Dundum, for the wing and headquarters of her Majesty's 53d, stationed at Dundum, which moved into Fort William yesterday morning; the entire of Her Majesty's 53d, with the women and children of the regiment, are, therefore, now in Fort William. Yesterday evening, and we believe all through the day, sentries with loaded arms were again posted on the ramparts of the Fort. All danger is, we believe, now over, as we have heard that the 25th were disarmed yesterday evening."

House of Commons.—The Oaths or Jewish Disabilities Bill has passed the House of Commons by a large majority. On the order of the day on this measure, Mr. Seymour FitzGerald rose and said, he understood that Her Majesty's Government, who had at first signified their intention to oppose the introduction of the clauses which he proposed, had agreed to withhold their opposition. He would, therefore, without troubling the house with observations, simply move—"That persons professing the Jewish religion should not be enabled to hold the offices of guardian and justices of the United Kingdom, or Regent, or Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal, Lord Lieutenant, &c. of Ireland, High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, or any other place or office belonging to any of the ecclesiastical courts of judicature in England or Ireland, or in any courts of appeal, or review of such courts, or in the commissary court of Edinburgh."

Lord Palmerston said, when asked at a former stage of the bill whether it was the intention of her majesty's government to introduce into it provisions of this kind, he replied that it was not. The reason was, that the contingency which these provisions were intended to guard against was most unlikely to happen. But the government were exceedingly anxious that the bill should pass. He thought it would be a most advantageous measure, both as regarded members who now took oaths and those now excluded from the house. If, therefore, as he believed, the adoption of the clauses proposed by the hon. member would tend in any degree to render more likely the passage of this bill into law, the government considered themselves warranted in making the concession. Therefore, not attaching any importance to the provisions, but believing them to be wholly unobjectionable, and that by their adoption they might render more probable the success of this bill, the government conceded the clauses.

Sir F. Thesiger did not understand the reason for this extraordinary unanimity, and, if the house should divide on the question, he would not vote, because he would not sanction in any way the admission of Jews into parliament.

Sir G. Grey suggested the omission of the last phrase in the same clause, as the commissary court of Edinburgh had ceased to exist for six years.

The clause was added to the bill, as were likewise two other clauses—one transferring the presentation to benefices in right of offices held by Jews to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the other prohibiting Jews from advising the appointment to offices in the Established Church.

Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich, is affording great hopes of his future usefulness as a *preaching* Bishop. He preached lately at an obscure chapel in St. Martin's Lane, to a very humble congregation. The place of worship is condemned by the ultra Tractarian paper—the *Union*—as entirely destitute of suitable ecclesiastical equipments, but the same paper describes the Bishop and his style of preaching in the following language: "Dr. Pelham, who preached from the text 'And yet there is room,' (Luke xiv. 22), is a tall, fine-looking man, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and is not unlike the Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Bickersteth) in figure, at a distance. He preaches, of course, *extempore*, but is furnished with a sheet of notes in his Bible; he does not gesticulate at all, and adopts none of the usual oratorical arts of platform preachers, to which class he does not belong. Neither is his discourse learned or argumentative, but plain, persuasive, and eminently practical."

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL.

Violent riots have occurred in New York on Independence Day and the day following. Six men were shot dead, and upwards of 50 wounded. The riots were commenced by a gang of Irish Rowdies known as "Dead Rabbits" and "Black Birds."—The City Police was in a bad state of organization, owing to changes recently made. There were but 250 policemen for the whole city. The Irish turned out very strong, and after a severe struggle with brickbats, stones, guns, and pistols, bore down all before them. The military were then called out, and order was immediately restored. This was on Saturday. On Sabbath, similar scenes occurred with a similar termination.

The Condition of Affairs since the Riot.—The city has continued quiet since the appearance, last evening, of the military in the streets. Many of the rioters have probably settled down to some kind of business to-day, yet the city is liable at any moment to a renewal of the scenes of the 4th and 5th inst.

There are several lawless bands of ruffians ready to make an assault upon the new police should they catch them in certain sections of the city. There is a large reserve of special policemen at the White-street head quarters and the station-houses, and a military reserve remains under arms at the arsenal.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Very serious accidents happened in Boston on the same day.

