story meeting held prior to the "Great Protestant meeting," and to which he was invited, in common with other Protestant ministers, and also subsequently included in his lecture on Education. I ask, therefore, can the author and propounder of the sentiments contained in these Resolutions, with justice be termed a man who has done "service" to the anti-Bible cause? I think not; and I am induced to believe that no unprejudiced mind will form any such uncharitable opinion of any man enunciating the truly liberal and *Protestant* principles contained in the said Resolutions.

The Bible Christian Society in this Island cannot but feel bitterly the persecuting spirit manifested towards Mr. Barker as one of their ministers, and principally so by those whose doctrines accord with their own, and who only differ with them on the non-essentials of Church Government.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.
Charlottetown, April 20, 1857.

FREE CHURCH TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Messrs Editors,—Feeling assured that many of your readers will rejoice to hear any intelligence bearing upon the subject of Temperance, I beg leave, through your columns, to inform them of the formation of a Total Abstinence Society in connection with the congregation of the Free Church of Scotland in this city.

A public meeting was held in the Free Church, on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., at which the Pastor presided, supported by the Rev. Mr. Barnett, G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance of this Island. The Chairman having opened the proceedings by prayer, presented to the audience the purpose for which they had been called together, viz., to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Total Abstinence Society in connection with the congregation, and after some further remarks, submitted two questions for the consideration of the meeting:—First, is it Scriptural for members of the Church of Christ to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage? Secondly, what are the broad principles laid down for us as a church for carrying out our object?

The Rev. Mr. Barnett opened the discussion upon the first question very appropriately, followed by Mr. K. Henderson, Mr. John Arbuckle, Mr. Geo. W. Millner, and Mr. J. B. Cooper, all of whom, in a very interesting manner, brought the subject before the meeting, clearly showing, by a reference to many passages of Scripture, the duty of Christians in this matter. It was thereupon resolved, "That this meeting considers it to be the duty of every member of the Church of Christ to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors, except medicinally and Sacramentally." The evening being so far advanced as not to admit the discussion of the second question, it was, on motion resolved, "That a Total Abstinence Society be formed for carrying out our principles as a Church."

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers, when the following choice was made:—

President—Rev. Geo. Sutherland.
Vice President—Mr. K. Henderson.
Vigilance Committee—Messrs. Geo. Henderson, Wm. Wyatt, Geo. Walker, Don. McLeod, and John Arbuckle.

The Secretary then enrolled the names of members to the number of thirty-eight.

This is, Messrs Editors, for the cause of Temperance, a move in the right direction. Our next Meeting will be held in the Free Church, on the evening of Thursday the 7th May, at 8 o'clock, when we are to have (D. V.) a Lecture from the President. Other Rev. gentlemen, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to favour us with their presence on that occasion.

I am, with due respect, yours,
JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.
Charlottetown, April 28th 1857.

To The Editors of the Protector.

You will oblige the friends of good and righteous government by inserting, the following piece from the *North Devon Journal*. When may we hope to see the government of our little Island take pattern in this respect from the parent land?

yours, truly,
W. S.

BIDEFORD.

The Newly-appointed Magistrates.—On Monday, the three gentlemen who have lately been put by the Lord Chancellor into the commission of the peace for this borough, qualified for their important office by taking the customary oaths before a quorum of the Council. To some people the particular appointments made have occasioned no little surprise. It will be remembered that only one of the gentlemen recommended by the Council has been honoured with a commission—the omissions and the commissions having, it would appear, been made on other grounds. The reasons for the omissions from the list of parties nominated, although personally highly honourable and respectable men, were given by the Keeper of the Privy Seal, and their propriety and justice will be appreciated by the public, and no doubt acquiesced in by the unsuccessful nominees themselves. The present Chancellor it would appear, objects to place upon the commission those who are engaged in trades that give them an interest in public houses. It is too well known that no small number of the offences brought before the magistrates are connected more or less with the drinking customs of the country, in which the innkeeper is often involved; and it is shrewdly inferred, that those who deal in wine and spirits, malt and beer, and such like matters, and have so large a stake in inns and their keepers, would be open to an influence (taking human nature as it is generally found) too strong to allow them to hold the scales of justice with an even hand. The Lord Chancellor took this view of it, and therefore omitted in his appointment one from those nominated than whom, personally, no gentleman in the borough would be more eligible to the office, more respected or more popular. The anxiety of the Chancellor to place the bench of this borough, as far as his appointments went, not only "above blame but above suspicion" was equally evident in the other omission. There were already on it three magistrates connected with the banking business in the town; one indeed had recently removed, but [illegible]—there being no personal considerations involved—to add the name of another gentleman in that line, as it might in oft recurring cases have a tendency in the same direction. Our estimate of the wisdom and propriety of the appointments made are known from observations formerly made in the course of our weekly duty, and we have no doubt but that the three gentlemen (T. L. Pridham, J. Thomson, and A. N. Jones, Esqrs.) now advanced to the bench will "execute justice and maintain truth." The bells of old St. Mary's rang out on the occasion.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857.

A PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN UNION.

"The truth is great, and must prevail;" or, in other words, the word of God, in the midst of its numerous opposers, shall ultimately triumph over the passions and prejudices of men. All the predictions contained in the Bible shall receive their accomplishment—all the prayers uttered by our adorable Redeemer shall be answered. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Among the predictions thus to be fulfilled, and the prayers yet to be answered, there is, perhaps, not one that can furnish a greater ground of glorying to the sincere Christian, than that found in John 17: 21, where the Son of God, contemplating the end of His sufferings on earth, prays most fervently for such a union of all members of the Church militant as shall clearly and satisfactorily demonstrate to an ungodly world, the truth of Christianity. "That they all may be one as thou Father art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, *that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.*" And is it really the case that such a period in the history of the Church is yet to be ushered in?—that such a state of things shall yet be witnessed on this earth? What a striking contrast will then present itself to what we now see! The same diversity of opinion among the different denominations of professing Christians as to non-essentials, will doubtless be continued, but the very elevated standard of piety at which Christians shall have arrived, in having the love of God so abundantly shed abroad in their hearts, will be clearly evinced by their love to each other. Those who are born of the Spirit, who are children of the same heavenly Parent, shall then be so completely freed from the shackles of bigotry and prejudice, as to be no longer influenced in their conduct towards each other by the consideration of any difference of opinion, as to those truths regarded as non-essential to salvation, or the administration of external rites and ceremonies, or modes of worship or church government. In contemplating this happy state of affairs, this consummation so desirable, we involuntarily exclaim, "Come, Lord Jesus! come quickly!" "Thy kingdom come."

Looking at this subject, then, as one of the greatest importance, especially at this juncture, when a tendency to the struggle for the maintenance and extension of civil and religious liberty is so confidently and eagerly looked for, it must appear evident that [illegible] to promote a closer union of the different evangelical [illegible] should at once be the order of the day.

It is submitted that a clear understanding be had by all who favor such a union, as to what are regarded the fundamental truths of Holy Writ; and that a determination be formed in the fear of God, and in dependence on the divine blessing, to agree to differ on minor points of Christian doctrine, assured that in order to become holy, zealous, and useful members of the Church militant, it is no more necessary that there should be a perfect agreement in this respect, than there is that there should be perfect similarity in the features of the human face. The following doctrinal basis embraces every point essentially necessary to salvation, and its adoption should prove a bond of union to all true Protestants.

1. The divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the holy Scriptures; and the right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation thereof.
2. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.
3. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
4. The incarnation of the Son of God, and His work of atonement for sinners of mankind.
5. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
6. The work of the holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of men, as teaching that the formation of the Christian character and the salvation of the soul, from first to last, is all of grace.
7. The necessity of repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, as being essential to salvation.
8. The divine institution of the Christian Church, and of the Christian Ministry.
9. The authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.
10. The eternity of the rewards of the righteous, and of the punishment of the wicked in a future state.

The belief of the foregoing doctrines, and of these only, is considered necessary to constitute true orthodoxy. Such is, and always has been, the opinion of the most enlightened and pious, who have deeply deplored the bickerings and contentions which have, from time to time, disgraced the Christian Church, and who have ardently desired such a union as is now proposed.

