CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Inviolable good faith shall ever be observed with those of our Correspondents who may confide in us, but anonymous communications cannot receive any attention We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.*]

To the Editor of the Protector.

Sir,—Having in my last letter shown to your readers that the second visit of Inspection to the Schools, during the year, was virtually dispensed with by the Legislature, in the session of 1855, and that the Executive Council acknowledged itself at fault in not at once notifying me to that effect, by sending to the Secretary of the Board of Education the official document, dated 11th August, 1856, before any request on the subject had been made by me, I shall now proceed to expose other of the Editor of the *Examiner*'s inaccuracies and misrepresentations, to use the mildest possible terms.

The article contains so many palpable contradictions, that any other readers than blindfolded partizans would discover that his statements refute themselves; but as I wished, ere leaving the Colony, to give the public correct information regarding my dealings with a Government, whose Leader has had the unmanliness to make false charges against me in my absence, which he very well knows he dared not make to me personally, or where there was any chance of my replying, I have thought that the end would be best served by publishing the correspondence which passed between the Executive Council and myself.

I had not long held the office of Inspector of Schools, when I found that the time and labor which its duties necessitated would leave me no leisure to prepare lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, as I had undertaken to do; and at the end of the second year of my engagement, I stated this, in conversation with a Member of the Executive, who is also an influential member of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. At the monthly meeting of the Committee of that Society, immediately succeeding this conversation, (5th Sept., 1855,) the following motion was made and resolution passed:—

Moved, That the Committee of Royal Agricultural Society are of opinion, that Mr. Stark's duties as School Visitor having greatly increased, he cannot give the necessary attention to his duty as Agricultural Lecturer; therefore,—

Resolved, That application be made to the Government respecting the matter, and praying that the sum now taken from the Agricultural Society's grant be withdrawn from Mr. Stark, and the Society allowed to apply it for other purposes.

The above motion and resolution are copied from *Hazzard's Gazette*, September 19, 1855.

The lecturing duties I continued to perform till the end of 1855, on the understanding that the Legislature, when in session, would take steps in the matter. On the 1st of March, 1856, three hundred pounds were voted for School visiting, without any reference to lecturing on Agricultural Chemistry. This was voted along with the salaries provided by Statute, and was included in the Government estimates laid before the House; but a memorial addressed by the Royal Agricultural Society to the Government, which ought then to have been laid before the House of Assembly, and would have placed the Government, that Society and myself, in the proper light before the Legislature and the public, was withheld, and only made use of by the Government nearly 12 months after date, when it suited their own ends. The following papers will show on what occasion this occurred:—

(Copy) Council Office, 6th January, 1857.

Sir,—The Royal Agricultural Society having informed His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that you had ceased to lecture on Agricultural Chemistry, has requested that the sum of one hundred pounds hitherto received by you for that service, out of their funds, may be withdrawn. I am instructed by His Excellency in Council, to acquaint you, that after the expiration of the present quarter, your Salary, as Inspector of Schools, will be in accordance with the 24th section of the Free Education Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Charles Desbrisay, C C.

John M. Stark, Esq., Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Charlottetown, January 14th, 1857.

Charles Desbrisay, Esq., C. C.

Sir,—You will favor me by conveying to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council the information that I am in receipt of the communication from the Council, of the 6th instant, ordered by His Excellency in Council, respecting the reduction of my salary as Inspector of Schools, after the expiration of the present quarter.

I would beg respectfully to request that His Excellency in Council would favor me with a copy of the communication from the Royal Agricultural Society, requesting that such reduction be made, on the ground of my having ceased to lecture on Agricultural Chemistry. I would also beg to observe, that the vote of the House of Assembly, on the 1st of March last, as recorded in the Journals of that House, fixes the salary of School Visitor at £300, until further legislation on the matter, without any reference whatever to the Royal Agricultural Society, it being well known, both to that Society and the Legislature, that I had ceased to lecture some time previous

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
John M. Stark, Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Council Office, 16th January, 1857.

Sir,—I reply to your communication of the 14th instant, which has been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and agreeably to the request therein contained, I am instructed to transmit a copy of the Memorial of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, praying for the withdrawal of the sum allowed for your services as Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry.

