lead her as naturally to draw closer to France as they formerly did to keep at a distance from her; that ours follow a like direction; that, in spite of misunderstanding and a little reciprocal umbrage, and in spite of the intrigues of parties which make the most of them, the great English public sincerely desires the friendship of the Emperor and of France—(applause)—that, in short there is really between the two countries no interest, no serious question, in which the simplest good sense cannot put the two Governments in accordance; and that thus it depends only on ourselves to maintain an alliance so advantageous to both nations."—A very generous sentiment.

But notwithstanding these friendly assurances the tone of the French press towards this country is the reverse of friendly, and small affairs are seized upon to show ill-temper. The bombardment of Jeddah is one of these, and some of our French contemporaries affect to see in the act a slight towards their own Government. The criticism of Messrs. Lindsay and Roebuck respecting the Cherbourg *fetes* have disturbed the equanimity of the public writers in Paris, and Mr. Lindsay's explanatory letter has not had the effect of pacifying them. Certainly, the language of Mr. Roebuck respecting the appearance of the French women and sailors, and the dress and manners of the people, was enough to ruffle the national susceptibility.

The rumour in Paris is, that this Jeddah business has produced some unpleasantness between our own Government and that of France; and it is said that explanations have been demanded from Lord Derby by the Imperial Cabinet respecting the conduct of the commander of the Cyclops, whose intervention has proved very distasteful to the Porte, and has brought the Western Powers into this unpleasant collision.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and the Western Powers is not credited at Vienna. England is disposed to bury the past in oblivion, and to go on comfortably, if possible, for the future; but our French ally will not consent until the King makes the first overtures, which, considering the obstinate character of that personage, is held to be very unlikely.

The Queen remains in Germany, and makes flying visits to Berlin from the country retreat of the heir-apparent to the Prussian Crown. Whenever she appears in the capital the demonstrations of sympathy and respect on the part of the people are hearty and enthusiastic, as much so as if they proceeded from her own subjects at home.

The Lord-Lieutenant has been visiting the north of Ireland, and Cardinal Wiseman the west, and both appear to have created what is called a "sensation." Lord Eglinton, it is only fair to say, rivals in popularity his predecessor, the Earl of Carlisle, the most justly esteemed viceroy which Ireland has had in our day.

Mr. Layard, who paid a flying visit to India during the height of the revolt, has been assailed since his return by the Indian press so fiercely that he has put forth a defence, and denies that he was deceived by the natives, who are accused of saying to a great man rather what is pleasing than what is true. Mr. Layard is a strong admirer of Lord Canning's policy, and the Governor-General is also out of favor with the Anglo-Indian press, for reasons with which every nwespaper reader is tolerably familiar.

PEACE WITH CHINA.

CONCLUSION OF A TREATY.

The *Moniteur* of the 22nd contains the following important despatch from the French ambassador at St. Petersburg:—

"St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.

"The French Ambassador to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"A courier who left Tien-sin on the 27th of June, overland, has brought the news to Prince Gortschakoff that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia identical in its general basis with those concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are open, the free exercise of the Christian religion allowed, the establishment of consuls admitted, as also the sending (*l'envoi*) of diplomatic agents to Pekin, if necessary (*en cas de besoin*).

"France and England have, moreover, obtained considerable pecuniary indemnity.

"Duke of Montebello,

(French Ambassador at St. Petersburg.)"

The *Times confesses some surprise* at the news from China, but sees no reason for serious doubts of its authenticity. The *Times* satirically remarks that Manchester must mourn in sackcloth and ashes, for she will find herself a gainer by the iniquity her representatives denounced. It will be a most embarrassing thing to have prosperity forced upon her against all her principles. Every bale of thick calico that departs for Shantung will be a weight upon her conscience; every ship freighted with cotton goods for the China seas should carry her colours half-mast high, and be unloaded with a protest of deep remorse of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Upon the whole, however, Manchester has no great cause for repentance. She did her utmost to prevent these things. Had Manchester and the school of politicians that arose under her protection had their own way, matters would still be proceeding in the old Chinese groove. The *Times* proceeds to observe that the work is done, and it is a work in comparison with which all that has happened in our day dwarfs into insignificance. We must now secure our diplomatic rights; we must show ourselves in force. Wherever throughout China there is a river with six feet of water, the dwellers upon its banks ought to be familiarised with the sight of an English vessel of war.