William L. Marcy, the well known Foreign Secretary under the late Administration, is dead. He died suddenly and alone in his room. He was found reclining on a sofa with a book in his hand. He was 70 years of age.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says—A general survey of the country, with reference to its agricultural prospects for the current year, authorises the most cheering expectations. The wheat crop especially, is in a most flourishing condition, and in a large portion of the southern States, is is already secured. The harvest is nearly completed in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and slarge portion of Virginia and Tennessee. The breadth of land sown with this grain in the principal wheat growing States, exceeds that of last year. Reports respecting the other small cereals, are almost as favorable. Corn is backward, and has been injured to some extent by excessive rains. From the middle States, accounts are more variable; but it is reasonable to expect, at least, a fair average yield. The great Western wheat harvest, though rather late, will generally commence about the middle of the present month. In the Eastern States the grain crops are believed to be as good as usual, although backward, particularly Indian corn. The latter, with more favorable weather, will be an average crop. Potatoes, and the coarser esculents, will be abundant. Fruit, too, promises a large yield, except in some limited localities.

We rejoice to be able to report that the Rev. Dr. Cronyn has been elected Bishop of the new diocese of London in Canada. The Synod met pursuant to notice on the 8th instant, and the result is stated to be as follows:—

Clerical votes.—Dr. Cronyn, 22; Archdeacon Bethune, 20; Clerical majority for Dr. Cronyn, 2. *Lay votes.*—Dr. Cronyn, 23; Archdeacon Bethune, 10; Lay majority for Dr. Cronyn, 13; Total majority for Dr. Cronyn, 15—out of a Constituent Assembly of seventy-five.

Dr. Cronyn is a sound Protestant, Archdeacon Bethune an extreme High Churchman or Puseyite; and we have thus abundant reason to thank God for the gratifying result of the election. The number of lay votes given to Dr. Cronyn is a noticable circumstance, as it indicates that the great body of the laity in Canada West are true Churchmen, and are prepared to resist the introduction of Puseyite errors and practices.—*Church Witness.*

The Burglars.—At St. John paper of 11th says: The parties charged with the Fredericton Bank Robbery have been undergoing occasional private examinations at the Police Office here during the week, as the additional evidence against them could be got forward. We understand the case is getting stronger against them as it proceeds, but for reasons of prudence nothing has yet been publicly divulged. The names of the parties in custody are Savage, Watters and Barton. They are all strangers here.

The Acadian Iron Mining Company have commenced extending their works at Nictaux, another furnace being already in course of construction. Lime stone has been discovered in the vicinity of the mines, which, it is believed, will be found of a quality sufficiently good to use for smelting purposes. Should it prove to be so, it will be of inestimable value in the working of these mines.

The Halifax *Morning Journal* has the following appropriate remarks:—

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Stephen Oxner, a young man who went from Lunenburg, a few years ago, to Australia, has died in that country. There are several young men from the same place in that distant quarter of the world, some of whom perhaps may be getting a little more gold than they would have done here, but we suspect the most of them might have done as well, all things considered, in their own land. As we before noted, some of those who left this last autumn, for the land of gold, have already found their way back, while, by all accounts, others wish themselves "as they were." Patience and persevering industry practised at home, would commonly be better rewarded than a voyage to the antipodes.

We also take the following from the same paper:—

The police Reports show that the Mayor has had his hands full. Several parties have been fined for selling liquor on the Sabbath, and for being drunk on other days. We are glad to see that his Worship shows no favour, but perhaps if he laid on a little heavier on the men that keep the traps, than on the poor sots that fall into them, it would be better still. They have the greater sin. Anybody may see with half an eye that we should hardly require a Police Court, if liquor were absent. We hope his worship and assistants will show no mercy to those especially who sell on the Lord's day. Let the penalty be to the full extent of law, in such cases, and if Bridewell can be substituted for the fine, let them have a taste of that sweet retirement occasionally.

Dyspepsia Cured.—A fair trial of the Oxygenated Bitters will convince the most skeptical sufferer, that this medicine has no equal in the world for the cure of this disease. Every Dyspeptic ought to know its value. 11

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1857.

NO MAN LIVETH TO HIMSELF.

This is a principle applicable to man in every age, and may be regarded as one of those general laws which have been framed by a Divine Lawgiver for the good of man and the well-being of society.

All men have one Creator, from whom they have received all their capacities and powers; and to him they will have to give an account hereafter, of the manner in which they have exercised them to his glory and their own good.

