"WHERE THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD IS, THERE IS LIBERTY."—2 Cor. iii. 17.

1824 the Scripture schools had increased tenfold, and this was mainly by the free choice of the people; for more than 4,000 of these Scriptural schools, containing about 200,000 children, were not connected with any Society, nor aided by Government money. In 1831 the Irish National Board was formed, upon certain principles which were enunciated in a letter of the present Earl of Derby, then Secretary for Ireland, to the Duke of Leinster, the first President of the Board. The Parliamentary grant which had been made to the Kildare Place Society was withdrawn, and those schools in which the Bible was made the basis of instruction were thrown upon the voluntary support of their friends.

In 1839 the Church Education Society, which has a revenue of some £40,000 a year from voluntary contributions, and includes in the number of its friends full three fourths of the Irish clergy, (who because of their conscientious objections to a system in which they have no confidence, have been precluded from all ecclesiastical preferment which was in the power of the Government to bestow), was formed by the union of seven Protestant Educational Societies. Its fundamental rule which has hitherto interposed a barrier between it and all action with the Irish National Board, requires *all* the children to be instructed daily in the Holy Scriptures, and forbids any but the authorized version to be used in the schools. Despite the absence of Government patronage and assistance, and the opposition of priests, the Society has held on its course, winning the confidence and respect even of the Roman Catholic parents; so that in 1854, when the last Parliamentary committee sat, evidence was given that it had in connexion upwards of 1,800 schools and above 100,000 children,—the number of schools being more than one third of the number united with the National Board, and the number of children more than one-fifth of the number in the government schools.

The Irish National system was based on the principle of concession to the wishes of the priesthood, whose constant aim has been to keep the word of God bound, and of opposition to the just claims of Protestants, who desire that the same word should be free and open to every man. The establishment of this system has had the effect of preventing thousands of little ones, at one fell stroke, of ever again becoming acquainted with sacred truth they were so anxious to learn; for it is a fact ought not to be concealed, that at the time, when the national system was introduced, hundreds and thousands of Roman Catholics were beginning to appreciate the privilege of reading the word of God, and to value the nature of the instruction which the free schools so cheerfully afforded. We shall now proceed to give one or two objections taken from a pamphlet published by a distinguished minister of the United Church of England and Ireland.

1. *Restrictions on religious instructions.*

"The schools are to be kept open for a certain number of hours on four or five days of the week, at the discretion of the Commissioners, for moral and literary education *only*."—(Lord Stanley's Letter.)

"The ordinary school business, during which all the children of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend, and which is expected to embrace a competent number of hours in each day, is to consist *exclusively* of instruction in those branches which belong to a *literary and moral* education. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the authorized or Douay version, is regarded as a religious exercise, and as such, is to be *confined* to those times which are set apart for religious instruction."—(Second Report, 1835, p. 32.)

"In all schools receiving the ordinary rate of salary, aided by the Commissioners, a *certain* number of days, at least four in each week, and *certain* hours, at least four in each day, are understood to be set apart for moral and literary education, during which children of all denominations are to be educated together. During these hours, no book inculcating or countenancing peculiar views of *religion*, is to be used. As the holy Scripture is itself, unhappily, a subject of controversy in this country, &c *it is not to be introduced* during the hours set apart for common education."—(Third Report, 1836, p 102.

"The Commissioners desire me to observe, that it is *of the essence* of these rules that *religious instruction should be given only at the time specifically appointed* for that purpose; and that children whose parents do *not direct them* to be present at it, should previously *retire*."—(Letter from T. F. Kelly, Secretary, 1833.)

"The days and hours (of reading the Scriptures and religious instruction) must be *specified, in order* to remove from the mind of the Roman Catholic parent the possibility of a suspicion that his children may be influenced to join in studies of which he does not approve. Explanations by Lord Stanley to a deputation from the Synod of Ulster, Eighth Report, 1841, p. 166.

From these extracts it appears that—

Religious (including Scriptural) education is forbidden in a National School during many hours fixed and specified; and that this prohibition is made with a view to the protection of Popery from the Bible.