The *Daily News* says no reflecting mind can contemplate the new era that is opened in China without some misgivings. In particular the path upon which France and England has entered in China is beset with difficulties. They got easily into Canton, but they may not find it quite so easy to get out of it. After concluding a peace with China, they cannot retain possession of Canton, and their evacuation of it may be construed by the "braves" of the province in a manner that may lead to disastrous consequences.

The accouchment of the Princess Frederick William is expected to take place in October.

The Russians are about to despatch the ship of war Rovitzen on a *scientific voyage* to Cherbourg, Spain, Naples, Greece, and Egypt.

The *Patrie* strongly advises, indeed urges the necessity of the Sultan visiting at least the Christian provinces of his empire, as the best means of establishing order and confidence.

Among animals recently received at the Zoological Gardens of Antwerp is a monkey, which attracts great attention. It belongs to the family of ourang-outangs, and wears a jacket, looking altogether like a young schoolboy.

Another great submarine and overland telegraph is talked about. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has determined to lay down a line which shall connect St. Petersburg with his North American possessions, China, and California.

Baron Alexander Humbolt, says a letter from Berlin, was invited by the Queen and Prince Consort of England to breakfast at the Palace of Babelsberg, and was received by her Majesty and his Royal Highness in the most flattering manner.

According to the *Bourse Gazette*, of Berlin, there is now every probability that the English Atlantic Telegraph Company will be entrusted by the Russian Government with the important task of laying down a cable by Behring's Straits.

A Catholic missionary, of the name of Father Euphrasino, has just left Marseilles for Tripoli and Bengazi, to form establishments for training blacks as missionaries in the Soudan. He will shortly be joined by forty negroes, who have for some time been studying theology at Rome.

Principal Tulloch has been deputed by the Church of Scotland to open a Protestant Church in Paris and remain there preaching for a few months.

An important meeting has been held in London for the promotion of the object of the society for abolishing the growth of opium. A council was formed to conduct its operations.

By the death of Mr. Hobson, of Calcutta, a youth now in the employ of a printer in London is suddenly put in possession of more than a million-and-a-half sterling. It is said the young man had no previous knowledge of his relation, except as to having once heard his mother say she had a brother in India.

An Arab in the Wrong Box.—A letter from Cairo of the 9th says:—"A curious circumstance occurred a few days ago in this city. A man wearing the costume of a cophte (Arab Christian) went to the shop of an Arab butcher who is noted for his antipathy to the Franks, and ordered some meat. When it was supplied the cophte objected that the weight was not exact, and the butcher in a rage began abusing him, after which he heaped curses on Christians in general. The cophte told him that he would complain to the zabet (police magistrate) and ordered the butcher to accompany him to the tribunal of that functionary. The butcher, thinking that the zabet would be sure to be on his side, readily consented, but on arriving at the tribunal, he found to his vexation that the zabet was no other than his customer. The butcher immediately received 500 blows on the soles of his feet, and was dismissed with a recommendation to be more respectful for the future to Christians."

THE TWO SERVICES.

"I know, with Newton, what the world can do, and what it cannot do," said Hedley Vicars, a pious English officer, who perished in the war of the Crimea. "It cannot give or take away the peace of God in the soul. It cannot soothe the wounded conscience, or enable us to meet death with comfort. I have tried both services. For twenty-four years I lived under the yoke of sin. The retrospect of my past life is now miserable to me; yet, before I was taught by the Spirit of God, I thought and called it a life of *pleasure*. The very name, when applied to sin, now makes my heart sicken. Even then I could never enjoy reviewing the occupations of a single day; and think you my conscience was quiet? No, no. Bitter experience has tought me that there is 'no peace for the wicked.' Blessed be God, now I am pardoned and reconciled through the death of his Son. How happy is the Christian's life when he has this assurance!"

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BRITISH PRESS.

CHINA.

A letter from Paris, in the *Globe*, says:—"It is affirmed that the 30,000,000f. of indemnity to be paid by China to the Allies will be paid in English and French money, of which the Emperor of China has got a quantity, to which he attaches no value, it not being current in those parts, and his ideas on the subject of exchanges being very vague."

FRANCE.

Accounts from Brest, of the 24th, state that the commander of an Imperial transport there has received orders to be ready to take on board 400 convicts for Cayenne.