The object which a gracious and bountiful God had in view when he endowed man with divers gifts, was not that he should selfishly exercise those gifts for his own aggrandizement, or the setting up of his own house; but that, while lawfully employing them for his own support in life, and that of those dependent on him, he might contribute to the general welfare, show forth the glory of the Giver, and help forward the growing interests of the community he lives in.

It is true with regard to society in general, as with the human body, that there are many members in the same body, but all have not the same office. "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you: and God has designed, with respect to every well-regulated body or society of men, whether united together for a moral or religious purpose, that "If one member suffer, all the members should suffer with it; or if one member be honoured, all the members should rejoice with it." Therefore we see why it is that one man receives what another wants,—one possesses a taste or a talent that another lacks,—one has a capacity for one branch of business which another has not,—one has the power of imparting, another of receiving instruction,—one exercises his head, another his hands;—each, according to the individual ability which he possesses, contributes to the general good, and thus carries out the designs of God towards men, so that it may with truth be said, "No man liveth unto himself."

Some, however, endeavour to defeat God's purposes by living for themselves,—by having no desire for another's good,—by throwing cold water on everything that is started for the general benefit,—by thwarting and opposing all that seems to militate against their peculiar interests,—and by crying out, in everything which they have not themselves originated, or do not feel a deep interest in, "You will not be able to succeed—there is a lion in the way."

Living for one's self was never designed by God to add to man's happiness. The selfish man is not, nor cannot be, a happy man. He is ever seeking additional accumulation to his own store,—ever looking for what will tend to his own profit, or contribute to his own praise; and in doing so, too often fails in his expectations, and only realizes disappointment where he anticipated pleasure. The selfish man, with his ever-covetous, ever-grasping, and greedy spirit, necessarily comes short of what he seeks—his own happiness—because he seeks it by pleasing self, and being indifferent to the welfare of others. He seeks it in opposition to one of the just laws of Heaven, which regards man as a member of the whole human family; while the unselfish man—he who recognizes this law, and the will of him who framed it, and lives for another's good—is, and must be, a happy man. He is happy in giving, and not in hoarding; happy in bestowing, and not in coveting; happy in feeling that in doing good to others, he is carrying out the designs of his Maker, and living to his praise. His happiness consists in contributing to the happiness of others, and therefore he will, though placed in a world of sin and poverty and wretchedness, and witnessing the unhappiness of others, find abundant opportunities of adding to his own as well as another's enjoyment.

Man was intended by God to be a mutual help and assistance to his brother, and no man more so than him who has been bought with a price, even the precious blood of the Incarnate Son of God, and who is, by reason of that price, no longer his own but another's, even that Saviour who redeemed him. No man can be said to act up to this principle, or to be guided by this rule, who shrinks from doing what lies in his power for another's good,—who refuses to come forward, when called on by competent judges, in defence of those moral, social, and religious rights, which, in their just and legitimate exercise, confer a lasting benefit on society at large; or who, loving his own ease and quiet of mind, turns a deaf ear to the solicitations of those who, desirous that the framework of society might still hold together, and the interests of the people might be honestly and carefully looked after, ask him to take part in those councils, and to assist in those deliberations, which, when efficiently carried out, tend so materially to the general welfare.

It is the ordinance of Him who "giveth to all life and breath, and all things," that man should live not for himself, but for Him that made him, and for the good of others. The man, then, who for filthy lucre undertakes an employment which has a demoralizing tendency,—who, for the sake of making money, encourages others to sin, or panders to their vices, or who deliberately engages in a calling which has to be maintained and rendered profitable by fraud, or connivance at sin,—lives not for the object God designed when he placed him on this earth, but for himself, his own selfish ends, and, what is still worse, for the manifestation of God's wrath upon him at that day when he, and those whom he has encouraged in sin, shall be swallowed up in one devouring flame.

Reader, as you desire to please God and live to his glory, as you would wish to carry out the benevolent designs of a gracious God towards his creatures, we entreat you to see to it, that you are living not for self, but to him who loved you and gave himself for you; and to strive, as far as in you lies, to realize, by a life of devotedness to the best interests of your species, the meaning of that passage, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Let conscience ask you whether you are living, really and truly living to God, and not to self! Some, we will admit, are living who recognise no higher law than their own desires, who seem not to be in obedience to any better motive than their own natural feelings, and seek not any higher object in life than the gratification of their own passions and propensities; but let it not be so with you dear reader, whoever you be. There is a more desirable object in life than self—a purer end and aim in life than the gratification of what is evil. Be it your object and your aim, and the highest reward you set before you, to be found, while here, doing the will of your Heavenly Father, so that at the last you may enter the presence of Him who will say to those who have not lived for themselves but for his glory: "Well done thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

IMPROVEMENT.