The effect of this is illustrated in practice by the following extract of a letter from one of the inspectors of National Schools:—

"I called into Kireabbin school, (at half-past seven o'clock,) as is my custom, and observed nearly two-thirds of the children in the female school with Bibles or Testaments lying before them on the desks during the period publicly notified for literary instruction. I passed into the boys' school without making any observation, and returned in about a minute after; but not a Bible or Testament was to be seen: other books had been put into the hands of the children, which they held conspicuously. The hiding of the Bible, on the appearance of the inspector, I consider more culpable than the open violation of the rules."—(R. Sullivan's evidence before House of Commons, p. 573).

What a system was this, which forced these poor little Protestant girls to have recourse to this deceitful trick to hide their Bibles! What wonder if they should grow up with a notion as if there were something like shame and unlawfulness connected with reading God's word!

It appears further, from the same extracts, that—

2. *No moral training, such as Protestants require for their children, is provided in the National Schools, for the master is not allowed to inculcate morality by a reference to scriptural truth.*

[N. B. With the time set apart for scriptural instruction the schoolmaster has no concern, and out of that time he dare not refer to Scripture.]

So jealous does the National Board seem to be of using the Scriptures in the moral training of the children, that a moral lesson of *human composition* is actually preferred by them to the *Divine lesson* in morality contained in the Ten Commandments. (Many persons find fault even with the first sentence of it, which tells "Christians to live peaceably, *even with those of a different religious persuasion.*") And concerning this general lesson and the Ten Commandments, there is the following extraordinary rule. It is addressed to the inspectors of Schools:—

"[Each inspector] will take with him a copy of the general lesson, and in the event of its not having been previously put up, leave it with the teacher, to have it put up *immediately*. He will also take a copy of the sheet containing the Ten Commandments, and leave it with the teacher, that it may also be put up, *provided the conductors of the school approve of it, but not otherwise.*"—(Third Report, 1836, p. 103).

Observe the end every where kept in view, *protection to Popery*, although the copy of the Ten Commandments printed by the National Board omits the words "image" and "bow down," which Protestants read in the second Commandment; still, it seems to be feared by the Board that some Roman Catholics might not like it after all, and their scruples must be provided for.—*To be continued.*

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The friends of Scriptural Education throughout the Island are anxiously looking for additional information on the subject of the introduction of the Scriptures into the public schools, we are happy to state, that at a special meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday last, a resolution which would authorize the Holy Scriptures to be placed at the head of the list of Books now in use in the several Free Schools under the control of the Board, was set aside by an amendment, which states that the Board have no intention to prohibit the reading of the Bible, but have permitted and will hereafter permit it, where desired by the parents of children; which, while it seems to grant the question in dispute, comes far 'short of the object desired by Protestants generally, in that it has no reference to the Normal School, and may not be confirmed by the Legislature. We have reason to state that notwithstanding this expressed permission, a regulation which would authorize the master of the Normal School to give a daily Bible lesson to the children of those parents who should desire it, backed though it was by a petition signed by such a person, signed by thirty parents on the part of fifty children attending that Institution, there not being time to get other signatures, was also set aside; and the majority of the Board, in the stead, a proposition from the Master, expressive of his willingness to give a Bible lesson *once* a week after the close of the school, which in our opinion at such a manner, would make the lesson anything but desirable. This being the present state of the question, it is still absolutely necessary that petitions should be immediately sent to the Legislature, that the introduction of the Bible into all our *Institutions of learning*—Common Schools, Normal School and [illegible] may, should receive the highest sanction in the land. These among other reasons, show that the country