There are now doubts expressed whether the Emperor intends to go to Biarritz, especially as it is said that the marriage of the Duke de Malakoff is to take place on the 8th of September.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

On the 26th it was rumoured at Paris that the Imperial Government had demanded explanations of the Cabinet of St. James's relative to the conduct of the Commander of the Cyclops, and his intervention in an affair which ought to have been amicably settled by the two great Western Powers and the Porte himself.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid, dated August 25th, says that a military expedition to Havannah is being prepared.

It is expected that the Ambassador of France, the Marquis de Turgot, will be shortly replaced by M. Ferdinand Barrot.

THE HARVEST IN SPAIN.

Letters from Valladolid, one of the most important corn growing districts, state that this year's wheat is so decidedly superior to the prodnce of former years that buyers universally prefer it. A hurricane in Catalonia has completely denuded the vineyards on one of the districts in that province.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

The Archduke Maxmilian has caused 10,000 florins to be distributed amongst the poor of Milan on the occasion of the birth of a prince, and a large sum also at Trieste.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The *Correspondence Havas* has received letters from Vienna, dated the 22nd inst., in which a report which had acquired some credit, to the effect that a reconciliation had taken place between Austria and Russia, is formally denied. The abyss which separates the two governments is infinitely too wide and too deep to render it probable that either of the two cabinets should think of throwing a bridge across it to throw out the hand of reconciliation.

SARDINIA.

Letters from Turin say that the Prince Carignan is travelling incognite in Europe with the object of forming a matrimonial alliance with one of the European Courts.

NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

The Vienna correspondent of the Wurtemburg *Moniteur* states that the report that the Western Powers had resumed diplomatic relations with Naples is generally discredited at Vienna, although it is believed in well-informed political circles that England is disposed to do so, but that France objects unless the King makes the first overtures. Such an event, however, is considered extremely improbable.

HOLAND.

Letters from the Hague say that the legislative session will be closed on the 28th.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A letter from Athens, of the 20th inst., states that the Porte has demanded the recal of the Greek Consul in Candia.

Veins of gold are said to have been discovered near to Missolonghi.

IRELAND.

The O'Connell National Fund reaches £4262 in amount.

The Earl of Bandon has been duly elected as a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Earl of Glengall.

The *Herald* notices the coincidence, that under Lord Eglinton steam and telegraphic communication with America has been established.

Owing to the prompt and praiseworthy exertions of the Irish Executive the rebellion of the reapers is at an end, and tranquility is again the order of the day in the county of Kilkenny.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1858.

REFORM.