In addition to a determination to regard all as real Christians who subscribe to the foregoing Creed, and whose outward conduct is consistent with their profession; it is necessary that both ministers and lay members agree, and solemnly resolve in the fear of God, carefully to avoid all reflections on each other, both in public and private, on account of their respective denominational peculiarities. Agreeably with the subject matter of our Lord's petition to His Father—the union of all Christians in their affection for each other, and in their efforts to promote the divine glory, cannot fail to carry with it the conviction to an ungodly world, that Christ is the true Messiah; for as the great Head of the Church generally accomplishes His purposes by the use of means, it must be acknowledged that Christians have the power of so demeaning themselves, as to contribute greatly to the accomplishment of so desirable an object. Yet, when there is no longer evidence of exclusiveness in the Baptist in asserting that there is no door of admission into the Christian Church but by immersion; or in the Episcopalian, in asserting that none are scripturally authorized to expound the word of God and administer the sacraments but such as are episcopally ordained; or in the Wesleyan, in reproaching those who do not raise the standard of Christian experience equally high with himself; or in the Presbyterian, in making Calvinism the test of orthodoxy, then, *and not until then*, will there be a similarity to the conduct of the primitive Church, such as has never before been witnessed since the days of primitive times.

In advocating such a union, let it not be supposed for a moment that there is the least reason to concede anything to those who charge Protestants with want of unity, and who would unchristianize them because of the diversity which exists among them as to Church government, and various non-essential doctrines. No; when the Redeemer of man gave the injunction, "Search the Scriptures," He knew that from the difference existing as it regards the constitution of the human mind, and the prejudices of education, while full and perfect credence would be given to the fact that He, and He alone, is the only Saviour, various incidental truths would be viewed in a different light by different persons. And, indeed, it is not at all improbable, that such a circumstance is wisely permitted by the Infinite God, for the purpose of inciting the Biblical student to greater diligence, as well as the different denominations of Christians to a holy emulation. Some of the most holy and learned men that ever adorned the Christian Church, entertain this opinion. Dr. Paley says, that "difference of opinion among Christians, when accompanied with mutual charity, helps to promote inquiry, discussion, and knowledge,—it helps to keep up attention to religious subjects, and a concern about them which might be apt to die away in the calm and silence of universal agreement."

The unity of which the Church of Rome boasts, even were it real, would by no means be an enviable unity. Denying as it does the right of private judgment in reference to the Scriptures, a certain degree of unity would necessarily be the result of one man thinking for all; but in fact, it is not real; nor has there ever been perfect unity within her pale. Where was this precious jewel to be found when three different persons claimed the Popedom, each one asserting himself to be the true successor of St. Peter? And it is well known that at this very moment, the hottest controversy is going on in the Church of Rome respecting the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and the version of the Prayer Book, &c., &c. Many priests are now loudly declaiming against the decision of their infallible head in these respects.

But, Evangelical Protestants! you are united; in the best sense of the term, viz: in fundamental principles, and your union is not only the result of your being addressed in the word of God as rational, intelligent and accountable beings, capable of examining things necessary for salvation for yourselves, but you are permitted and encouraged to do so—Acts, 17. 11. You believe the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ to be a personal matter, and yourselves personally responsible to Him *alone*. To Him *only* you make your confession of sin, and His word—the Bible—without note or comment, you acknowledge to be the ground of your faith. Here all Protestant denominations meet and occupy one common ground, and the only union further required is the adoption of such a course of conduct towards each other as shall prove to all that, though we differ in things non-essential to salvation, our faith is one, and is genuine. Come, then, and awake to the necessity of this union! Come Protestants, we say, and appreciate the privileges you have granted you—privileges for the attainment of which our forefathers sacrificed not only their earthly comforts, but even life itself. Clasp the Bible to your bosoms, and now resolve to give to an unbelieving world evidence of the Messiahship of Christ, by your love to each other; for it is written—and let it be rewritten on the inmost tablets of your hearts, and continually reiterated at all times and in all circumstances—"By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

Taking it, then, for granted, that such a measure is a desirable one,—that Protestant Christians are increasingly impressed with the importance of it,—let it not be forgotten that the practicability of accomplishing our purpose depends solely on the sense we entertain of our dependence on divine aid, and on our fervent applications at the throne of grace for the promised outpouring of the Holy Spirit. It is, therefore, further submitted, in order the more effectually to secure the union now proposed, that simultaneous meetings for prayer, say once every quarter, be held at the respective places of worship in the island—or, should it be preferred, by a meeting of ministers and laymen of each Parish or district, at any one Church or Chapel on the first Monday of every quarter.