As regards the vote of the House of Assembly, of the 1st of March last, alluded to in your communication, I am instructed to state, that that vote has reference to the current year *only*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

John M. Stark, Inspector of Schools, &c. &c.

(Copy)

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Humbly sheweth—

That in the year 1854 Mr. Stark, School Visitor, was engaged to deliver Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, at an annual salary of one hundred pounds.

That Mr Stark's duties as School Visitor have increased so much of late, he cannot afford that time to agricultural matters, the importance of the subject requires.

Your Memorialists therefore pray, that the sum of one hundred pounds, now taken from the Agricultural Society's grant to pay Mr. Stark for his services as Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, be withdrawn, and your Memorialists be allowed to apply it for other purposes connected with the Society.

By order,
(Signed) W. W. Irving,
Sec'y. and Treasurer R. A. Society.

Committee Room,
Wednesday, 6th February, 1856.

A true copy, Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

Your readers will make their own comments on the above correspondence; further remark on my part is unnecessary. But the following is the Editor of the *Examiner*'s garbled and falsified narration of these circumstances. "The Government, finding that the lectures on Chemistry had ceased, and that there was no likelihood of the Legislature continuing the £100 formerly given for that service out of the Agricultural grant, intimated," January 6th, 1857, "to Mr. Stark that, after the quarter which, we believe, will end in April next, the salary for the Chemistry part of his business should also cease." The Government knew that I had discontinued lecturing on Agricultural Chemistry from the end of 1855, and the vote of the House of Assembly on the 1st of March, 1856, clearly expressed that no further lecturing services were required of me.

I now come to the remarks of the Editor of the *Examiner*, which bear reference to the Normal School. As the public are aware, the buildings not being ready for occupancy, the students' class was opened on the 23d July last, in the Board room of the Central Academy, and from that date till the 1st October, all the Master's time was devoted to giving them instruction. After the opening of the Normal School buildings, and the organization of classes for children, this could no longer be the case; but October being vacation month in the District Schools, while I remained in town, I devoted the greater part of each day to the training of the students. In making arrangements, as Superintendent, for the working of the Institution, I intimated to the Master, that in present circumstances, it would be necessary for him to give the students two hours special instruction in the day, one hour before, and another hour after school hours. This, during the winter months, only made the Master's daily term of duty extend from nine to four, with half an hour's intermission. No one knows better than that individual, that in the country from which he came, these hours would be considered very moderate for a young man of his age and standing, receiving his present salary. I then anticipated that, ere the time arrived for making the Summer arrangements, the Legislature, if they wished the Normal School to prosper, or to prove deserving of the name, would have taken steps for the appointment of a Tutor, or second Master for the students. From the very deficient attainments of the students on admission, it is absolutely necessary that they should be instructed in all the branches which they are required afterwards to teach; and for this purpose, two hours, daily, are not sufficient, but it is the most that can be had with only one Master. Knowing the requirements of the students, the Master of the Normal School made no objection to giving the Students two hours special instruction, daily, and for a time, all went well. But very soon his love of pleasure and amusement, of a kind most inconsistent with his position and profession, led him to curtail these hours, and sometimes to cut them off altogether. Finding remonstrance futile, and my authority, as Superintendent, and that of two other Members of the Board of Education, set at nought on this and other particulars connected with the welfare of the Institution, it became necessary for me to submit the following rules (with my reasons for so doing) for the governance of the Normal School, to the Board of Education, for their sanction, at the meeting, on the 23d December last.

Rule 1st, That the hours of attendance for Students during the Winter term shall be from 9 a. m., to 4, p. m., with half an hour's intermission, so that the Master of the School, under the present circumstances of the Institution will be able to give them two hours special instruction daily.

2d, That no holidays shall be given, at any time, without the concurrence of the Superintendent, or, in his absence, that of the Secretary and other Members of the Board.

3d, That the daily and weekly routine for Students and Children be constantly kept hung up in their respective class-rooms.

4th, That a monthly statement, in detail, of the instruction imparted to the Students, and of their attendance, be submitted to the Superintendent, at the end of each calendar month.

5th, That one day in the week be appointed, on which the public may visit the Institution, and that a visitors' book be kept, in which such visitors may insert their names.