Were we to inform the inhabitants of this Island of a plan, by which a large sum of money might be annually saved,—by which a large amount of disease might be averted,—by which three-fourths of all the crime committed might be prevented,—by which much useful talent might be saved from wreck,—by which insanity in many cases might be avoided,—by which many lives might be preserved,—by which the misery which surrounds many a hearth might be averted,—by which our jails might be emptied, our asylums relieved of its inmates, our paupers greatly reduced,—would you not say that we deserved the title of benefactors? Well, we can tell you of a method by which all this may be effected. But perhaps, you will say, there may be so great difficulties in the execution of the scheme, that, after all, the gain may not be great. To this we answer, that even if there were great obstacles, where such advantages are to be secured, we ought cheerfully to grapple with them. But, for the carrying out of our scheme, there are no insurmountable impediments to be overcome,—no extraordinary sacrifices required. All that is demanded of us is, that we act that part which reason and scripture dictate to us as our duty,—that the community agree to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Were they to do so, then all that numerous train of evils resulting from intemperance would disappear;—the cause being removed, the effects would of course cease. Not less than £100,000 would be annually saved to the community. The Island, at present, it cannot be denied, is greatly impoverished. Money is scarce. The wheat crop having last year failed, large sums have gone out of the Island for the purchase of flour. Scarcely anything but our Bank and Treasury Notes are to be seen, and not many of these. And still we are guilty of the enormous folly of expending £100,000 annually, for which we receive no value,—nay, for an article the use of which is attended by the most ruinous effects both to body and soul. Is there a spark of love to our country in our breasts?—does the glow of patriotism warm our bosoms? Then let us dash from our lips the intoxicating cup. Shall we indulge in that, which is sinking our fair Isle to the lowest depths of poverty? We know nothing which would tend more to enrich our Island than the entire renunciation of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors. But we are told that, if the traffic in intoxicating liquors were put down, our revenue would greatly suffer. We repudiate a revenue which is the price of blood,—which is procured at the expense of the public prosperity. We repudiate a revenue, for the attainment of which, wives must be made widows, children fatherless, fathers childless, our jails filled, our country peopled with paupers, and our asylum with inmates. But we do not believe, all things considered, that the revenue is any great gainer by the traffic in intoxicating liquors. If a merchant would ascertain his clear profits, he must take into account his expenditure, as well as his income. Proceeding upon this principle, it will be found that the amount brought into the public treasury by the traffic in intoxicating liquors, is less than we might at first sight imagine. If we take into consideration, that a great proportion of all the crimes committed, arises from the use of intoxicating liquors,—that for the trial and punishment of these, there must be court-houses, and jails, and judges and other law-officers; that all these must occasion no small cost to the country,—we must be convinced that the traffic in intoxicating liquors detracts from, as well as brings into, the public Treasury. Besides, if the renunciation of all intoxicating liquors would save the country £100,000 annually, it would be better able to contribute to the revenue; and we are sure that every right-minded person would be willing to do so, for the purpose of averting the many evils which intemperance entails. Money, however, is not the only thing that would be saved to the community by the abandonment of inebriating beverages. Greater advantages than even this would follow. Many diseases that now afflict us would disappear. The health of the country would be greatly meliorated. It is not easy to imagine the many maladies occasioned by the use of intoxicating liquors. Were these wholly abandoned, the peace of the community would be greatly promoted. What is the cause of those affrays which so often take place on occasion of public meetings? In nine cases out of ten they have their origin in intoxicating liquors. We cannot sufficiently reprobate the conduct of those who, upon these occasions, are in the habit, for the purpose of forwarding their own ambitious and selfish ends, of furnishing the multitude with intoxicating beverages. We can regard them in no other light than as instigators to quarrels, which too frequently issue in bloodshed and murder. And they pay a very poor compliment to the character of those to whom they furnish them, when they imagine that they can be bought in such a way. We need not dwell upon the many benefits which would result from the entire renunciation of inebriating beverages,—the many tears that would be dried up,—the many hearts that would be gladdened,—the many untimely deaths that would be prevented,—the many highly accomplished individuals that would be saved from ruin,—the many wives that would be preserved from broken hearts,—the many parents that, instead of having their grey hairs brought down with sorrow to the grave, would spend their declining years in peace,—the many children that would be spared the mortification arising from the sad spectacle of a drunken parent. In a word, society would in a great measure assume a new face. This is no dream of the fancy, but the language of truth and soberness. And would so great benefits result from the renunciation of intoxicating beverages, and will not every right-hearted individual consent to abstain? Is there not, among us, enough of that noble Christian spirit which glowed in the breast of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, when he said: "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do anything whereby a brother stumbleth," to induce us to pursue this course? And as there are too many in the community who are so intensely selfish as to continue the sale of the intoxicating fluid, regardless of the awful consequences resulting from it, will not all the wise, and all the good, rise as one man, and demand of the Government the legislative prohibition of the unholy traffic? It is true our Government has hitherto refused to grant our earnest and well sustained petitions for reform; but let us not be discouraged. As the poet says—

"Never give up! it is wiser and better
Always to hope, than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care."

Let us persevere in our efforts. All great reforms have been achieved only by repeated attempts. Let us endeavor to promote a healthy public sentiment—a sentiment in favor of entire abstinence. Let the awful results of the common use of intoxicating liquors be kept vividly before the eye of the community, by means of lectures, sermons, tracts, conversation. All this will prepare the way for the passing of a prohibitory law, and the execution of it when enacted.

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS TO NEW ZEALAND.

By the last British Mail, Mr. Charles Bell, of this City, received an appointment as Emigration Agent to the Provincial Government of Auckland, New Zealand, for this colony. We have been favored with a perusal of Mr. Bell's instructions, and find them elaborate, yet easily understood. We congratulate Mr. Bell on his appointment, and the Auckland Government on its very judicious selection. As there is at this moment a great and still growing interest taken by many of our fellow colonists in information relative to New Zealand, we have compiled from Mr. Bell's documents such as we deem of the greatest value to parties intending to emigrate. 1st. Letters from the Auckland Superintendent, and the London Agent transmitting the same; 2d. Extracts on all matters touching Emigration, from the "Auckland Waste Land Act;" 3rd. Extract of a letter from a responsible firm, a branch of which is established in Auckland, giving a description of the most suitable vessels for the New Zealand Market.* These documents are of paramount importance to the intending emigrant, and will be perused with interest by the general reader. We feel that a large portion of our population will ultimately emigrate to New Zealand, and,—still more to be deplored,—those of a class which the Island can least afford to lose. We trust that any who may do so, will find in New Zealand all they can reasonably expect. We direct attention to Mr. Bell's advertisement, in another column, and assure the public that any further information will be cheerfully afforded on application to that gentleman.