this Session, and it is altogether necessary that the new Act should distinctly recognize the Bible as the Book of standard morality, giving it a place at the head of the list of books to be used in the schools, and defining exactly its use, not as a *class-book*, but as a book of *morality*—the time, not the evening, when children are wearied with the exercises of the day, but the first exercise after opening in the morning—and then only to the children of parents or guardians who do not object, and on no account forced on any pupil of any denomination. 2, All that the Board is prepared to sanction in reference to the Normal School is, that *one lesson* in the week be given from the Bible, and that in the evening *after the school is dismissed*. Are you Protestants thus willing to have the Bible proscribed in your Normal School, when you force it on none, and when the Roman Catholic children need not even *hear* it, as there are two rooms, into one of which they might retire, if unwilling to hear the Bible Lessons? What is one evening in the week for the purpose of Bible-training? To offer such is a solemn mockery, and no mean insult to the Protestantism of this Island. The great excellence of Stow's system is its *moral training*; but this is entirely lost by the present mode of instruction. If, then, you are to obtain the benefits of a real Normal School, let petitions be now forwarded, that the Legislature may frame an Act according to your wishes. 3, No mention is made of the Academy; it is not under the Board of Education, and can only be reached through the Legislature. Will Protestants consent to have the Bible excluded from their highest Institution of learning in the Island? We think not. 4, The Council have the power of altering the Board of Education at their pleasure, by the dismission of members, and therefore, any regulations passed by the Board this month, may be annulled the next. Let not the country be deceived by the seeming concession of the Board. The action of the Legislature can alone place matters on a satisfactory foundation. Let the friends of the Bible and all that desire the prosperity of the country by the diffusion of sound and Scriptural morality, bestir themselves without delay. Petitions may not be received beyond the 17th of this month. All of both sexes, from sixteen years and upwards, may append their names. Each District should send their petitions to their respective Representatives. We trust the Ministers and members of Committee feeling their responsibility, and "knowing the time," will act vigorously in this matter.

SIXTH GENERAL UNION FOR PRAYER, for a great Revival of Religion in all Christian churches; for the downfall of Papal Antichrist, and of all that opposes the truth; and for the universal extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, from the 9th till the 16th of March, 1857. Issued by the Society for promoting United Prayer.

"*And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. And suddenly there came from heaven the sound as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.*"—ACTS II. 1, 2, 4.

There is a growing conviction in the minds of the people of God, that, till greater importunity in prayer becomes universal among them, the full accomplishment of promised blessings cannot be looked for. To aid in the promotion of this great object, it is proposed, that all who desire the speedy and complete triumph of the kingdom of Christ should unite in a Sixth General Union for Prayer, to continue for eight days; from the morning of Monday, the 9th of March, till the evening of Monday the 16th:—that, on each day, some portion of the hours from seven till ten morning, and eight till ten evening, be set apart for special private prayer: that the topics of the day be referred to in the family devotions; and that, in every town and rural parish, there shall, if possible, be three prayer meetings—say, first on Thursday the 12th; second on Sabbath the 15th; and third on Monday the 16th. And it is respectfully suggested, that all Protestant pastors, on Sabbath the 8th March, call the attention of their congregations to this Union, *and that the same Sabbath evening* be spent in prayer for a special effusion of the Spirit of grace and supplication during the period proposed, the effect of which may be felt long after that period shall have passed away. Encouragements to this duty will be found in Isaiah xliv., Ezekiel xxxvi., Luke xviii., and many similar passages.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SUGGESTED AS SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER.

I. (Monday, 9th). The Outpouring of the Spirit on America, Australia, and the Islands of the South Seas.

II. (Tuesday, 10th). The Conversion of Africa, India, and China.

III. (Wednesday, 11th). The Evangelisation of Turkey and other Mahometan nations, and the bringing in of the Jews to Christ.

IV. (Thursday, 12th) The Reformation of the Greek Church in Russia and the other countries where it is professed.

V. (Friday, 13th) The Outpouring of the Spirit on Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

VI. (Saturday, 14th) The Outpouring of the Spirit on Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Hungary.

VII. (Sabbath, 15th). The Overthrow of the Papacy in Austria, Italy, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal; and the outpouring of the Spirit on all Evangelical agencies at work in any of these countries.

VIII. (Monday, 16th). The Outpouring of the Spirit on Great Britain and Ireland; with prayer for the due observance of the Lord's day throughout the British Empire, and wherever the Christian religion is professed.

Issued by "The Society for Promoting United Prayer."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly have been in session since Thursday last, but up to this time have not answered the Governor's speech.

The usual Committees have been appointed, and the Report of the Committee on expiring Laws was reported.

The following Reports of Committes were also adopted by the House.