We could not but feel satisfied with the appropriateness of the remarks which appeared in our last issue, on crossing the Market Square yesterday, under a burning sun, which drew from several heaps of manure and sundry pools of water not the most healthful or refreshing odors. How different, thought we, would this place have been, if—instead of being, as it is now, a stand, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for some fifty or a hundred horses, and a receptacle for all the refuse that is thrown out of the carts that throng our streets—it were a handsome and healthful square, with its waving trees of living green, its open walks, and its cooling and refreshing shade.

The original plan of the city intended that it should have been so, and unquestionably the health of the inhabitants now require it. If, then, we are to have this most important and available space of ground made to answer the end intended, and to secure the health of our fellow-citizens, it becomes a matter of duty on the part of our civic authorities, to lose no unnecessary time in choosing a more suitable site for a public market, in obtaining funds for raising appropriate buildings, and in calling on the inhabitants generally to aid them in every laudable and healthful undertaking.

If it is right for a thing to be done, it ought to be well done, and done without delay. We trust that in whosesoever hands the people are about to intrust their lives and interests on the coming fourth of August, those appointed by them will verify the old adage—"A new broom sweeps clean."

CHARLOTTETOWN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The semi-annual exhibition of the above institution was held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, in the Barrack Square. The show of flowers was far better than we had anticipated, and proved that there is an increasing taste for growing the most splendid varieties both in the house and garden. The strawberries—a variety of the hautbois—would have done credit to any country. We noticed that the cultivation of every species of vegetable, whether of necessity or luxury, is gradually approaching to that perfection which it is so desirable to encourage, as tending to elevate the character of the Island and invite strangers to settle. There is no impediment in the way, but nature on the contrary has afforded every facility that a generous, fertile soil and genial climate can confer; all that is wanting is science and industry well applied. The day was remarkably fine, and there was a good display of beauty and fashion on the ground, and enlivening strains of music from Mr. Lobban's Band added to the other attractions of the scene.

FLOWERS:

Best Bouquet of Roses, sorts, Mrs. J. Hazzard,	£0	6	0
2d do recommended, Mr. James Wilson,	0	3	0
Best Bouquet Moss Roses, Miss Pethick,	0	6	0
2d do recommended, Miss Morris,	0	3	0
Best Bouquet of Flowers grown in the open air, Mrs. T. Dawson,	0	6	0
2d do do Miss Pethick,	0	4	0
Best Balsam, Miss Palmer,	0	3	0
Best single do, Mrs. W. Wilson,	0	2	3
Best Carnation, Mr. Ridgway,	0	3	0
Best Calceolaria, Mrs. Wm. Dodd,	0	3	0
2d do Mrs. W. Dawson,	0	2	3
Best Geranium, Mrs. W. Dodd,	0	3	0
2d do Mrs. W. Dodd,	0	2	3
Best Flowering Myrtle, Mr. Gates,	0	3	0
2d do Mrs. T. Dawson,	0	2	3
Best Hydrangia, Mrs. S. Nelson,	0	3	0
2d do Mrs. Gates,	0	2	3
Best show of Pansies, Mrs. W. Nelson,	0	3	0
2d do Miss Morris,	0	2	3
Best Fuschia, Mr. Ridgway,	0	3	0
2d do Mr. S. Nelson,	0	2	0
Best Chinese Primrose, Mrs. W. Dawson,	0	3	0
2d do Mrs. Thomas Dawson,	0	2	3
Best pot or box of Mignionette, Mrs. W. Nelson,	0	2	3
Best flowering plant from garden, Mr. W. Pethick,	0	6	0
2d do Mrs. J. Hazzard,	0	5	3
Rarest House Plant, Mrs. S. Nelson,	0	6	3
2d do Gloxinice, Mrs. Barrow.	0	3	0
Best Stock, Mrs. T. Dawson,	0	3	0
Best single do, Mrs. T. Dawson,	0	2	3
Best Cineraria, Mrs. W. Dodd,	0	3	0

