to 12, are really their degrees of distances; in other words, a star of the tenth or twelfth magnitude, generally speaking is ten or twelve times as far off as number 1. If the parallax or angle of variation of a star, as seen at the extremes of the diameter of the earth's orbit, is ascertained, the distance of the star can be calculated. Professor Bessel discovered the parallax of one of the stars of the Swan to be one-third of a second. In such discoveries Maclean has no faith. In his article of Feb. 12th he says: "those best acquainted with practical astronomy will put the least faith in the accuracy of so minute a quantity," as one second. Yet Dr. Olmstead declares in his "Mechanism of the Heavens," page 364, that "*the most competent judges* who have thoroughly examined the process by which the discovery (of Bessel) was made, *assent to its validity.*" Hence, the public will judge how little dependence can be placed on the astronomical attainments of Duncan Maclean. Assuming, then, Bessel's discovery to be correct, light would travel from that star of the Swan to us in ten years; and reckoning the nearest star at that distance, one of the 12th magnitude would be 120 years distant, which would be the limit of the unassisted vision of man. Such is the deliberate conclusion of Dr. Lardner, as may be seen at page 592 of the work above referred to.

But Mr. Maclean, in the communication which we publish to-day, states that he will "establish, from optical considerations, that *light never has, nor ever can* be seen on earth, even by *the most powerful telescope*, millions of years, * * * aye, or perhaps not six thousand years distant." How does he establish this? He gives us some illustrations from "Desbrisay's corner," which would be highly instructive if read before the *savans* of Europe. After some fine conclusions, concerning fixed stars from the borrowed light of planets or satellites, he adds: "hence a telescope, to appreciate a star at the distance of six thousand years, must have a magnifying power of 2000, without weakening any of the rays of light,—conditions, I believe, never yet obtained." The possibility with which he began, and the actual accomplishment with which he closes, do not agree very well. Even Herschel's telescope could magnify 7000 times [see Olmstead, p. 38] And Dr. Nichol, who examined Lord Rosse's telescope, declares, page 24, "System of the World," that that telescope will convey the person *without difficulty at least* 500 times further than unassisted vision Hence if unassisted vision, as we have seen from Lardner, detects a star that took 120 years to send its light to us, vision assisted by Lord Rosse's telescope can detect one "*at least*" 6000 years distant from us!—the actual distance, as is at once seen, is 60,000. But, supposing that the unaided eye could only detect a star twelve years distant, with this instrument it discovers one 6000 years,—the period in dispute. We have just one step further to advance. Is there any reason to believe that stars lie so far back as 500 times beyond unaided vision? Without doubt. The distances of the fixed stars are such that glasses magnifying 5000 *times* still leave them as points—see Olmstead, page 365. But the nebula of Orion suits our purpose. The great telescope of Herschel could not resolve it into stars. The son of the great astronomer failed in like manner. But Lord Rosse's telescope accomplished the task. The nebula of Orion was separated into its component stars—and proved to be made up of stars separately at least 500 times beyond the range of unaided human vision. The conclusion is evident. Grant that the dimness of stars indicates generally their distance in space, not their smallness—a condition declared by Lardner to be "infinitely the most probable—a condition accepted by the astronomical world—and, if any faith can be placed in the protracted observations and calculations of the most distinguished astronomers of every nation, carried through a series of years, stars exist in space whose light has travelled at least 6000 years before it reached this planet. Where now are the boasted attainments of Duncan Maclean in astronomical science? Unless he has concealed what he knows, they are forever dissipated. His treatment of "J. H. G." is unworthy of any man having the least pretensions to science. The quoted calculations of "J. H. G." are correct, as admitted by astronomers of acknowledged reputation; and Maclean's attempted refutation is as egotistic and repulsive as it is inconclusive and unsatisfactory. After what has been said on Geology, it is unnecessary to state that the existence of worlds ages before the creation of Adam in no degree militates against the declaration of Scripture recorded in the book of Genesis.

An Editor of the Protector.

(*From the Islander.*)

TO J. H. G."