Division of Prince County—"Your Committee to whom was referred (during the last Session) the petition of the inhabitants of the Western part of Prince County, praying that the County may be divided, and a Jail and Court House erected at Cascumpec—have to report that, as far as they can judge, the expense of building such Jail and Court House would not be less than £1,800, in the first instance, and including pay to the Judges, annual maintenance and Juror's fees, the expense would amount to £500—a sum too great to be taken from the general revenue. Your Committee cannot recommend the division of the County, unless the petitioners are prepared to pay the expense necessarily attendant upon it."

Navigation of Kildare River—"Your Committee, appointed during the last Session of the Legislature, to report on a petition from the inhabitants of Kildare, praying that a sum of money in aid of subscriptions, be granted to cut a channel to improve the navigation of Kildare River, beg to state that there is a sandbar at the entrance of the River, which is nearly dry at low water; and they are of opinion that it would be impossible to open a channel through it, which would not be again filled up by the running sand. They are not aware that any similar work has been attempted on the coasts of this Island, with the exception of that undertaken by the Messrs Haywood of Tignish, who opened a channel at Tignish run, for the purpose of taking through a new vessel, which immediately filled up.

"Your Committee cannot, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petition be complied with."

Court House, Cascumpec,—"Your Committee, appointed during the last session, to report on a petition from the inhabitants of Cascumpec, praying that there may be erected at Cascumpec, a Court House, for the use of the Small Debt Commissioners of that District, are of opinion that a suitable building ought to be erected where prayed for, provided a site can be procured."

Hunter River Bridge.—"Your Committee, appointed last session, to enquire into the expediency of building a Bridge over Hunter River, Rustico, have to report, that from the great depth of water in the channel, and width of the river, a very heavy outlay would be required; and further, that the number of persons that would travel over the said Bridge, is not sufficient to warrant so large an expenditure as would be required to erect it.

"But Your Committee would recommend a small sum to be expended in procuring a scow, and to encourage a person to keep said ferry, especially, as many persons cross the river on Sundays, to Church or Chapel."

A few petitions were also presented but beyond this no other business has been done.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held by David Kays, Esquire, one of the Coroners of King's County, on Tuesday the 24th February, on view of the body of the late John Gray, an indented apprentice to Mr. George Millar. Information had been laid before the Government, attributing to Mr. Millar harsh and cruel treatment of the boy, and Dr. Hobkirk was sent from town to hold a *post mortem* examination on the body, which had been disinterred. The Jury, after a lengthy investigation, being fully satisfied, from the testimony of Dr. Hobkirk, and the total absence in the evidence of several other witnesses examined, of any imputation on Mr. Millar, or of any other tangible cause or ground for the death of the deceased, than that assigned by the Doctor, viz, "inflammation of the Pleura," which, in his opinion, was sufficient to account for his death, were unanimous in returning a verdict in accordance therewith. It may be satisfactory to the parents of the deceased —who are not on the Island—to know, as has been adduced on the Inquest, that when apprised of the boy's illness, Mr. Millar manifested a due regard for his recovery, and on his death, had [illegible] Protestant burial-ground at Western

We have sent the first Number of our paper to many friends, who we believe would kindly assist us in the good cause, and we trust they will not only receive it themselves, but also use their best endeavors to give it a wider circulation.

THE MAILS.—We had a Colonial and American Mail on Monday morning. The newspapers are filled with the speeches in the local Legislatures, and are of no interest to us. The British Mail arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, and a long telegram of the news will be found in our paper. The mail-bags cannot be looked for before Thursday night.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Annual Sermons in behalf of Wesleyan Missions, were preached on Sabbath last, in the morning, by the Rev. R. Smith, and in the evening by the Rev. G. Sutherland, of the Free Church of Scotland. The Annual Meeting of the Society, postponed from last evening on account of the weather, will be held (D V), to-morrow evening (Thursday), at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of Foreign Missions.

Rev. Allan Fraser will preach (D V), in Temperance Hall, (up stairs), on Sabbath next, at 3 and 6½ o'clock, p. m., in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

Married,

At Cardigan, on the 18th inst., by William McKay, Esq., J. P., Mr. Edward Stewart, of Bradnell River, to Miss Catharine McLeod, daughter of the late Mr. William McLeod, of Cardigan.

Lately at St. Eleanors, by the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D., Mr. Henry Crosman, Lot 17, to Miss Mary McQuarrie, Lot 25.