In making this appeal to all true-hearted Protestants, let it be distinctly understood that, in our opposition to Popery, we have no personal feelings to gratify in reference to our Roman Catholic fellow subjects. No, we repeat it, none whatever. Their system, the system of Popery, we believe to be antagonistic to the word of inspiration, and therefore we candidly state, that it does, and ever shall receive our determined and most strenuous opposition; but notwithstanding, we do most cordially wish to all members of the Church of Rome every temporal and spiritual blessing;—most fervently do we pray for them, and shall continue to do so, under the firm conviction that it is the peculiar prerogative of the Lord the Spirit to enlighten the dark understanding of man—and willingly, most willingly, would we make any sacrifice to promote their salvation.

MR. BARKER'S TESTIMONIAL.

We regret that the communication of "A Subscriber," which will be found in our Correspondence, compels us again to refer to the case of Mr. Cephas Barker, and the testimonial recently presented to him. To make an observation upon the conduct of any professedly Christian Minister in terms other than those of esteem and respect, is not by any means congenial with our wishes, or consonant with that spirit of Christian charity breathed in our leading editorial, and on the principles of which it is our aim to be governed. We did not pen the remarks to which "A Subscriber" takes exception, from a wish to have aught to say against Mr. Barker, even if a hundred testimonials had been presented to him, but solely because we conceived that the interests of truth required that some notice should be taken of the insinuations contained both in Mr. Warburton's address and Mr. Barker's reply thereto,—insinuations reflecting unjustly upon the proceedings and motives of the large majority of Protestants in this Island, in the recent movement made by them in defence of their religious rights and liberties.

"A Subscriber" pleads that the resolutions submitted by Mr. Barker for presentation at the public meeting should clear him from the charge of opposition to the Bible cause. To our view, these resolutions, as compared with Mr. Barker's subsequent proceedings, exhibit an inconsistency which must surprise all who impartially look at the matter. We ask, Who were active in the presentation of the testimonial? but those who were the determined opponents of Bible education? For what service performed by Mr. Barker was this testimonial given? If Mr. Barker's speech at the public meeting—in which he betrayed the cause which had been confidingly committed to him to advocate—as well as his lecture the following week, were not everything that the enemies of the Bible could desire, why were both of these held up as deserving unqualified laudation, and in terms highly eulogistic, by the *Examiner*? What mean the following passages in the lecture:—"In accordance with certain remarks made in this room of late, we may expect the Government will be called upon to vote money to teach the boys mathematics, and the young ladies to dance." "Then there is religious education! I hold that an education in which the moral and religious sentiments are not cultivated and developed, is sadly defective, and I know not how such an education can be secured apart from the Bible. I now come to the question—Is it the duty of the State thus to educate the children? The gentleman who spoke in this room this night week, to a man, say 'Yes.' And here we join issue, for I say 'No!!!'" "Let the Board determine what books shall be used in the schools, and their Inspector see that *none others are used*." "Mr. Stow's system is, perhaps, the best extant for a population where but one view of religious truth is held, but to a mixed population, such as yours, that system is not adapted." "I ask this intelligent audience if it be right to apply the revenue of the Colony to the teaching of religious creeds?"

Thus spoke Mr. Barker, and when he gave utterance to these sentiments, he knew full well that the idea of teaching denominational creeds in the public schools was never entertained,—that the aim of Protestants was simply to secure the introduction of the Bible without note or comment, for the use of those children whose parents desired it,—and that this movement originated in the *demand* of the Roman Catholic Bishop for the exclusion of the Bible and of prayer from all our schools.