These rules were unanimously approved of by all the Members in attendance; but the two Government Members were not present, for reasons best known to themselves. The reasons for the second rule, originated in the Master having dismissed his classes more than once, to pursue some scheme of amusement, in spite of the regulation with regard to hours and holidays, supplied to all teachers under Government. In connection with this, I have before me a small, but *recherché* correspondence, which took place on the 23d October last, in which the Leader of the Government figures, that will be produced, if required. With respect to the fourth rule—my duties keeping me in the Country often for weeks together, thus preventing me from visiting the Normal School—I wished to be made aware of the progress of the Students, so that I might be acquainted with the attainments of each, when they presented themselves before the Board for License; such a statement could easily be drawn up in the course of an hour, at the end of each month. For the first two months, namely, August and September, I received a monthly statement: but this, like many other fair buds of promise, soon withered.

Such are what the Editor of the *Examiner* styles "certain rules and regulations of a very arbitrary and impracticable nature," imposed by me on the Master of the Normal School. You, Sir, and your readers, will judge whether I could have had any other motive in making them, than the welfare of that Institution, in whose success my own credit was so deeply concerned. The circumstances which led to the submitting of these rules to the Board, gave me much pain, as they referred to one of whom, when a boy, I, and those who sent him here, had formed such very different hopes, but whose public and private conduct since coming here, has given me the keenest and bitterest disappointment of my career in this Colony.

The above rules, when duly laid before the Executive Council, were grossly misunderstood, and in greater part disallowed, as will be seen from a succeeding document, though approved of by the Board of Education, at the December meeting. Having thus been placed in such a position, that although legally Superintendent of the Normal School, I had no control over it whatever, I could not in any way bear the responsibility of its management. I had, for some time previously, determined on leaving the Colony, and when the time came for tendering my resignation as Inspector of Schools, giving the Government nearly three months notice, as I considered was honorable and gentlemanly, I requested at once to be relieved of whatever nameless and intangible duties might then be supposed to belong to the Superintendentship of the Normal School. The following is the correspondence on the point.

(Copy) Charlottetown, February 14th, 1857.

Charles Desbrisay, Esq., C. C.

Sir,—You will favor me by informing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, at the first meeting of the Executive Council, that I hereby beg most respectfully to resign on the first of May next, my office as Inspector or Visiter of the public Schools in this Island, which office I hold in virtue of an appointment made by the Executive Council, bearing date November 3d, 1853, according to the terms of an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," &c. &c., passed in 1852.

If it be the pleasure of His Excellency in Council to require my services until a successor or successors be appointed, I shall be happy to perform the duties of the office, on the same terms as at present, for any period not exceeding two months, as it is my intention to leave the Colony early in July.

I would further request that His Excellency in Council would be pleased *at once* to relieve me of the appointment of Superintendent of the Normal School, which I hold, *ex officio*, according to the 10th Section of the Normal School Act, as said Act does not define my powers in that capacity; and rules submitted by me to the Board of Education, as necessary for the governance of said School, and passed unanimously at the meeting of the Board, on the 23d December last, being set aside by the Council, my authority as Superintendent is null and void.

Since the opening of the Normal School, the conduct of the Master has been such, both as regards the training of the children in attendance, and also of the students under training as teachers, that I have lost all confidence in him, and can no longer bear the responsibility, in the eyes of the public, of what may be done within the walls of that Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
John M. Stark, Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Council Office, 21st January, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit the accompanying extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council, in reference to the subject matter of your Communication of the 14th February instant

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

John M. Stark, Esq., &c &c.

[*Extract from Minutes of the Executive Council.*]

Council Chamber, 21st February, 1857.

At a Meeting of Council.

Present:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Board having taken into consideration the communication, dated 14th February instant, addressed by Mr. Stark, the Visitor of Schools, to the Clerk of the Council, intimating his desire to resign that office on the first day of May next, and further requesting *at once* to be relieved from the appointment of Superintendent of the Normal School, which he holds *ex officio*, on the alleged ground that certain rules, submitted by him to the Board of Education, and passed by them, were set aside by the Council, and thereby his authority, as Superintendent, rendered null and void, are of opinion, that Mr. Stark is not justified in making the statements he has done, as to the effect of the action of the Council on the rules alluded to.