If I do not mistake the indication of your initials, they belong to a gentleman, generally considered a pillar in the temple of the *Protector*. As I presume you advocate reciprocity "in justice," you will, of course, obtain the republication of this letter in that paper, as yours, in its defence, has not been rejected by the *Islander*. You accuse me of either ignorance of Astronomical discoveries, or a suppression of astronomical facts; and wind up with the opinion that my "assertion as to what astronomy does teach, the reading public will have but little difficulty in pronouncing wholly untenable." If you had thought proper to give an extract quotation of my *assertions*, the readers of the *Protector* would be in a position to judge whether they are tenable or not, but as you have not, they must just be satisfied with your word for it.

The defence of or for the Protector should be rested wholly on the hard, positive facts of astronomy; but you have dodged them almost wholly for conjectures which prove nothing. I shall, however, divide my reply into two parts, the first showing that your and Sir William Herschel's *starlight* is all *moonshine*; and the second, that where you do refer to true astronomical science, your observations are as fatal to the Protector as any thing I wrote.

You assert that it is *proved and demonstrated* that the stars composing the nebula of Orion are at immense distances, because it took Lord Rosse's great telescope to resolve the nebula into stars. As that nebula is of great angular extent, it is vastly more probable that the stars composing it are near, but very small. If we obtain the parallax of a fixed star, we can compute its distance; but we receive no knowledge of its *size* unless we can also measure its disk. Hence, the stars of which you speak may be either very large and very remote, or very near and very small, and consequently prove nothing.

When a man learned in parallaxes chooses to wander into the region of speculation and talk nonsense, he is sure to be followed by writers who dislike the discipline of independent reflection; and I do not see why Lord Rosse and the elder Herschel should not be allowed to blunder like other speculators. The power of Rosse's great telescope I do not remember, but assuming it to magnify the diameter a thousand times, and knowing that a parallax of one second establishes a distance of three years and some days, measured by the velocity of light, the utmost power of Rosse's telescope would only reveal to us stars at the distance of three thousand years, instead of millions of years as you make his Lordship say.

You give the following quotation as the opinion of *both* the Herschel's, and are pleased to contrast MY opinion very contemptuously with that of those "great men:"

"Hence it follows that the rays of light of the remotest nebula must have been almost two millions of years on their way; and consequently so many years ago this object must already have had an existence in the sidereal heaven, in order to send out those rays by which we now perceive it." This, if true, would, no doubt, answer the Protector's purpose admirably of disproving the Bible, but it is at the best only a conjecture; and, what I should not expect from you, bears strong evidence of being as dishonest a quotation as if it had been supplied by the Editors of the Protector. To Sir William Herschel's opinion, or vagaries, I cannot refer, but Sir John Herschel perpetrates no such nonsense as you attribute to him in the above quotation. Reference to his very able Treatise on astronomy[2] will prove that he is absolutely silent on the distance of any nebula. But as his remarks on the distance of the stars will also apply to the nebula, he refers to it (at art. 584) with great caution, and says that of its real magnitude "we know nothing or next to nothing;" and (art. 590) estimates "that among the countless multitude of such stars, *visible in telescopes*, there must be many whose light has taken at least *a thousand years* to reach us." By what process you have expanded Sir John's moderate one thousand years into *two millions*! of years, you know best; but I can only view it as another of those *literary forgeries*, at which the Protector is so handy, in so far as Sir John is concerned.

But I will go further, and establish from optical considerations that light never has, nor ever can, be seen on the earth, even by the most powerful telescope, millions of years, or "tens of thousands of years," aye, or perhaps not six thousand years distant. If, on a clear dark night, a spectator at "Desbrisay's corner" were to see the light proceeding from a cluster of rush-lights near the wharf, he would see only the combined or *nebulous* light, but not the individual rush-lights. Use a good telescope, and the stars in this earthly nebulæ might be counted. Let the spectator retire sufficiently distant, and he will no more see the light. Remove the telescope still farther, in the ratio of its magnifying power, and to it too the light will be invisible. And just so it is with the celestial bodies. The satellites of Jupiter are only about forty minutes distant, and yet they are invisible to the unassisted eye. The large planet Neptune, the smallest known of our system, is only about four hours distant, and yet we never see it. Remove it to the distance of one-tenth of any of the fixed stars, and, from its inferior light, it will be invisible to the best telescopes. And hence a telescope, to appreciate a star at the distance of six thousand years, must have a magnifying power of 2000, without weakening any of the rays of light,—conditions, I believe, never yet obtained. I could thus, if I had space, upset every one of your speculations, and the arguments founded thereon; but I must hasten to a brief notice of the briefer facts with which you would rescue the Protector.