[Copy.] 40 Leicester Square, W. C.,
London, 26th Aug., 1858.

Dear Sir,—We transmit by this post, to your address, a packet received for you from the Superintendent of Auckland, New Zealand. We have detained it a few days in the expectation of receiving sundry pamphlets, which we were directed to forward with this packet, but they have not come to hand.

We are, dear Sir,
Your faithful Servants,
Alex. T. Ridgway & Co.,
Agents to the Provincial Gov't of Auckland.

To Charles Bell, Esq., Merchant,
Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

New Zealand, Province of Auckland.

[Copy.]—248. Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 18th May, 1858.

Sir,—Captain Mucklejohn, who has recently arrived in Auckland, having represented to the Provincial Government that a body of settlers, in number about forty, were about to leave Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of locating themselves in this Province, and that many others would emigrate if the inducements offered by the Land Regulations of this Province were made known, it became desirable that an Emigration Agent should be appointed at Charlottetown.

Captain Mucklejohn having named you as being a gentleman who would undertake the office, and perform the duties attendant upon it with zeal and efficiency, I have taken leave to appoint you. Copy of the Government Gazette, containing notification of the appointment, and instructions for your guidance in the selection of Emigrants and granting of Land Orders, will be forwarded herewith.

Should it happen that, from any cause, you are unwilling to hold the office of Emigration Agent at Charlottetown, may I request that you will continue to act in that capacity until I shall have had time to receive a communication from you, and if necessary to appoint your successor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. Williamson, Superintendent.

Charles Bell, Esq., Merchant,
Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

[*The following Sections of the Auckland Waste Land Act, refer more particularly to Emigration, and are therefore important to intending emigrants.*]—Ed. Pro.

69. As it is expedient that persons emigrating at their own cost from the United Kingdom and elsewhere, other than the Australian Colonies, should be permitted to acquire land free of cost in proportion to their expenditure on Emigration, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, from time to time, to appoint Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, with authority to grant Land Orders to persons intending to emigrate and settle in the Province of Auckland; and any such Agent at any time to remove: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to demand any such Land Order as a right, or be entitled to receive any land whatever free of cost, in respect of any such expenditure, unless he shall have obtained, previously to his emigrating, from some one of such Agents of the said Province a Land Order as herein provided.

70. Such Land Orders shall be granted according to the following scale, namely:—For any person eighteen years of age and upwards, forty acres; and for any person upwards of five years and under eighteen years of age, twenty acres: Provided always that in any case in which a child under eighteen years of age shall accompany a parent, the Order shall be granted to the parent, and not to the child; and in any case in which a servant shall be brought into the Province at the sole expense of a master, the allowance shall be made to the master, and not to the servant.

71. No such Land Order shall be transferable; but in the event of the death, before the expiration of the five years, as hereinafter mentioned, of any person to whom any Land Order shall have been granted in respect of his own emigration, all his right and interest under such Order shall vest in his appointee constituted in writing, or, in default of such an appointee, in his legal representative, who shall be at once entitled to a grant of the land, in case all the terms and conditions to which such deceased person was subject have been fulfilled up to the time of his death.

72. In the event of the death, before the expiration of the period of five years as hereinafter mentioned, of any child or servant in respect of whom any Land Order shall have been granted to any parent or master, such parent or master shall, if all the terms and conditions in respect of such deceased child or servant shall have been fulfilled up to the time of his death, be entitled at once to a Crown Grant of the land which, in respect of such Order, he may have selected or be entitled to select.

73. Every such order shall be null and void unless the person in respect of whom the same shall have been granted shall present the same in person to the Commissioner, or his Deputy within the said Province, within twelve calendar months from the date of the order being granted.

74. On presentation thereof to the Commissioner or his Deputy, such officer, on being satisfied that the person presenting the same is the person in respect of whom the Land Order was granted, shall make a note thereon, stating the fact of such presentation and of the day of the arrival in the Province of the person presenting the same, and shall date and sign such note.