The Act of 15th Victoria, cap. 12, establishing the Normal school, by its 3d Section, provides as follows: "The mode in "which such Normal School shall be conducted, unless when "otherwise provided for in this Act, shall be ordained by proper "rules and regulations to be made for that purpose by the Board "of Education, *subject to the control, alteration, supervision "and approval of the Government.*"

In accordance with the foregoing provision, five rules relating to certain points connected with the conduct of the Normal School, were submitted to the Council on the 8th of February, instant, by the Board of Education.

The first rule made the hours of attendance of the pupils extend from nine o'clock, a. m., to four o'clock, p. m., on each day, which being considered too long, an alteration of the hours from ten o'clock, a. m., to three o'clock, p. m., was suggested.

The second rule respecting holidays, was disallowed.

The third rule was allowed.

The fourth rule, which required the Master to make a "Monthly" statement, in detail, of instruction, &c., was altered to "quarterly," and the fifth rule, providing that one day in the week should be set aside for the public to visit, was disallowed; the Council desiring that a rule should be framed, allowing the public to visit the Normal School more frequently, for the convenience of parties coming in from the country, who might desire to visit the Institution. In fact, the final consideration of the fifth rule was deferred; although the communication from the Clerk of the Council to the Board of Education, stated it to have been disallowed. The reasons for making, or rather for suggesting these alterations, were known to two members of the Board of Education, present in Council, and Mr. Stark might, by application to them, have ascertained these reasons.

The Council are quite unable to perceive how the action taken by it, as above mentioned, can be construed into rendering Mr. Stark's authority null and void. They consider that Mr. Stark, if he believed the regulations in question to be of such vast importance, and the alterations so fatal, should have addressed a respectful communication to this Board to that effect, either directly, or through the Board of Education, requesting a reconsideration of the rules, and it would have received attention. He has not, however, thought fit to do so, or to offer any remonstrance on the subject, except the present request to be relieved from the duties connected with the Normal School, which *ex officio* devolve upon him, as Visitor of Schools, couched in objectionable terms, and evidently intended to cast blame on this Board, for the exercise of their discretion in the matter.

The Board feel, therefore, that the cordiality which ought to exist between the Government and all its officers can no longer exist in Mr. Stark's case, and that the efficiency of the educational department must, on that account, be seriously impaired. Therefore, as Mr. Stark has tendered his resignation of the office of Visitor of Schools, the Board advise His Excellency to accept it, but with this addition, that it take effect immediately, and not on the first day of May next, as proposed by Mr. Stark; and that Mr. Stark be notified thereof accordingly.

The Board further recommend that Mr. Stark's salary be paid up to the end of the quarter, ending the 31st March, provided always, that the usual certificates, as required from the Board of Education, be duly supplied.

And which was ordered accordingly.

A true extract, which I certify,
Charles Desbrisay, Clerk E. Council.

It will be perceived that the Executive put a very different construction on the first rule, from that which the language implies, and as I saw that they were supplied with a fair and correct copy of the rules, it may well seem extraordinary that the "Queen's English" should not be understood at the Council Board. I was, therefore, obliged again to address them, to explain my meaning. I here subjoin my paper, and their reply:—

(Copy) Charlottetown, March 4th, 1857.

Charles Desbrisay, Esq., C. C.

Sir,—You will oblige me by conveying to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council my respectful request, that he would be pleased to order that the rules submitted by me, and approved of by the Board of Education, for the governance of the Normal School, be again read to the Executive Council, when it will be found that the first rule runs thus:—

"That the hours of attendance for students, during the winter term, shall be from 9, a. m., to 4, p. m., with half an hour's intermission, so that the Master of the School, under the present circumstances of the Institution, will be able to give them two hours special instruction daily."

I should not have again addressed His Excellency in Council on this matter, had it not been apparent, from the "Extract from Minutes of Council," with which I was served on the 21st ult., that the Council had misinterpreted both the spirit and the letter of that rule—no reference whatever being made in it to pupils or children.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
John M. Stark, late Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Council Office, 7th March, 1857.