At the Manse, Mount Salana, by the Rev. John Knox, on Thursday last, Mr. Peter Stewart, to Mrs. Ann Hamilton, both of New Perth.

On Thursday the 26th ult., by Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Thomas Hardy to Miss Ellen Ferguson, both of Lot 34.

Died,

On the 24th February, in the Royalty, after a long illness, borne with Christian patience and fortitude, Mr. Malcolm Mackinnon, aged 93 years. The deceased emigrated to this Island in the year 1843, from Mull, Scotland.

On the 21st of February, at St. John's N. B., after a protracted illness, which he bore with much patience and resignation, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, a native of Prince Edward Island, and long a resident of New Burnswick, aged 55 years. He leaves a wife and family to mourn the death of a kind husband, and affectionate father.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLISHERS OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE having disposed of their interest in that paper to Mr. George T. Haszard, the public are informed that its publication is discontinued, Mr. Haszard intending to issue the present sheet in its stead. Any person who subscribed to *Haszard's Gazette* on or since the first January last, and paid the subscription money, or any part of it, can have the same refunded by applying to Mr. G. T. Haszard, at his Book Store, should they not be willing to become subscribers to the *Protector*.

Notice is hereby given, that the Firm of Burris Brothers & Co. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm for Job printing or advertising in *Haszard's Gazette* since 1st January last, are requested to pay the same to Mr. T. Burris.

The printing Business in all its forms will still be carried on in the same Establishment by T. & S. Burris, who solicit a continuance of public patronage.

THOS. BURRIS.
STEPHEN BURRIS.
March 4, 1857. GEO. T. HASZARD.

In the House of Assembly,

Friday, 27th February, 1857.

RESOLVED, THAT NO PETITION praying aid for Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, or for any object of a Local or Private nature, be received after Tuesday, the 17th day of MARCH next

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

JOHN M'NEIL, C. H. A.

Legislative Council Chamber,

February 26, 1857

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.

"That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding founded upon any application, addressed to the House of Assembly, be entertained 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.

NEW STORE AT TRYON RIVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale, 60 barrels FLOUR (warranted good), TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Sole and Neats Leather, Soap, Candles, Confectionery, Buckets, Tobacco, Brooms, Crockeryware, Clocks, Chairs, Manure and Hay Forks, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, India Rubber Shoes.

Quantity of Ready-made Clothing.

Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, variety of Shawls
Victorines, Boas, Ladies' Dresses, Ladies' Bonnets
Shirting Cottons, Printed Cotton, Bedticks, Delaines
Coburgh, Orleans, and other Dresses
Room Papering, Venetian Blinds
Cotton Warp, Indigo, Saleratus, Soda
Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Nails, Augers, Locks
And a variety of useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or Oats at Cash price.

JOHN HOWATT.

Tryon River, March 4, 1857.

N. B. Wanted, a few thousand bushels good OATS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.

FARM FOR SALE!

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE FARM, containing 60 acres of good LAND, situated on the Winsloe Road, about 7 miles from town. There are on the premises a DWELLING HOUSE and two BARNS, one of them a new frame Barn, 40x26 ft., and a good stream of Water, sufficient to drive a Mill, with 10 acres of young growth of Wood.

Also—50 acres of LAND, about three miles from the above, 30 acres of which are clear.

March 4, 1857. tfx2i ROBERT DIAMOND.

FOR SALE,

TWO TOWN LOTS, No. 28 AND 29, in the First Hundred in Charlottetown. To suit purchasers, they will be sold either together, or in four half-lots. Apply at this Office.

March 4, 1857.

BOAT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A LARGE BOAT, well adapted for the fishery, twenty-nine feet six inches keel, eleven feet six inches beam, four feet seven inches hold, with standing room fore and aft, and decked. She is built of good material, a fast sailer, well found, and three years old this Spring. Apply to JAMES W. BEARS,

March 4, 1857. 3wz Murray River.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 50 acres, on the Winsloe Road, Lot 32, adjoining the late Captain Matheweson's, with a good HOUSE and BARN, and other Outbuildings, and a well of Water near the door; 36 acres are cleared, 4 are fit to clear, and 10 acres of green Wood are at the back. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber GEORGE CUDMORE.