Speaking of the account of the Creation, in Genesis, the Protector stated positively that "Astronomy first shook its stability!" and again it says that from "the time it would take a ray of light to travel from those bodies (the stars) to ours, it is *demonstrable* that they were in existence previous to the creation of Adam; they could not, therefore, be among the bodies created six thousand years ago." I need not enlarge on the infidelity of the above extracts. The rank and avowed unbelief in "the inspired Word of God," is plain to every man who will compare the Protector with the Bible. It was not an inadvertent, but a persistent unbelief carried through several numbers of that paper. The "fix" is an awkward one for any journal, published in a Christian community, and particularly so for one calling itself a religious instructor. You have tried to help the Protector over the stile, and broken your back in the futile attempt.

You say that *a* Lyræ has a parallax of one-fourth of a second, and 61 cygni a parallax of one-third of a second, and are surprised at my ignorance of the discovery. It so happens that I have examined one of those observations in detail, and rejected it as worthless. The apparent magnitude of 61 cygni I am not aware of, but as it is not in a catalogue of stars to the 9th magnitude inclusive, I presume it is very low, and assuming that to be the fact, you have very neatly, I must confess, upset your own theory of the relative distance of the stars. Assuming, for the sake of illustration, your parallax to be correct, you have proved that the very small star is one-fourth of the distance nearer us than *a* Lyræ, a star of the first magnitude. If the parallax of one-fourth of a second could be depended upon, the distance of 61 cygni would *not* be upwards of 6000 years, but only about 13 or 14 years, measured by a ray of light proceeding with a velocity of 192,000 miles in a second of time. Hence, I think that even you must admit that my previous demonstration that the science of Astronomy is not hostile to the Mosaic account of the creation having been effected in six natural days, of 24 hours each, about 6000 years ago, as asserted by the Protector.

In conclusion, I would observe that the Scriptural infidelity inculcated in the editorials of the Protector is equally strong and conclusive, whether their assertions be true or false; with this difference, however, that if that journal could prove the stars to be more than 6000 yeras old, they would at the same time, prove the Bible to be fabulous. You have done your best—to establish that point; but, eliminating all conjecture from the enquiry, you have only proved by your very questionable parallactic measurements that the stars must be more than *fourteen years* old, instead of, the Lord only knows how much more than six thousand years, as the Protector asserts. The relative measures of ignorance displayed, I leave to the discrimination of the public, and take leave to subscribe myself Sir, Yours obediently,

The Editor of the Islander.

INQUEST.

An Inquest was held on Tuesday last, before Daniel Hodgson, Esq. one of the Coroner,s for Queen's County, on view of the body of Edward Carey, who died suddenly in one of those low tap houses, at the West end of the City, and from some circumstances connected with the transfer of what little property the deceased possessed—an inquiry was deemed necessary. From the evidence given before the Coroner, it appeared the deceased was seized with violent retching on Thursday night, which continued until early on Sunday morning, when he died. His death was unexpected—to some of the inmates of the house who saw him a few hours previous, as he complained of little pain, and declined sending for a medical man, asserting that in a few days he would be well. Upon a postmortem examination of the body by Drs. MacKieson and Hobkirk, it was discovered the deceased died from mortification of the lower Intestines, and not from anything that had been administered to him. Verdict accordingly.