FRUITS:

Best Gooseberries, Mr. J. Longworth,	0	2	3
2d do Mr. J. Rowe,	0	1	6
Best Strawberries, Mr. George Beer,	0	2	3
2d do Mr. G. Beer,	0	1	6
Best Black Currants, Mr. Lewis,	0	2	3
2d do do Mr. Mitchell,	0	1	6

VEGETABLES:

Best ½ peck new Potatoes, Mr. O'Hara, from Government House Garden,	0	4	0
2d do do Mr. Ridgway,	0	3	0
3d do do Mrs. Lewis,	0	2	3
Best dozen Carrots, Mrs. W. Nelson,	0	2	6
Best Cabbage Lettuce, Mr. Lawson,	0	2	6
2d do Mr. Isaac Knight,	0	2	0
Best Cucumber, Mr. T. Pethick,	0	3	0
2d do Mrs. Lewis,	0	2	0
Best Green Peas, Mr. Thomas Pethick,	0	4	0
2d do Mrs. W. Nelson,	0	3	0
Best Kidney Beans, Mr. John Rowe,	0	2	3
Best early Turnips, Mr. Lawson,	0	3	0
Best Radishes, Mrs. W. Nelson,	0	2	3
Best Turnip Radishes, Mrs. Lewis,	0	2	3
Best Onions, Mrs. Lewis,	0	1	0
Best Eschalots, Mrs. Lewis,	0	1	6
Best Beets, Mr. Beer,	0	2	6
Best Rhubard, Mr. O'Hara, (Government garden),	0	3	0
Best bunch of assorted pot-herbs, Mr. Lewis,	0	3	0

RECOMMENDED:

Some very fine Cauliflowers sent by Mr. Beer,	0	3	0
Mr. Bryanton—Rhubarb Stalk,	0	1	6
A very fine Cactus sent by Mrs. S. Nelson,	0	6	0
A fine Ivy Geranium sent by Miss Braddock,	0	2	3
A fine Specula Mundi Geranium sent by Mr. Douse,	0	2	3
A fine Geranium sent by Mr. W. Smith,	0	2	3
A very fine Heliotrope by Mrs. T. Dawson,	0	3	0

Several articles of great merit arrived after the Judges had given their decision, among which was a very handsome Bouquet of Roses sent by Mrs. George Wright, and a collection of Foxglove from Glen Stewart, sent by Mr. W. Stewart.

By Order, G. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

THE FERRY AT MINCHIN'S POINT.

We publish the following communication on the subject of the Ferry, not only because we feel it our duty to expose any wilful dereliction of duty on the part of those who are engaged as public servants, but also feel bound to condemn, and, if possible, to prevent those who have been desecrating the Sabbath and breaking God's holy law, from carrying on further their nefarious proceedings. We can corroborate many of the statements made by our correspondent; and on inquiry find that a large number of persons were seriously inconvenienced by the irregularity of the boat last week. We know of ladies and other passengers having to take passage in an Indian canoe; and of others who, we were told, stood out under the rain, rather than take refuge in the building appropriated for the purpose, because it was so filthy, and the stench inside was so intolerable. We have been told that the building spoken of is the result of a vote of £20 given in the last session of the Legislature. If this be the case, inquiry should be made as to its appropriation, for we have no doubt one-third that sum would procure a building equally as good as the present erection.

To the Editor of the Protector.

Sir; I wish to call your attention, and, through you, the attention of the authorities—if really there are authorities—to the manner in which the ferry between Charlottetown and Southport is conducted.

I have been in the habit of crossing that ferry for the last eleven years; and a more unsatisfactory, and, at times, disgracefully conducted ferry, it would be difficult, if possible, to find. A corporate city, with its Mayor—the Capital of a British province with its Legislature and seat of Government—nearly one-half the province on the opposite side to be encouraged, and enabled to pour its influence and its products into the city—and to this day there 's not as much as a bit of a floating wharf to enable a man to bring horse or carriage or truck with safety, far less with ease, on or off the boat at any state of the tide! Nay, if rumor be true, the boat itself is not very safe; and certainly not safe when plying without an engineer, as she was last Tuesday.