March 4, 1857. 2dwtfxii

LOST.

ON SATURDAY THE 28TH FEBRUARY last, a Government DEBENTURE, No. 203, dated the 21st June, 1856, drawn in favor of Sir Hant Johnston Walsh, for the sum of Fifty Pounds. Any person finding said Debenture, will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the undersigned,

March 24, 1857. JOHN BALL.

Selling off at Cost and Charges!

A CHANCE FOR BUYERS & DEALERS.

THE LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH and Foreign DRY GOODS at the *MANCHESTER HOUSE*, Queen Street, all of recent importations and in prime order, will be offered for a few weeks at COST and CHARGES to make room for the Spring Stock, affording to Wholesale and Retail Purchasers rare opportunity of obtaining their supplies at a rate unusually low.

Among a very general assortment, the following may be enumerated—Broadcloths, Coatings, Sattinets, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Polka Jackets, Cloth and Paisley long and square Shawls, Cloth and Witney Mantles, Dress Materials in variety, Damask Table Linen and Table Cloths, Furs, Bonnets, Silk Velvets, Satins, Ribbons, Flowers, French Corsets, Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts, gray and white Shirtings, white and red Flannels, Boots and Shoes,

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Warranted TEA, with an endless variety of other articles.

SAMUEL W. McMURRAY.

March 4, 1857. 4in

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY the Subscribers, per Barque "ISABEL," from LIVERPOOL, England, a large assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE

Now open for inspection.

BRICK BUILDING,

East Corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.

DUNCAN, MASON & CO.

Charlottetown, 21st Oct., 1856. 1sl.

MACNUTT & BROWN

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW Establishment South Side QUEEN'S SQUARE, nearly opposite the MARKET HOUSE, and have just received an extensive Supply of—

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

From the best Manufactories in LONDON, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, &c The GOODS having been purchased by one of the Firm on the most advantageous terms, they can be recommended as the cheapest in the Market.

On sale, a superior article in TEA, SUGAR, RICE, INDIGO, &c., &c.

Queen's Square, Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1856.

Morning and Evening Class Tuition.

R. B. IRVING,

TEACHER OF WRITING, ENGLISH, French, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and the Mathmatics.

Morning classes, for pupils of both sexes.

Evening classes, for male adults.

☞ Terms and arrangements adapted to accord with the reception of only a select and limited number of pupils.

*** FRENCH and other Classes will be opened on Monday 5th January, 1857.

CLASS ROOM,—at his residence, the house lately occupied by Mrs. Cullen, Pownal Street, Charlottetown.

A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,—may be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence.

Ch. Town, P. E. I., July 17.

R. B. IRVING,

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Accountant.

OFFICE—At his residence, in the house lately occupied by Mrs Cullen, Pownal-Street, Charlottetown.

DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE OF all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership, and other complicated accounts, &c., arranged and balanced at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, Dec. 18th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM HODGES, Esq., deceased, late of Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, forthwith, to Mr. H. J. Cundall, Charlottetown; and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make payment to the same without delay.

CHARLES HASZARD, } Executors.
H. J. CUNDALL. }

Feb. 11, 1857. Isl. R. Gaz. 4w.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to all whom it may concern, that he intends to keep a SERVANTS' REGISTRY, where parties making application will be attended to at a moderate rate of charges. Hours of attendance from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M. Place of residence, Palmer's Buildings, Princetown Road.

DONALD M'FADYEN.

Charlottetown Common, Feb. 4, 1857.

Seed Wheat, Barley and Potatoes.

FOR SALE AT THE WARREN FARM,—100 bushels TEA WHEAT,
100 bushels GOLDEN STRAW WHEAT
50 do PERUVIAN BARLEY
50 do CALICO POTATOES, grown from seed imported last Spring from Cornwallis, N. S.

—ALSO—

600 bush OATS, 500 bushels TURNIPS, and 10 tons good fresh STRAW. Apply to

18th Feb., 1857. 1sl&4w J. LYALL.

NEW GOODS.—FALL 1856.