The charge of persecution brought by Mr. Barker, in his reply to his hon. friend, is reiterated by "A Subscriber." We cannot ascertain that persecution in *any form*, or *by any body*, has been offered to Mr. Barker since his arrival in this city; nor should we be a party, in the most remote sense, to anything bearing the semblance of persecution towards any man for his religious sentiments. We opine, however, that this cry of "Persecution!" has been got up by Mr. B. and his friends merely to excite sympathy, and to serve a purpose. If Mr. Barker has not received from other denominations so cordial a greeting as he could have wished, he has but himself to blame for it; for had he pursued a straightforward and becoming course, in union with his Protestant brethren, he would, doubtless, have found in the various denominations, a disposition to extend to him that Christian catholicity by which the Charlottetown churches have generally been characterized. When Mr. Barker could join the avowed enemies of the Bible cause in the attempt to trample on the rights of the Protestants of this Island, it surely comes with a bad grace from either him or his friends to accuse those of religious persecution who have merely acted on the defensive. If there has been any persecution in the matter, it has been on the part of Messrs. Barker, Warburton, Whelan, and others, who have conspired to rob the lovers of the Bible in this Island of one of our most valued rights. We see, therefore, no reason to alter our opinion respecting the party who presented, or of the one who accepted that testimonial. The public have already formed their opinion of Mr. Barker's conduct. If he desires to place himself in a right position before the Protestant community, he will know the course necessary to be pursued by him to secure that object.

We crave the indulgence of our readers for the space we have occupied with this matter; but the communication of "A Subscriber," demanded this explanation, and, with the observation now made, we dismiss the subject from our columns. We entertain the highest regard for the Bible Christian denomination on this Island, and esteem them as a devoted, zealous, and exceedingly useful people; it has therefore been with great regret that we have been compelled to pen a line that would give pain to any one of them; though we doubt not that, as a body, their Christian principles and penetration will enable them to discern where the fault lies. We love peace, but we love the Bible more. Protestant privilege are dear to us, nor could we consent that, by any act of ours, or by any oversight on our part as Protestant Journalists, there should be, on so vital a question, a compromise of the interests of the Bible.

REV. CHARLES IVES BURNETT.

This reverend gentleman, who has occupied the position of Pastor of the Baptist Church in this city for the last three years, preached his farewell sermon to a large and somewhat promiscuous congregation—being composed of representatives from nearly all the other Protestant Churches in the city—on Sabbath evening last. The text chosen for the occasion was taken from the 20th Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, v. 32, "And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace." The Rev. gentleman treated his text throughout in a plain, practical, and appropriate manner, occasionally touching a chord which awakened the liveliest sympathy in the breasts of his hearers. In his peroration, he addressed himself first to the members of his own church, to whom he administered various wise counsels and timely admonitions. He next addressed those of his congregation who had been convinced of the necessity of salvation through a crucified Saviour, but who had not united themselves with the Christian Church. He then referred briefly to the various religious and benevolent institutions with which he had been connected during his residence in Charlottetown, acknowledging in graceful and feeling terms the uniform kindness, courtesy, and brotherly sympathy he had experienced, from brethren of all denominations, for whose continued happiness and prosperity he expressed himself in the warmest and most emphatic manner. The deacons of the church were next addressed on their peculiar duties and responsibilities, and urged to faithfulness and perseverance in the discharge of their "work of faith and labor of love." And, lastly, the unconverted portion of the congregation were solemnly warned of the danger of their position and affectionately exhorted, to "flee from the wrath to come," by embracing the salvation offered to them in the Gospel. The discourse was listened to throughout with marked attention, and at times with evident emotion, and cannot fail to be long remembered by all who heard it. Mr. Burnett, during his residence in this city, has, by his gentlemanly and Christian deportment—his ready and active concurrence in every good word and work—secured the esteem and respect of his brethren of all denominations, whose best wishes will go with him wherever Providence may cast his lot, and by whom he will long be held in affectionate remembrance.

The new Church at Southport, Lot, 48 was opened for Divine Service last Sunday, at half-past three, p. m.—the same to be continued every Sunday afternoon, at the same hour, until further notice.