75. Every such Land Order when so signed shall authorise the person entitled to the same, or his agent constituted in writing, to select the number of acres mentioned therein out of the Special Settlement Land, if any, specified in such Order, or out of any General Country Land, subject in all cases to the provisions of this Act in reference to the selection of Special Settlement Land and General Country Land respectively.

76. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, if he shall think fit, to divide any allotment for the purpose of enabling any person to obtain the exact number of acres to which any such Land Order may entitle him: Provided also that the land selected by any one person shall either be one allotment or contiguous allotments.

77. Every such Land Order when, so signed as aforesaid, shall be in force for five years from the day of the arrival stated in such note, and if no selection be made within that time such Land Order shall be null and void.

78. When any person in respect of whom any such Land Order shall have been granted, shall within the said five years have been absent from the Province of Auckland more than twelve calendar months in the whole, such Land Order shall be null and void, and all right to land selected under the same shall cease and determine.

79. At the expiration of five years from the day of arrival stated in such note as aforesaid, the person entitled to any land selected under any such Order, shall be entitled to a Crown Grant thereof, on proving to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or his Deputy, that the person in respect of whom such Land Order shall have been granted is then resident within the said Province, and has resided therein not less altogether than forty-eight calendar months out of the said five years.

* Will appear next week.

POST OFFICE—EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

A circumstance respecting our Island Post Office has just been brought to our notice, which, it appears to us, requires not only some, but the fullest explanation. Two letters were posted at the Office in Charlottetown, on the 10th August last for Boston—the one containing a Bill of Exchange on London for £93 sterling, the other promissory notes to the amount of $4000, payable to a house in Boston. For better security, these letters were both duly registered. Neither of them has arrived at its destination. These letters should have been duly forwarded through the Post Office in St. John, N. B. Information however, has been received from the Postmaster in that place, that no such letters have been there received, neither have they been received by the parties to whom they were addressed in Boston.

What are we to conclude from this? There has been fault somewhere—in whom? In a charge so serious—for we pledge ourselves to the accuracy of our statement,—we should be sorry to come to a hasty determination, the more especially as the matter may be the subject of legal discussion, and we will for the present, leave the affair to be explained by those who are so vitally interested in the consequences. We will only add, that nothing similar to the above, ever occurred during the management of the Office, under the late Postmaster General.

THE TEA PARTY AT MORELL.

In accordance with previous announcement, a Tea Party and Soiree, in aid of the erection of a place of worship in connexion with the Established Church of England, was held at Morell, on Wednesday, the 1st inst. About half-past 1 p. m. the guests began to arrive. On approaching the outer gate leading to Morell House, the handsome residence of John B. Cox, Esq., the visitor found it tastefully festooned, and over the archway the words "welcome here;" the posts on each side having poles from which floated the proud flag of old England, &c., and at each angle of the road similar flags, not less than fourteen, were observable from different points on the route. On turning another angle of the road to the westward, a sight never before witnessed in the neighbourhood presented itself. A table ninety feet in length, well laden with the choicest cakes, many of which were iced and otherwise decorated. The fruits of the season were likewise provided. Farther on another table literally felt the weight of the choicest viands, provided for persons who came from a distance, or others who chose to partake, while beer in abundant quantity fell to the lot of others. In short, nothing that could contribute to the comfort of visitors was neglected. The day proved propitious, and although the sky was overcast, it rendered the atmosphere cool and pleasant, and the smiling countenances of all assembled evinced a desire to render the occasion agreeable. Shortly before 3 o'clock, the Rev. R. T. Roach, Pastor of Georgetown, in whose pastoral charge the Churchmen of Morell, the Head of the Hillsborough River, and settlements adjacent are placed, made his appearance. On approaching the picturesque shady groves where the Tables were placed, the Rev. Gentleman, whose urbane manners make him popular, was greeted by a general cheer from the company assembled, which he acknowledged in appropriate terms, although evidently labouring under indisposition, as his countenance and voice sufficiently testified. The Rev. Mr. Ryan, Wesleyan Minister, a gentleman who recently came to the Island, and at present resides at Georgetown, likewise attended, having been invited by Mr. Roach to be present. Grace having been said by Rev. R. T. Roach the company sat down to partake of Tea and other refreshments. One hundred and forty-four persons having been counted at the first table, not by any means sufficient to accommodate the numerous guests, who were obliged to await the second table. Ample justice having been done to the repast, thanks were returned by the Rev. Gentleman who presided, and it was then proposed that each gentleman should select a partner and perambulate the beautiful avenues in and around "Mount Mary," which was complied with, the party being led by Mr. Cox to the high ground overlooking the surrounding country, with a charming view of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Sandhills at the mouth of St. Peter's Harbour, and fishing vessels in the offing. From this elevated spot the Rev. Mr. Roach fully explained the object of the re-union in his usual clear and concise style, and called upon Mr. Cupples, the well-known Vocalist, to favour the company with a song, with which request the latter gentleman complied, and maintained his reputation. At the conclusion of several songs and pieces of sacred music, Mr. Roach introduced Mr. Edward Alleyne to the company, who in a lengthy speech, every sentence of which breathed unshaken attachment to the church of his ancestors, and expressed his entire concurrence in the objects of the meeting, besides reciting several pieces of poetry, with which his audience appeared pleased. Mr. Alleyne was followed by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, who in a neat and appropriate address, approved of and supported the cause in which the company were engaged. The Rev. Gentleman's remarks were listened to with profound respect. A song was then sung by Mr. Cupples, when the Rev. Mr. Roach proposed cheers for the Queen and Royal Family, the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the various religious bodies present who aided and contributed to the Tea Party, among which it would be impossible not to mention the members of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Rev. Mr. McPhee's congregation, some of whom contributed handsomely. Part of the national Anthem and the Doxology having been sung, the company on the approach of sunset, again returned to the tables, where several cakes left uncut were disposed of at auction, and realized a considerable sum, after which the company began to disperse. A few however remained to partake of Mr. Cox's hospitality at Morell House. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the ladies of Morell, assisted by others from Charlottetown, for their excellent arrangements. It would be invidious to particularize, but it would be impossible not to allude to the exertions of that warm-hearted lady, and sincerely attached member of the Church of England, Mrs. J. B. Cox, whose efforts to promote the Tea Party were beyond praise; she scarcely ever left the tables, so fully occupied did she appear in providing for the comforts of her guests. And Mr. Cox, on cheers being given for him, declared that he should look back on this day as the happiest of his life. The sum realized at the Tea Party is not known to the writer.—Com.