Sir,—I am instructed to acquaint you that your Communication of the 4th March, instant, in reference to the rules for the governance of the Normal School, has been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.,
Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

John M. Stark, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

The Editor of the *Examiner* taunts me with my Presbyterianism never having been known till lately; but I am not surprised that he should be ignorant of my opinion on this or any other subject, as neither he nor his friends were ever any associates of mine. To my friends throughout the Island it was very well known that I only attended the Episcopal Church, till a Church in connection with the Free Church of Scotland should be erected, and a stated clergyman settled in Charlottetown.

In concluding this letter, which has already trespassed too largely on your space, and your readers' patience, I must express my thanks to the Editor of the *Examiner*, for the opportunity he has afforded me of making these transactions known to the public, which you have so kindly permitted me to do through the columns of your rising and already influential paper.

I am, &c. &c.,
JOHN M. STARK.

Charlottetown, April 10th, 1857.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

We are confirmed in the conclusion that the popular diffusion of knowledge is favorable to the growth of science, when we reflect that, vast as the domain of learning is, and extraordinary as is the progress which has been made in almost every branch, we may assume as certain, we will not say that we are in its infancy, but that the discoveries which have been already made, wonderful as they are, bear but a small proportion to those that will hereafter be effected; and that in everything that belongs to the improvement of man there is yet a field of investigation broad enough to satisfy the most eager thirst for knowledge, and diversified enough to suit every variety of taste, order of intellect, or degree of qualification. Nature still shrouds her undiscovered mysteries; the foot has not pressed, nor the eye beheld it; but the mind in its deepest musings, in its wildest excursions, will sometimes catch a glimpse of the hidden realm—a gleam of light from the Hesperian Island—a fresh and fragrant breeze from off the undiscovered land which happier voyagers in after times shall approach, explore, and inhabit.

Who has not felt, when, with his very soul concentrated in his eyes, while the world around him is wrapped in sleep, he gazes into the holy depths of the midnight heavens, or wanders in contemplation among the worlds and systems that sweep through the immensity of space—who has not felt as if their mystery must yet more fully yield to the ardent, unwearied, imploring research of patient science?

Who does not in those choice and blessed moments, in which the world and its interests are forgotten, and the spirit retires into the inmost sanctuary of its own meditations, and there, unconscious of everything but itself and the infinite Perfection, of which it is the earthly type, and kindling the flame of thought on the altar of prayer—who does not feel, in moments like these, as if it must at last be given to man to fathom the great secret of his own being—to solve the mighty problem

"Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate."

In the address recently delivered by the Reverend David FitzGerald to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, allusion was made to those works of fiction which inculcate morality with an exclusion of all reference to religious principle, describing them as worse than unprofitable. But we would ask, why should it be considered necessary for the youth of our day to read works of fiction in *any shape*? Surely the requirements of the age point to the study of matter likely to be more profitable than even the highly religious and moral tales of such authors as Mrs. Sherwood, Porchat, &c. Is there not reading enough for a long life in the various works in every other department of literature with which we are so bountifully supplied, without wasting our time in the gratification of a morbid craving after tales of fiction and romance? Alas! how many thousands of both sexes could narrate the sad results in their own experience from an over-indulgence in this style of reading!

Who will be bold enough to affirm that any tale of fiction ever published, however unequalled in depth of thought and purity of sentiment, can be compared with many of those noble works on the architecture of the Heavens which have been given to us within the last few years?—Take, for instance, the inimitable writings of both the Herschells, Brewster, Nicoll, and Whewell. Even now our eyes rest upon a volume* whose pages we have turned again and again with thrilling interest—diminutive in bulk, yet within is a vast storehouse of scientific research, deduced from observations, and compiled from the recorded discoveries of the most eminent astronomers in Europe, comprising a mass of facts placed under the dominion of intellectual combination in a manner we would fearlessly assert unexampled in any other publication of a similar tendency Earnestly would we impress upon our young friends of the rising generation a study of those sublimely solemn and imposing truths thus unfolded, not upon the map of man, but of God The contemplation of those mighty developments will help to elevate their affections above the evanescent and perishing things of this world, and enable them to attain a better knowledge and a clearer conception of the splendour of material creation; and then with a nearer approach to a full appreciation of the majesty, powers, and transcending attributes of the Eternal, the study of some one or more of the separate branches of natural science, in addition to the fair fields of classical antiquity, history and philosophy—will simply suffice to enrich the intellect, enlarge the sphere of the ideas, and nourish and vivify the imagination. Seed thus sown will awaken in the frame of man a higher degree of activity; and, instead of morbid weeds, the growth of the rapid and senseless frivolities inculcated in works of fiction and romance, will, by enabling our youth to embrace with greater clearness a wider field of knowledge, and stimulating their intellectual faculties, produce the fruit of that insight by which the domains of nature will at length be subjected and laid open, and her glories no longer remain, as they now are, more than half hidden, a marvel and a mystery.