The Rev. C. I. Burnett will preach (D. V.) at Uigg, Murray Harbor Road, Sabbath May 3rd, in the forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

Appointments.—Mr. Henry Howatt, Secretary to the Tryon Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society.
Sheriffs.—Queen's County—Thomas Pethick, Esq. King's County—Finlay MacNeill, Esquire. Prince County—Nicholas Conroy, Esquire.
Mr. Archibald Maclease, of Wood Islands, and Mr. Ewen Lamont, of Murray Harbour Road, to be Justices of the Peace for Queen's County.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Meek, on Saturday, 18th instant, Mr. James W. Stevenson, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. David Bernard, both of New London.
On Wednesday, the 22d instant, by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Angus McKenzie, of Orwell, to Miss Sarah Matheson, of Brown's Creek.

Died,

Of Scrofulous Consumption, on the 1st inst., at Tiffin, in the State of Ohio, Louis Melancthon, eldest son of the Rev. W. H. Cooper, Rector, formerly of Port Hill, P. E. Island, in the 14th year of his age.
Suddenly, at Falconwood Farm, on Wednesday morning last, the infant daughter of W. W. Irving, Esq.
At the residence of Mr. Samuel Taylor, Pictou, on the 13th instant, Mr. David Taylor, son of the late John Taylor, Esq., of that place—and son-in-law of Mr. David Wilson of this town—in the 28th year of his age. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

Ship News.

Sailed for this Port.
Deal, April 8.—Faith, Tailor.
Liverpool, April 10.—Isabel, M'Donald.
Liverpool, April 10.—Majestic, Nowlan.
Liverpool, April 7.—Commodore, Donkin. (for Pictou)

Charlottetown Markets, April 25.

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 9d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7½d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5½d a 6½d	Eggs dozen	8d a 10d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	6d a 9d	Potatoes,	3s 6d a 4s 0d
Veal	3d a 7d	Turnips	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Hay, ton,	70s a 85s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½ 6d
Flour,	3d a 3½d	Wild Geese,	4s a 5s
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Timothy Seed, bush.	15 a 20s
Oatmeal,	1½d a 2d	Clover Seed, lb.	1s 2d a 1s 4d

A CARD.

THOMAS & DAWSON request immediate settlement of all unsettled Accounts, furnished up to December, 1856. Ap 29

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.
Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria.—A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.,
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
April 1, 1857.
☞ Office—Queen Square, Charlottetown.

WANTED FOR THE CAVENDISH ROAD District School, a TEACHER of the First Class. Application may be made to the undersigned, or any of the Trustees.
BENJAMIN HENRY, jr., JAMES SNOWIE, } Trustees.
Cavendish Road, April 23, 1857. 3i

VALUABLE MILL AND LAND,

To Sell or Let, Situate within three miles of Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL or LEASE, for a term of years, a GRIST MILL, 40 feet by 30 feet, driving three run of Stones, a Bolter and Sifter complete, situate on the Malpeque Road, three miles from the City; together with TWO PASTURE LOTS, on which there have been recently erected a *Building* 40 x 25 feet, used as a Distillery, and a good *Dwelling House*, 36 x 26 feet. This Mill Site being one of the best in the Island—for a Grist and Falling Mill—is well worthy the attention of purchasers.
If sold, one half of the purchase money can remain secured on the property for a period of five years. For further particulars, apply to W. H. Pope, Esq., or to the Subscriber
City, April 24th. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

NEW SEEDS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS, just received, warranted the growth of 1856.
ALSO
Expected by first arrival from BOSTON, a large supply of FLOWER SEEDS.
City Drug Store, April 24. W. R. WATSON.

FRESH SEEDS.

PRINCIPALLY FROM SCOTLAND. Just received at Geo. T. Hazard's Bookstore, via Pictou, a small assortment of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS. April 29, 1857.

THE STEAMER ROSEBUD WILL leave Charlottetown TO-DAY, for SUMMERSIDE, and will run regularly between the latter Port and SHEDIAC until further notice. For Freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to— WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, April 29, 1857.

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, by George T. Haszard, a LECTURE on the "*Spirit of English Poetry*," delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday, 21st instant, by JOHN LEPAGE, author of "The Balance of Power," &c., &c.
April 29, 1857.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FLOUR!!