EX 'MAJESTIC,' FROM LIVERPOOL, 'ORL,' from London, and recent arrivals from Boston and Halifax, the Subscribers have received upwards of 1000 PACKAGES

British & Foreign Merchandize,

which they offer for sale at their usual low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Customers supplied at low rates and liberal terms. The assortment consists of

60 Chests prime Congou TEA,
7 Bales Carpets and Woollens,
8 Cases and 3 bales Ready Made Clothing,
15 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
4 do Silks, Silk Dresses and Ribbons,
8 Bales Grey, white and Printed Calicoes, Derrys and Ginghams,
6 Bales assorted Cloths,
10 Cases Ladies' Dress Materials,
2 do FURS,
2 do Woolen Shawls,
1 do Polka Jackets and Sleeves,
2 do Glazed Linings,
15 Kegs "Hall's" Powder,
30 Packages Ironmongery,
2 Cases Gala Plaids & Linseys,
1 do Silk and Straw Bonnets,
1 Trunk Ladies' Mantles,
1 Case Gloves and Hosiery,
1 do Jewelry & small Wares, 50 Boxes Soap, 90 Kegs White Paint, 2 Casks Oil, 1 Cask Putty, 5 Tins Copal Varnish, Boxes, Ward's Washing Powder, Paste Blacking, Chinese Glenfield and Blue Starch, Bags Pepper, Alspice, Corks, Barrels Crushed sugar, Logwood, Rice, 35 bags Cut Nails, a large quantity of AMERICAN GOODS,

D. & G. DAVIES

Queen's Square, Dec. 4, 1856.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDing to change his present Business on the First day of JUNE next, hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to him, and whose Accounts have been repeatedly furnished, that unless the same are paid on or before the above date, they will be handed to an Attorney for collection, without distinction.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Feb. 25, 1857.

EASTER SHOW.

A SUBSCRIPTION SHOW OF FAT STOCK will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY the 8th APRIL, 1857. A list of the prizes will be published shortly.

Subscriptions received by Mr. Irving at the office of the Royal Agricultural Society.

February 25, 1857.

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

FOR SALE, TWO OF CHICKERING & SON'S renowned PIANO FORTES. These Instruments have never been need, and the makers are pronounced by judges, to be the best.

ALSO—Two superior MELODEONS, made by Mason & Hamblin. The above Instruments can be seen by applying to

SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857. 1f

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF "JENNY LIND" POTATOES.

Feb. 18. 3i HENRY A. HOLL, Milton.

CARDING MACHINES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleasers, Wool Pickers, Power Treenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Merrice & Son, Scotsville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, July 18, 1856. 1yxif

FLOUR CORNMEAL, PILOT BREAD, & BUTTER, For sale by

Queen-st., Jan. 14, 1857. THOMAS B. TREMAIN.

AUCTIONS.

Rare chance to replenish Public and Private Libraries and Offices.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEORGE T. HASZARD WILL Sell his extensive Stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, & HARDWARE every Afternoon and Evening, commencing at 2 o'clock, comprising—

6000 volumes of standard and miscellaneous BOOKS,
500 Reams of PAPER, in every size and quality,
&c. &c. &c.
Mathematical and DRAWING MATERIALS,
PAPIER MACHIE and other FANCY GOODS,

—TOGETHER WITH A—

Choice Assortment of HARDWARE.

A Catalogue and Supplement are now ready for delivery.

☞ Terms liberal.

Feb. 11. GEORGE T. HASZARD.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by WILLIAM DODD, on TUESDAY the 24th March instant, and following days at QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, the very extensive stock of British, French and other merchandise, comprising—

Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings, Shirtings, Bedticks, printed cottons, glazed cottons, silesias, moleskins, jeans, furniture Cottons, Pocket Hdfs., Patchworks, Sheets, Rugs, Counterpanes, Hosiery and Haberdashery in variety. Diaper, Irish Linen, Table Linen, Towelling, Hollands, Furniture, Damasks and Moreens, Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, Delaines, Cloakings, Flannels, Shawls, Tailors' trimmings, Carpetings, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whitney and other Cloths. A large assortment of Silk, Woollen and other Vestings. Ready made Clothing. Black White and Coloured Silks, Satins and Satinetts, Silk and Velvet Trimmings, Silk Neckties, Bandannas, Pocket Hdfs., Silk Gloves, Kid and Woollen Gloves, Cloth and Fur Caps, Silk Hats, Furs, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes. A great variety of Ironmongery, Glass, China and Earthenware, Sola Blackleaf, Starch, Scouring Brick, Brushes. Also, a beautiful assortment of Jewellry and Fancy Goods—Plain and fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

Sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock.