Fire at Savage Harbour, Lot 37.—On Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the house owned and occupied by Mr. Angus McInnis, at Savage Harbor, North Side, Lot 37, took fire and was totally consumed, with all its contents. Mr. McInnis and his wife, (who have no children,) were at some distance from home at the time of the accident, but a little dog and some cats were left in the house, and it is supposed that they scratched the fire from the hearth on which it was partially covered. The house, which was a new and substantial building, and entirely finished, contained every thing of value its owner was possessed of: his crop, consisting of oats, wheat, barley, and about 200 bushels of potatoes, his household furniture, a chest of carpenter's tools worth about £70, and money to the amount of nearly £100, together with all his own and his wife's clothing, harness, buffaloes, and many other articles. The sufferer by this calamity, now deprived of every vestage of property, the result of many years saving—has always been a sober and industrious man, and his case appeals forcibly to the sympathies of a benevolent public.—*Ex.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:

Dear Sir,—Allow me through this medium to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £10 5s. Nova Scotia Currency, which has been sent to me as a contribution from several friends in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, towards the erection of a Wesleyan Church at Forchett Harbor, Cape Breton, which is a distant and not very wealthy section of my present Circuit. Their gift is not unappreciated.

Yours truly,
F. W. Moore.

A Remedy that cures.—When laboring under any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained by using Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in such cases is unparalleled.

The following from one of our Agents, who is too well known in his own State to need endorsing by me, will be read with interest by *Dyspeptics*:—

Messrs Seth W. Fowle & Co.,—*Gentlemen*: Please send by Express, another Box of *Oxygenated Bitters*, as we are nearly out. These Bitters have recently been used with unusual benefit by a member of my family, who has derived more advantage from it than from all other medicines, which fact being known, greatly influences the demand for the Bitters. There is no profession, in which a reputation for truth and sincerity is more desirable, than in that of an Apothecary; and for this reason, I have always been careful in recommending remedies. But I feel perfectly safe in advising all who are troubled with Dispepsia to resort at once to the *Oxygenated Bitters*.

Yours truly, &c.,
GEO. S. KENDRICK.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable Medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, places it among the most astonishing discoveries that has taken place in the medical world. The disease to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their their own families or circle of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should you discard it? Judges usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it? Clergymen and the most eminent, take it; why should not you? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick and require medicine try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

Royal Agricultural Stock Farm.

House in Committee on the Memorial of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, to the House of Assembly. The Memorial sets forth, That in consequence of the great losses sustained in the Stock imported for the Farm, and the cost of the Stock being so much greater than had been anticipated, the Model Farm had become seriously involved; and that, to meet its liabilites, a sum larger than they could hope to obtain from the Hon. House would be necessary; and it concludes by praying that the Hon. House will take the matter into their immediate consideration; in order that, if the necessary funds for carring it on be not granted, the Committee of the Society may take the necessary measures for closing the concern at an early day.

The following Resolution, submitted in Committee, by the Hon. the Speaker, was therein agreed to, five members only voting against it:—Hons. the Colonial Secretary, Longworth, and Palmer, and Messrs. Douse and Haviland—and on its being reported to the House, it was confirmed with a division:

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that it is inexpedient to make a further grant of money, for the support or management of the Model Agricultural Farm; and therefore, this Committee recommend to the House, that the Royal Agricultural Society be notified therewith."

Hon. Colonial Secretary proposed to submit the following Resolution, whilst the House was in Committee; but, it was not seconded, although strongly urged, by the Hon. gentleman, upon the Committee.

"Resolved, that the cattle, stock, and sheep, now on the Model Farm, be equally divided between the three counties; and, after the sale thereof, as well as of the horse-stock, implements, and all other articles belonging to the same; and if there be any balance of debt due, this House will make good the same. The said stock not to be sold out of the Counties, unless in exchange for stock that may be sold in one of the other Counties; and not to be sent out of the Island."

After the Hon. the Speaker's Resolution had been agreed to, and the House was on the point of being resumed, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary observed, Then I presume the Society may sell the Stock just as they please.

The House has not done any business since Friday last for want of a quorum.

THE MAILS.

The British Mail arrived this evening at 6 o'clock; beyond the Telegram published in to-day's paper we find only the following paragraph of striking news.

The news from India by telegraph is not important, but it is satisfactory. A party of the rebels attacked Sir Colin Campbell on the 2nd of January, but they were defeated, and had their guns captured. The intelligence from China communicates the fact that Canton had been bombarded on the 29th of December, but the troops had been restrained from entering the city.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS,
Charlottetown, Monday, 10½ P.M.

The Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on Saturday evening, experienced heavy weather the whole passage; detained nine hours east of Cape Sable by ice.

Steamship *North America*, on voyage out, came in collision on the 11th with Barque *Leander*, of Bath, Maine. Barque sunk in five minutes; captain's wife, second mate and eight seamen drowned; captain and eleven others saved by the steamer, which was only slightly damaged.

Britain.—Lord John Russell's Parliamentary Oath Bill had a second reading on the 10th.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in his new Indian Bill to transfer Government of India to the Crown. Mr. J. Baring moved an amendment of inexpediency at the present time to legislate for Government of India; matter debated at length without arriving at any result.

Bank of England reduced rate of discount to 3 per cent. on the 11th, the lowest rate for nearly five years.

Prussia.— The *Times* correspondent says, of the reception of Prince and Princess Frederick William at Berlin, no similar event in Prussian history has been celebrated with so much enthusiasm of the heart as that which has just passed.

Denmark.—Motion passed Legislative Council, 44 to 7, for instant fortification of Copenhagen.

Swedish Chamber rejected the project of Government for the fortification of Stockholm.

Nothing later from India; further details unimportant.

Breadstuffs flat and unchanged. Sugar and molasses in moderate demand; sales limited; tea in advance. Consols 96½.

Robert Hyndman & Co.

The Rev. Mr. Mackinnon, will preach in the Temperance Hall, next Sabbath, the 7th inst., at 6½ p m.

Married,

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. John McMillan, of Woodville, to Miss Margaret McCallum, of Crapaud.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 24th ultimo, after a few days illness, Mr. Benj. Chappell, Surveyor of Lumber, aged 45 years. No person enjoyed a higher reputation for probity and honesty than the deceased, and his quiet amiable deportment endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At New Perth, on the 1st of February, after a long and severe illness, borne with great resignation to the will of God, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr John McLaren, in the 53d year of her age. The deceased was a Christian of long standing and exemplary life, and enjoyed in sickness the comforts of the Gospel; she believed and obeyed in health, and died in the exercise of a good hope of a resurrection to glory everlasting on the appearing of Jesus Christ.

At Bedeque, on 26th February, aged 44, Mary Darrach, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander McFarlane, after an illness of eight days, in full assurance of salvation through the blood of a crucified Saviour; her end was peace. In her death she left a disconsolate husband and five children, to mourn the loss of a dutiful wife and kind mother.

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 27, 1858.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 6d	Fowls,	10d a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Partridges each,	8d a 1s
Pork,	3d a 4½d	Turkeys each,	3s 6d a 3s 6d
Do (small),	5d a 6d	Eggs dozen	11d a 13d
Ham,	6d a 7d	Oats, bush.	1s 0d 2s
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Barley,	3s 6d a 4s 6d
Lamb,		Potatoes, bus.	1s 6d a 1s 9d
Butter (fresh),	1s a 1s 4d	Turnips,	1s a 15d
Do. by Tub,	11d a 13d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Hay, ton,	90s a 100s
Lard,	10d a 12d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s 4d a 2s
Flour,	2½d a 2¾d	Hides per lb.	3½d a 4d
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Calf Skins,	9d a 10d
Oatmeal,	1½d a 1¾d	Geese	2s a 3

To be Sold at Auction,

On Tuesday, 6th April next, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. James Houston's, Rustico, the leasehold interest of Mr. Emanuel Jewell, in 54 acres of Land, 30 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, 10 can be cleared at a little expense, and the remainder is covered with good hardwood. The property is situated on the Cavendish road, near Mr. Horace Ling's, Blacksmith, and persons wishing to purchase can see the Farm previous to the day of sale.

Also, will be sold at the same time,

1500 feet of SCANTLING,
1 Excellent stud HORSE, 4 years old—"Young King of the Valley"
1 Box SLEIGH, (new), Lot of Cart Harness,
1 Wood Sleigh, 7 new PLOUGHS, mounted,
1 Strap BELLS, 4 pairs Cart Wheels,
12 new PLOUGHS, 1 SADDLE,
2 sets HARROWS, 3 BRIDLES,
2 Horse RUGS, 1 SURCINGLE,
2 pairs Chain Traces, 2 Halters and Chains,
Curry Combs and Brushes, with many other articles.