But, passing over everything previous, I, with some others, was detained last Friday until quarter-past ten o'clock, owing to something being out of order in the machinery. The same occurred on Saturday to other parties. This might have been occasioned by no fault of those in charge, and none would complain. On returning, however, Monday evening, to Southport, in full expectation of crossing to Charlottetown with some others, we found that the ferry-boat was away with a Picnic party. According to understood arrangements, if it is not expressly provided by law, the party who has the ferry is expected to rest on the Lord's day, during which time the machinery cools; and he has Monday to clear and put everything in good working order, to give satisfaction for the remainder of the week. To this end should last Sabbath and Monday be devoted. But, so far from that, one of the men "*was as hard at work Saturday evening as ever he was in his lifetime, pumping out the hot and pumping in cold water into the boilers to cool the machinery,*" as he stated to me. This was in order to enable the cleaning to be made on the following day; and, as it is made no secret at Southport, three men were at work cleaning the machinery, all last Sabbath, to prepare the boat for the party on Monday. On Tuesday, one of the hands crossed to town to bring the boat over, but there was no engineer. He had to go back; and Walsh come to town, but could not get the engineer to raise his head. Between nine and ten o'clock he managed to get the boat over, but would not venture to take her in at the proper place—the floating wharf. Steam, tide, and open sea favoring, he got her up to the wharf on the north side—her deck being fully two feet higher than the wharf.

The ferrymen on the wharf appeared to be as bewildered at the boat not coming in at the proper place as the rest of us; but probably concluded that there was no managing hand on board, and it would be a good thing to gain the wharf anywhere. Seeing the awkwardness and difficulty of getting horses and carriages on board where the boat was, I went on board and asked the man who was taking the fare, whether he was going down to the floating wharf, or to take in the horses and carriages where the boat was. I asked twice, but he took no notice of it. On asking him the third time, he replied, in rather a surly air, I might take them in there if I had horses to bring. After getting on board, we had to stop till steam could be raised to move out. While complaining that he had been all the morning looking after an engineer, and could not get one, I said that yesterday was the proper time to see to everything being in readiness. I said, also, "How does it happen that the ferry-boat, which is in public service, can be sent away upon pleasure to the neglect of proper duties?" He hastily replied, "I can do what I like myself on Mondays," and turned away.

I am but one of the many almost continually annoyed at that ferry; and insolence is, not unfrequently, added to annoyance on the part of some (I do not say so of all.) And I must say, without the least reflection upon any man of common prudence, that a very small share of cultivation would not induce, nor does their line of life entitle that class to the loftiness that sometimes appears on Charlottetown ferry. But, quitting all that *might* be said, three very grave charges arise out of what I have stated; and the authorities are bound to see that they shall not occur with impunity for the future.

First, there is Sabbath desecration. And, if a Protestant was in that party, let me ask, what does he think his Picnic will cost him when he comes to stand at the dread tribunal of the God of the Sabbath? Woe to them whose profits or pleasures are the fruits of Sabbath profanation. When shall our rulers be a terror to evil-doers!

Secondly, there is a breach of public trust on the part of those who hold the ferry by public contract. Why are not the ferry regulations properly set up at each side of the ferry, and on board the ferry-boat, in a sufficiently conspicuous place, so that all could read them, and know what the public have a right to expect, and insist upon; and, also, what is expected of the public themselves?

Thirdly, there is the very grave charge of daring to move out from the wharf without hands enough to manage the boat—without an engineer. There is a vast difference between persons unskilled endeavoring to manage a sail-boat, and where steam power is employed; and, narrow as that ferry is, what would be the consequence of a serious accident? Have not the Island authorities had lesson enough about reckless mismanagement of that sort!

These things I deemed it my duty to bring under notice, and it now remains with those who are charged with the management of public interest to see that security and satisfaction be given.

Meanwhile, I remain, &c.,

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

New London, P. E. I., July 22, 1857.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are administered with uniform success in inflammatory rheumatism. Warm fomentations should first be applied to the surface, in order to open the pores and then the ointment rubbed in as briskly as possible. The aperient action of the Pills has the happiest effect in abating the fever, and it may be confidently averred that any species of external inflammation will yield to a persevering use of these two great remedies. The cases of erysipelas, scrofula, bad legs, contusion, tumor, cancer, fistula, piles, and external injury resulting from accident, that have been cured by Holloway's Ointment, may be numbered by tens of thousands.