THE SCHOONER GREYHOUND has landed to the Subscriber,—
150 barrels CANADA FLOUR,
Which he warrants a superior article for family use.—Cheap for CASH, and liberal terms to wholesale customers.
April 29, 1857. 3wisl JAMES N. HARRIS.

MAILS.

THE MAILS FOR THE NEIGHBOURING Provinces, Canada and the United States, will be made up, until further notice, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 10 o'clock, and forwarded via Pictou.
A Mail for England will be made up on TUESDAY the 5th and 19th May.
A Mail for Newfoundland will be forwarded every TUESDAY.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, April 29, 1857.

TO FARMERS & BUILDERS.

OLD COUNTRY WHITE LIME and the purest Colonial LIME—a good supply of each now burning in separate kilns. The lowest prices charged.
April 29, 1857. 1m BEER & SON.
N. B.—Small quantities kept in town.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Subscriber either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are requested to make payment of the same on or before the 10th day of MAY next. All Accounts unsettled after that date will be put in course of collection.
Charlottetown, April 29. H. HASZARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT Company will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to declare a dividend and for the general transaction of Business.
By order,
WM. MURPHY,
April 22. Manager.

SEED WHEAT,

TO BE SOLD IN CHARLOTTETOWN.
400 BUSHELS OF PRIME SEED WHEAT on sale by the Subscribers, and part will be offered at Auction, at the opening of the navigation, in time for seed, in quantities to suit purchasers, for ready money only.
JOHN HASZARD,
Wm. M'EWEN.
St. Eleanor's, April 6. Ex & I 8l

AUCTIONS.

Sale of Household Furniture, at Summerside.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL ON FRIDAY, the First day of MAY next, SELL AT AUCTION, the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.
belonging to J. Andrew,
of Summerside, which he can recommend as being of superior quality and in excellent condition.
Six Months Credit on sums over £5.
GEORGE ANDERSON,
Summerside, April 16. 1i Auctioneer.

Extensive Sale of Real Estate, &c.

POSITIVE AND UNLIMITED.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, in Summerside Village, Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, by WILLIAM DODD, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of JUNE next, the whole of the Subscriber's

REAL ESTATE, HOUSES, &C.,

in this Island, consisting in some FIFTY VILLAGE LOTS, or more, in said Village, including 12 Water Lots, secured with a good Breast Work of considerable expense. Opposite some of these lots is the best location in the Village for a wharf. On part of the Village Lots, near the Government wharf, stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one Store and Warehouse, and one Carriage Factory, which will be sold with the Lots on which they stand.

Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about Eighty acres, 50 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small Farm HOUSE, Outhouses, and a large Spring of superior water on the premises. This Farm being situate on the North side of Bedeque Bay, and gradually descending South to said Village, renders its location pleasant; and as it commands a full view of the Straits with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for residences, consequently it will be sold in 5 acre Lots, or in the whole, as may best suit purchasers—the whole of this Farm, however, will be shortly required to supply the growth of the Village, in Village and fancy Building Lots. This property, in point of beauty, pleasure, convenience and profit, is second to none in the length and breadth of the Island. A more healthy place cannot be found on the globe—old people have often been known to leave the Island to go to the United States to die. Much might be said of the many advantages for fishing, shipping, general business, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, terminus of the Railroad. This Village has grown within the last 3 or 4 years from nothing into quite a town.

Also—At the same time and place will be sold 300 Acres of LAND on Lot 8; 100 acres on Lot 3; 100 acres on Lot 15, as also an interest in other Lands at Fifteen Point.

Also—The freehold of Two FARMS on Lot 25 (John Picket's and Archibald Waugh's), paying an annual Rent of £9 14s c'y. The whole of this property will be sold in Lots, Farms and portions to suit purchasers, and on liberal terms. Good titles will be given. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Beer & Son, Charlottetown, or to P. Baker, Esq., Bedeque, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen. J. WEATHERBY.
April 29, 1857.
This sale will commence at 11 a. m., and will (unless all is sold on the 17th) continue on the 18th.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Twenty per cent. of the Purchase money on the day of sale. Two-thirds of the whole amount may remain on the Property one or two years. A longer credit may be given to large Purchasers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 7th MAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Officers' Quarters, BARRACK SQUARE,
Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in part viz:
1 splendid Rosewood PIANO FORTE (Tolkien's Royal Minuto, London,)
Handsome mahogany Centre Table, with card tables to match
1 Mahogany Chiffonier, mahogany Sofa, Chests Drawers
1 Lounging Chair, (spring seat) Carpets, Hearth Rug,
Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Wash Stands,
Window Curtains, Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight Stoves,
Chinaware, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.
☞ Terms Liberal. JAMES MORRIS,
April 22d. Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