☞ We notice in the last *Examiner* that a Testimonial has been presented to Mr. Cephas Barker, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by that gentleman in the anti-Bible cause. The Address presented to Mr. Barker, signed by the Hon. Colonial Treasurer, who in his place in the House of Assembly sought to elevate, as fitting for use in the schools, the Koran and the Book of Mormon to an equality with the sacred Scriptures, comes surely with *exceeding appropriateness and grace*, as accompanying the gift of an elegant Bible, and especially in token of reward to Mr. Barker for his comical and ironical speech at the Protestant meeting, and his subsequent Lecture on Education in opposition to the Protestant movement. The untruthful insinuation of Mr. Warburton, reflecting upon the friends of the Bible cause as being unfriendly to religious toleration, responded to by Mr. Barker in a similar strain, as though Protestants sought but a one-sided liberty, will be thoroughly understood and appreciated by all who have without prejudice marked the recent movement, and who cannot fail to be convinced that the only aim of the friends of Bible Education has been to protect and secure their own privileges, without at all infringing upon the liberty of others.

The British mail was delivered at the Post Office yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock. The principal items of news will be found in another column.

The Ice in the Harbor began to move on Saturday, and by Monday was nearly all cleared out. Seven vessels arrived yesterdy from Arichat

☞ The leading article for this day's issue has been unavoidably postponed. While the House has been in session we have been obliged to defer several communications, which we hope to be able to attend to in a short time.

☞ The House of Assembly will be prorogued to-day at 3 o'clock.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's father, Nine Mile Creek, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev Donald McDonald, Henry Brion, to Miss Margaret Dougall, both of that place.

By the Rev. J. McLeod, at St. Eleanor's, on Tuesday 12th March, Mr. James Sharp, of St. Eleanor's, to Miss Barbara Olivia Manderson, of Summerside.

By the same, at Grand River, on the 26th March, Mr. George Carroll, of Cascumpeque, to Miss Margaret McLean of Lot 14.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Benjamin Kennedy, of Summerside, to Miss Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. Anthony Craswell, St. Eleanor's.

At Georgetown, on the 31st of March, by the Rev. A. Lockhead, Mr. Ronald McRae, to Mary Yoston, both of Cardigan.

At Georgetown, on the 8th of April, by the Rev. A. Lockhead, Mr. James McDonald, of Barn Point, to Elizabeth Margaret Allan, of Boughton Island.

Died,

At Lot 48, on Sunday last, after short illness, Mr. Donald McKinnon, son of the late Allan McKinnon, aged 54 years.

At his residence, Charlottetown, on Saturday morning last, after a severe illness, Mr. Stephen Bamford Trenaman, aged 25 years. He will be long and sincerely regretted by numerous friends for the many amiable qualities which adorned his character.

Charlottetown Markets, April 11.

Beef, (small)	lb. 5d a 10d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7½d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5d a 7d	Eggs dozen	1s a 1s 3d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 5d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	6d a 10d	Potatoes,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Veal	3d a 7d	Turnips	1s a 1s 2d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do by Tub,	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Hay, ton,	75s a 82s 6d
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	3½
Flour,	2d 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

WANTS A SITUATION,

A BOY, IN HIS SEVENTEENTH year; he has had a fair education, and has been brought up in the country. Can refer as to character to Mr William Auld, Covehead. Inquire at this office, or at Mr J. Holman's, Dorchester-street. JOSEPH GROGGET.

April 13th, 1857.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS DAILY COOK, a Woman who well understands the business in all its varieties, and would attend at Dinner or Supper Parties. For reference, apply at this office. x1i April 15.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Executive Committee will be held at the INFANT SCHOOL ROOM, on Tuesday next the 21st inst. at 3 o'clock.