☞ Terms liberal, and made known at day of sale.

K. C. WOOLNER, Auctioneer.

March 3, 1858.—x

AUCTIONS.

Royal Agricultural Farm.

Extensive and Important Sale of Stock, Crop, Implements, Lease of Farm.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the Royal Agricultural Model Farm, "FALCONWOOD" the whole of the valuable STOCK, CROP and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, comprising—

25 Head of CATTLE,
5 HORSES,
9 Leicester EWES,
4 PIGS,
HAY, SEED OATS, STRAW, TURNIPS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and a large lot of Manure, &c.

—ALSO—

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST OF THE FARM.

Terms of Sale.—Purchasers to the amount of £5, and up to £25, 3 months credit; £25 and upwards a credit of 6 and 9 months will be given; one-half at 6 months and the balance at 9 months. Approved Joint Notes of Hand will be required at the time of delivery All sums under £5 to be cash upon delivery.

☞ Purchasers of Imported Stock will have to enter into bonds to observe further conditions, to be made known at the time of sale. For full particulars as to breed of Stock, &c., see handbills and catalogues.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.

Charlottetown, March 1, 1858.

Extensive Sale by Auction, at RINGWOOD AND THE WARREN FARM

On Monday, 22d March next, at 11 o'clock.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED instructions from John Lyall, Esq., to dispose of the whole of his Household Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery & Crystal ware, Stoves, Fenders, Fire-irons, Knives & Forks, Plated ware, &c. And also the Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Carriages, Sleighs, Farming Implements, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, Turnips, &c. &c., of which further particulars will be given in Catalogues and Handbills, to be obtained of the subscriber ten days previous to the day of sale.

There are four different varieties of Wheat, viz: Haszard's prize Wheat, Tea Wheat, Golden Straw and Red Bald Wheat; three kinds of Oats, viz: Common Blade, Tartarian and English Tartarian, imported three years ago. All well worthy the notice of parties in want of seed. The Sheep are all well bred, and mostly pure Leicester. The Horses are valuable for farming purposes, one a young horse rising 4 years old, another a mare in foal by "Waxwork," the others are both well adapted for the farm or carriage.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale. No reserve. Sale positive, if the weather will admit.

W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

N. B.—All claims against Mr. Lyall to be sent in forthwith, and those indebted to him are requested to pay the amount of their accounts immediately to save expenses.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase Turnips or Straw can do so by applying at Warren Farm any time previous to the day of the above sale. Feb. 15, 1858

FOR SALE

THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on York River, called Woodley, consisting of 9 Pasture Lots, being 108 acres of Land, all enclosed under fence, and nearly all cleared, and under cultivation.

It is distant from the City, about 4 miles, and adjoins upon the property of the late Hon. Captain Rice. It commands a view of Poplar Island Bridge and the River, on which it fronts 18 chains. There is a Mussel bed, within a few chains of the spot, and also an excellent Stone Quarry, on the west end of it. Quantities of Sea Weed can also be collected on the Shore. It affords great facilities for shipping produce, being within half a mile of Poplar Island Bridge; and, from its being so near to the Town, advantage may always be taken of the Market.

There is a handsome Cottage on the Farm, nearly finished, 35 feet x 36 feet: comprising a Drawing Room, 16x19; Dining Room, 14x18; and Kitchen, 14x16, besides a Breakfast Room, a Pantry, 5 Bed Rooms, and 4 Rooms in the Attic. There are also, on the premises, a well built Barn, 40x30, and a Farmer's Cottage, 18x25.

Great care has been taken in reserving ornamental Groves upon the Farm, in one of which, the House stands, secured from the North and the West winds.

Three more Pasture Lots, 36 acres, contiguous, containing Fire wood and lougers, may be had, if desired.

For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises.

ROBERT HASZARD.