To Mrs. HUBBARD, late Teacher of the Infant School, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Madam:—

Having learned with deep regret that the Infant School, so long and so ably conducted by you, has been discontinued, and that you are about to leave our shores, we cannot permit you to depart without expressing our grateful acknowledgments and entire satisfaction at the manner in which you have discharged the arduous duties of teaching. The deep interest you have taken, combined with your obliging and courteous manners, have contributed in no small degree to the success which has attended your efforts, in implanting in the minds of our children, the first elements of useful knowledge; and their infant lips taught to warble the praises of Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." We feel assured, under the blessing of Almighty God, the divine precepts and interesting narratives of Scripture History with which you have stored their minds in early youth, will induce them to love and revere that Sacred Book, which alone can be a light to their feet and a light to their path through the ever changing scenes of life. We sincerely hope that the good hand of God may guide you, and his blessing rest upon you and yours, wheresoever in his providence your lot may be cast.

Believe us truly yours,
Signed by fifty-five Parents.

REPLY:

My Dear Friends; August 24, 1858.

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction I receive your kind address, and in reply, can only state, I trust, through the blessing of Almighty God, that the instructions which I have been made the instrument of imparting to the rising generation, will be found to become of abiding influence. I am sure I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance the past kindness and continued encouragement I have received from you amidst my arduous duties; and it is with deep pungent regret I have reluctantly to state, that any thing of a sectarian nature should have arisen to separate me from a charge that I held so dearly and sacredly, and to close an Institution formed primary for the inculcation of moral and religious principles, through the medium of the Holy Scriptures. In closing, I pray God that the seed sown in the minds of your dear offspring may abundantly germinate, and hereafter you may reap the fruits in return for the lively interest and christian concern you have manifested towards me. I now take my affectionate leave of you, praying that the God of all grace may conduct you safely through the changing scenes of life, and that at least we may meet at our final home of blessedness, to go out no more forever.

Yours,
In Christian union,
K. HUBBARD.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Possessed of these remedies, every man is his own family physician. If his wife and children are troubled with eruptions, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throat, asthma, or any affection of the skin, glands or muscles, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. If, on the other hand the internal organs are assailed by disease—whether it be located in the liver, the stomach, or the intestines—he can eradicate it by administering the Pills to the sufferer under the guidance of the clear directions which accompany every box.