April 15

FOR SALE,

THE WELL KNOWN BLACK Stud Horse VULCAN, by Saladin, 6 years old, stands 16 hands high, and proved to be a sure foal getter.

1 young STUD, two years old, by Saladin.

2 span of superior Heavy Draft HORSES, 16 hands high, from 4 to 10 years old.

Apply at the Globe Hotel. J. W. CAIRNS.

April 15, 1857. 1m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

PROPOSALS FOR ASSURANCE lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies, on or before the 25th May, will be entitled to participate to the extent of three years' Bonus at the division of profits in 1859.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company,

Incorporated by special Act of Parliament.—Capital £1,000,000 sterling.—Established 1846.

Governor,—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

Head Office,—Edinburgh—5, George-street. London—81, Lombard-street.

Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S, 50, Bedford Row,

The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker,
The Hon. Wm A. Black, Banker,
Lewis Bliss, Esquire,
Charles Twining, Esquire, Barrister,
John Baley Bland, Esquire,
The Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.

Medical Advisers, Halifax, N. S.,
D. M'Neil Parker, M.D. Lewis Johnston, M.D.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—H. A Johnson, M.D.

General Agent and Secretary - - MATHEW H. RICHEY.

Advantages afforded by the Company.—Moderate Rates of Premium and liberal condition with reference to Residences in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad. Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established. Immediate reduction of Premiums on change of residence from a less healthy to a more favorable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required. Claims settled at home or abroad.

Position of the Company.—A Bonus of £2 per cent. per annum was declared at the last investigation in 1854, since which date large profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1859 Amount of Assurance effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, £2,300,000 sterling. Income of the Company about £85,000 stg. per annum Prospectuses and full information regarding the Company, may be had on application to—

JOHN LONGWORTH, Agent at Ch. Town
Agent at Georgetown—W. Sanderson, Esq.
Agent at St. Eleanor's—Thomas Hunt, Esq.

April 15, 1857.

AUCTIONS.

Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday the 16th April, inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, the DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN and other

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.,

of the late Hon. Stephen Rice.

For further particulars, see handbills. A. H. YATES.

April 9, 1857. 1s & Ex Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 21st inst., on the Premises, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 71 acres LAND, finely situated on the Mill River, New London, near the New Bridge. It has a front of 10 chains and 25 links, nearly 30 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation; 7 or 8 more can be cleared at a small cost, and nearly all the remainder is covered with hard and softwood timber. There are on the Premises a substantial Frame House and BARN, and an excellent Spring of water a few yards from the Dwelling House. The soil is well adapted for producing wheat, and other crops raised in the Island.

Also—The STOCK and FARMING IMPLEMENTS consisting of 1 superior Mare (a swift animal), 1 handsome Colt, 4 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 10 Sheep, and 2 Pigs, all in good condition; 1 Fly, Truck, Sleigh, Plough, Single Harrow; 1 Set Gig Harness, Cart Harness, and other Farming Implements; some SEED POTATOES; together with the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Terms of Sale.—The Farm, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs, to be sold for next cash, the remainder of the property will be sold for 9 months credit, with approved joint notes.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
New London, 9th April, 1857. Auctioneer.

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is instructed to sell a SUPERIOR FARM HORSE by Auction, on the Market Square, on SATURDAY the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms at sale. WM. DODD,

April 14th, 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. 1s

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!!

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, in lots to suit purchasers, on *Friday* the 1st day of *May* next, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, 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.

Emigration to New Zealand.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD at the MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m., of persons intending to emigrate to New Zealand, for the purpose of forming an Association, and to consider matters bearing on their object,—the time of leaving the Island,—the propriety of purchasing or chartering a Vessel, &c., &c. All who intend to join this Association are requested to attend. April 14, 1857.

REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!

SELLING OFF!!

500 SUITS

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,

Workmanship warranted,

AT BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1857. 4w

REDUCTION

Will be the Order of the Day

—AT—

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

FOR ANOTHER MONTH!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW SUPPLY

Ch. Town, April 3, 1857. WILLIAM HEARD.

P. S. A suitable YOUNG MAN wanted.

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British Periodicals, and the Farmer's Guide.

Great reduction in the price of the latter publication!

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, that can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By Henry Stephens, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols., Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the two volumes!

☞ This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent.

Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1856.