Woodley, 10th March, 1858.

Tenders for Repairing Church.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until FRIDAY the 2d April next, for the Repairs of the Meeting House near Fullarton's Marsh, East River— x 30x26 feet and 11 feet post. Specifications can be seen on application to Mr Ewen Macnachern, near the Church The Committee do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender.

By order of the Committee,

WILLIAM M'LEOD.

March 3, 1858—x

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED till the 8th inst. from parties willing to contract for excavating for, and building and finishing the foundation of, the

New Presbyterian Church,

on Queen's Square, and also for the building of a chimney in the same, according to plans and specifications to be seen with G. H. Lockerby, upper Queen Street, the contractors to find all materials, the foundation wall to be finished, by the first of June next, and the chimney by the 15th of July.

Due security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Discretion reserved as to acceptance of lowest tender.

Wm. Mutch.
James McCallum.
James Allan.
John McKinnon.
Geo. H. Lockerby.

Charlottetown, March 3, 1858. 1i

ON HER MAJESY'S SERVICE. VACCINATION.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INformed that an ample Supply of Vaccine Lymph, from the National Vaccine Establishment of England, has been received at the DISPENSARY, Charlottetown, and all who choose to apply there on Thursday next, March 4th, between the hours of 10 and 12 may be Vaccinated. The poor, gratuitously, between 3 and 5, same day. Future appointments will be notified.

Families desiring attendance at their residences are requested to leave notice at the Dispensary, to ensure due attention.

Applications from the Board of Health will be attended to.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Corresponding Vaccinator to the Institution,
(By appointment,) for P. E. Island.

March 1, 1858.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERYT TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE

the valuable Farm now in the Subscriber's occupation, on the Winsloe Road, about 1½ miles from Charlottetown. It comprises 100 acres (under a 999 years lease,) about 76 of which is cleared, and nearly all ploughed, fit for crop. There is a quantity of good Hemlock Timber on the uncleared part, and a stream of water intersects the Farm. There is also a large Frame Dwelling house, new, with 2 large Frame Barns, on the premises.

—ALSO—

On Lot 24, 12½ acres of Land in fee simple. It is covered with a good growth of Hardwood.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN CUDMORE.

Winsloe Road, Dec. 9th, 1857. tf

W. C. MACDONALD,

(*Formerly of Tracadie, near Charlottown, P. E. Island.*)

GENERAL MERCHANT,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO PAINS SPARED, BUT every exertion made, to procure for the owners of property (Vessels, Produce, &c.) consigned to my care for sale, the highest prices that the Market will yield.

Consigners desiring it, can have their returns made in Flour Corn, or Cornmeal, &c., shipped direct from Montreal.

N. B.—Extensive Wharfage and Yardage for large quantities of hewn and sawed Lumber, such as Deals, Boards, Scantling, Spars, &c.

Premises fronting on Water Street, foot of Cochrane Street, (late Maccassey's) St. John's, Newfoundland.

Sept. 30, 1857. tf all P.E.I. pap

Holloway's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED from the House in London, and for sale by GEORGE T. HASZARD

Journals of the House of Assembly.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBtained the contract for printing the Journals of the House of Assembly, will supply them as they are printed, and send by mail to any person who may wish to know the actual business done by the House. Price for Journals and appendix, 5s. As only a limited number will be printed, application must be made immediately to procure sheets from the commencement.

Feb. 23, 1858. GEORGE T. HASZARD.

WELLS & MILLER, MARBLE-WORKERS,

(Corner of Hillsborough and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown,)

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, &c.,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF MARBLE WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER, WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

☞ Patronize Home Manufacture, and keep your Money on the Island. Oct 7—6m

BAZAAR.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE Free Church Bazaar, already announced to the public, as intended to be held next Spring, the following ladies were appointed a Committee to procure and receive contributions. In the City:

Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. G. Douglas,
Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. J. Scott,
Miss Hutchinson. Miss Paul.

IN THE COUNTRY:

Mrs. Rattray, Brackley Pt. Rd. Mrs. McMillan, } W. River.
Mrs. Robertson, St. Peter's Rd. Miss McLeod, }

Jan. 13, 1858. JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

Legislative Council Chamber.