Every Lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, and no article will be withdrawn.

TERMS—Sums above £30, 6 months approved notes; from £10 to £30 3 months; and under £10 Cash.

WILLIAM HEARD.

P. S. W. H. will continue to sell off at greatly reduced prices until the 21st day of March, inst.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, March 3, 1857.

VALUABLE AND SUITABLE GOOD

BY A. H. YATES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTIO on THURSDAY the 5th of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's store, in Queen-street—

25 chests Souchong TEA (warranted)
10 barrels SUGAR
10 puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES
50 barrels superior Family FLOUR
25 barrels CORNMEAL,
10 boxes CANDLES, 2 bales HOPS.

The contents of 5 crates EARTHENWARE, consisting of Tea Sets (Fancy and China), painted and blue Cups & Saucers, Mugs & Jugs, black and Rockingham Teapot Bowls, Toilet Sets, &c.

2 bales DRY GOODS, consisting of grey and white Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Comforters, Coburgs and Delaines, ready-made Vests, woolen Shawls, &c., &c. 50 bundles Cotton Warp, 50 reams Wrapping Paper. Also, a lot of Glassware, viz: 25 doz. Tumblers (half-pints), &c. &c. Terms at sale.

Feb. 18, 1857. THOS. BROYDERICK.

FREEHOLD FARM AT AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for Sale at AUCTION, on the 20th day of MARCH next, a FREEHOLD FARM of One Hundred Acres, situate in SEARLTOWN, Lot 26; sixty acres of which are clear, and the remainder covered with a mixture of Hard and Softwood TIMBER. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and ready to receive a Crop next Spring. There is also the privilege of a SAW MILL on the premises. Application to be made to the subscriber— NATHANIEL W. STRANG.

February 18, 1857. 2in

TO SAWYERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO engage Competent SAWYERS to saw 5000 feet of Mahogany immediately. Apply at once to

JAMES N. HARRIS.

January 28, 1857. 1f

L. SCOTT & CO.'S

REPRINT OF THE

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:—

1—THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)
2—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
3—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
4—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
5—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

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.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they will now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as often as the original editions.

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent.

Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1856.

Prospectus of a Protestant Newspaper.

TO BE CALLED

The Protector, & Christian Witness.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ISSUE a first-class WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in connection with the various Protestant denominations of this Colony, devoted to the furtherance and defence of their civil and religious liberties.

Four Papers are already in circulation, but as these do not—without any disparagement to their merits—jealously guard the interests of religion and morality, independently advocate the rights and privileges of Protestants, and do not prominently bring to light and resolutely maintain the hallowed doctrines of the Bible, we deem the establishment of such a paper no unnecessary addition, but indispensable to the welfare of the community. In thus coming before the public, it shall be our endeavor to present our readers with

1. A full and Scriptural Protestantism in opposition to all antagonistic systems.
2. The most correct and enlightened views of a Religious Liberty.
3. All the most important domestic and foreign intelligence.
4. The claims and proceedings of the Temperance movement.
5. An abstract of the latest religious and missionary operations of Christian Churches throughout the world.

While we would cheerfully open our pages to the various intelligences from the different Christian denominations, we will carefully guard against the admission of whatever would produce dissention among those who ought to be united against every form of opposition to the cause of our common Saviour. We disclaim all connexion with any political party, and shall fearlessly support the action of those who possess the requisite qualifications, laudibly seek out their country's good, but their country welfare. To all the friends of justice, civil liberty and true religion, we confidently make our appeal.

The Editorial Department will be under the management of a committee of Protestant gentlemen, of the various denominations.

The paper will be published every Saturday morning.

Subscriptions will be received by Protestant Ministers generally, and by the Publisher,

GEORGE T. HASZARD.

THE ORIGINAL IS TORN.