GLASSWARE, CHINAWARE, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of JOHN M. STARK, Esq., the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising in part, viz,—handsome Mahogany Sideboard, Tables and Chairs, elegant Rosewood Easychairs and Chiffonier, Drawing-room Couch, Carpets and Hearthrugs, Book-cases, Bedsteads and Bedding, &c., Chinaware, Glassware; excellent Meat Safe; Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles.
Some of the above are nearly new, and all in excellent condition.
Also—A light, comfortable Single WAGON, JAUNTING SLEIGH, with Buffalo Robes, set of brass-mounted Gig HARNESS, English-made Riding Saddle; with Stable and Garden Implements.
Terms liberal. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
April 11, 1857. Isl

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!!

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, in lots to suit purchasers, on *Friday* the 1st day of *May* next, on the premises, fronting on the Princetown Road, at 12 o'clock, that valuable Freehold Property formerly in the possession of Alexander M'Aulay, comprising Pasture Lots No. 248, 265, three-fourth parts of 198, and one half part Lot No. 239, being bounded on the East by Mount Edward Road, and on the West by the Malpeque Road, containing about 39 acres, all under cultivation. This desirable property is situated opposite the Hermitage Farm, and only two miles from the City—affords a rare opportunity to persons wishing to procure a country residence near Town. A plan of the property can be seen at the subscribers office.
Terms—A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down, the remainder may remain on security, bearing interest, one half payable at Three months, and the other half in Six months. A good title will be given. H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, March 18, 1857. All the papers.

BUILDING LOTS! BUILDING LOTS!

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 4th MAY next, on the premises, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon—

Town Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40,

In the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, together with the large and valuable BUILDINGS recently erected thereon. This property comprises an entire Block, fronting on all sides of streets; and is well worthy the attention of persons requiring Building Lots. A plan of the property, with all particulars, may be obtained at the office of W. H. Pope, Esq., or, of the Subscriber— A. H. YATES,
☞ Terms very liberal. Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, April 6, 1857.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE possession given, the BRICKYARD and Premises—consisting of 18 acres of Land, fronting 9 chains on the Princetown Road—belonging to the Subscriber, situate in Charlottetown Royalty, and adjoining the 'Red Lion Inn.' The stream which drives the Cloth Mill in the vicinity, runs nearly through the centre of the Land, and the dam affords at all times a supply of water for the work. The clay is excellent,—specimens of the Bricks made from of it may be seen. There are American Brickmaking Machines for Grinding and Moulding, ready for putting in operation, erected; Barrows, &c. There is a snug House pleasantly situated, and a plot laid off for a Garden close to the Moulding Yard. All the Land is cleared, except what has been reserved for ornament and pleasure ground, and the whole enclosed under a good fence.
This is a favorable opportunity for an enterprising person to engage in a profitable business, being so near the City, where bricks are now in great demand; timber becoming scarce, many persons are disposed to build with a more substantial material than wood. For further particulars, apply to
JAMES D. HASZARD.
☞ To let, several FIELDS, from 1 to 8 acres, fronting on the Mill Dam.
Recreation Grove,
Charlottetown Royalty, April 8, 1857.

GEORGE T. HASZARD

HAVING DISPOSED BY AUCTION of a quantity of his redundant STOCK, begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he has still on hand an extensive supply of

STANDARD AND RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Catalogues of which will, from time to time, be published in the Protector.
Writing Papers, Blank Books, and every other description of STATIONERY,
Will constantly be kept on hand. His Stock being imported direct from the Manufacturers, will always be sold at the lowest prices. Mr. Haszard will also give his attention to the importation, to order, of Books, Stationery and Hardware, which may not be kept on hand, and he trusts, that through the Packets which are now being established, he will be able to supply his customers with punctuality.