February 16, 1858.

RESOLVED, THAT THE FOLLOWING Standing Order of this House, be inserted three times in each of the newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:

"That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. L. C.

In the House of Assembly,

Tuesday, February 16, 1858.

RESOLVED, THAT NO PETITION praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature be received after Friday, the Fifth day of March next

Ordered, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

MR. JOHN ROSS, Music-teacher is empowered to take Subscriptions for the *Protector*, and to transact other business for this establishment

GEO. T HASZARD.

Feb. 10, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership lately subsisting between Charles Macnutt and William Brown, of this City, under the firm of Macnutt & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Any person having claims against the said firm, are requested to furnish their respective accounts for settlement, and all debts due by note of hand or book account, must be settled on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they will be handed over to their attorney for collection.

CHARLES MACNUTT.
WILLIAM BROWN.

February 24. 1858. Ex 3in

Notice! Notice!

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF

DRY GOODS!

Can get them CHEAP, at J. H. TURNER'S New Store, Kent street, where a large assortment of any description is offered for sale at the *lowest possible prices*.

☞ Call and See for yourselves ☜

"British Dry Goods Store," Jury's New Building, Kent Street Charlottetown, January 6, 1858.

London House—Established 1820.

NEW GOODS—Fall 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED ex ships "Isabel" and "Aurora" from Liverpool,

580 Packages British and Foreign

MERCHANDIZE,

10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm at some of the first Houses in Great Britain, which, with Stock on hand, can be confidently recommended to their customers and the public as GOODS of the best description, at very low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Customers supplied as usual. Present importation consists of

60 chests prime Congou TEA,		1 case Muslin	
7 trunks Boots and Shoes		3 bales Cotton Warp	
7 cases Ready-made Clothing		4 do Grey & white Calicoes	
3 do Townend's Hats and Caps		2 do striped Shirtings	
		5 do Cloths	
1 do Gloves, 'Dent's'		1 do Wadding	
12 bales Paper Hangings		10 do Carpets and Woolens	
2 cases Fur Caps		2 do Printed Calicoes	
10 do Ladies Robe Dresses and Dress Materials		40 bags Cut Nails	
		12 sets Wilkie's plough Mounting	
5 do Silks, Ribbons, and Silk Dresses		8 packages Ironmongery	
		10 tons Bar Iron	
1 do Dress Trimmings		85 kegs White Lead	
1 do Ladies' Mantles		2 hhds. Paint Oil	
1 do Shawls		3 bbls. Crushed Sugar	
2 do Millinery		30 boxes Soap	
1 do Hosiery		1 case Matches	
5 do Small Wares		23 bundles Spring Steel	
1 do FURS		4 bags Rice, &c. &c.	

D. & G. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, October 28, 1857.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING this day taken Mr. SIMON DAVIES into partnership, the business will be carried on by them will in future be conducted under the style or firm of "D., G. & S. DAVIES."

Charlottetown, Jan. 1, 1858. j6 D. & G. DAVIES.

American Apples and Onions, &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, a few barrels of American APPLES and RED ONIONS, of excellent quality, Scotch Cooking and Close Stoves, and Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Scotch Castings,

29 Chests Choice TEA,
Crates of Assorted Earthenware,
3 Barrels Crushed SUGAR,
2 Tons 3-4 and 5-8 Bolt IRON,

Together with other articles, will be sold at a low rate for prompt payment, at his Store, Great George Street.

HENRY HASZARD.

Charlottetown, January 6, 1858.

For Sale or to be Let,

THAT PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTTAGE and Premises in Upper Queen Street lately occupied by the Rev. D. FitzGerald. For terms and particulars apply to HENRY HASZARD.

Great George Street, Jan. 6, 1858.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING taken into Partnership Mr. G. W. Miller, will continue to carry on the MARBLE Business in future under the Firm of

WELLS & MILLER,

Orders for Marble Headstones will receive prompt attention

S. WELLS, Manufacturer.
G. W. MILLER, Salesman

Charlottetown, Dec. 30. 3m

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.