give up their Bible to the *authorities*, suffer death!—and their conduct is applauded; and yet for the allusion to such a duty, you see nothing but matter of scorn. But no wonder, for the principle to which I alluded is one your church never understood. My hon. critic waxes exceedingly indignant, and assumes quite the type of Hazael, "Come, see my zeal for the Lord"! You pronounce my statement, that Christ came to the world to carry out the counsels of eternal love (for that is what I did say, and you know it) "*revolting*." In contravening this view, you manifest what spirit you are of, and excite one's sympathy! Poor man! Yet, taking even your *perversion* of it, is it not more reasonable to suppose that, from his earliest dawn of reason, Jesus, as man, knew the object of his mission, than to believe in the dogma of the "immaculate conception," or assent to the decree that a wafer, under certain circumstances, possesses divine attributes? I purposely avoid directing attention more in detail to the *power of infantile dolls, &c., &c.*, lest your *infirm* conscience should so "revolt," as to be brought into a healthy condition only by means of the wonderous efficacy of an "*anathema sit*." Until you have learned to be more consistent, do not launch so freely your pitiable revulsions, excited by others' opinions, and especially, first, be sure you understand and fairly represent them.

Showing that there is something dearer to him than even the system we oppose, Mr. Whelan reserves his main strength for political combat; and we are told with the sound of trumpet and sackbut, that if the golden image which he has set up be not worshipped by "priest and layman," that rain from his "potent" hand will overwhelm the audacious recusant! "O, but man, dressed in a little brief authority—like an angry ape, plays such fantastic tricks." Now, this modern, like the ancient Nebuchadnezzar, for two causes, must suffer humiliating defeat. 1, Are you stronger than the 8 or 9 Catholic Members at present in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia? Yet, what took place there? Archbishop Walsh's organ commands these men how to record their votes, and not one of them had the moral courage to act in accordance with his own feelings and desires; but they all, as abject cravens, obeyed the dictum! Tell me, too, if you can afford to exercise the independence of which you boast, how it happens that in the British Parliament not a Catholic member votes on an important subject until he has consulted with some gentlemen in long robes, who are in waiting to impart the needful instruction? And why, not to specify further, is it that gentlemen in similar attire are found hovering about the doors of the Canadian Province Building, to the no little annoyance of George Brown, who mercilessly exposes such trickery on the one hand, and abominable sordility and emphatic unmanliness on the other? How is it that you can afford to use such sweeping declarations?—Why, it looks well in print, and that's both the length and the breadth of the boast! You seek thereby to hide what we know—that you are just as much under the book of that influence as any member of the aforesaid Governments. But, 2, *I never accused the Government of betraying its principles*, and Mr. Whelan knows this, too. Your charge in this case, sir, is not simply imaginary, it is intentionally wrong. It is what you needed to carry out your design against our meeting, and therefore was it written. By that assertion you wish to prove your view of the Protestant movement to be correct,—that all engaged in it, or at least its leaders, are just so many scheming politicians, leagued in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. What I did say was—that if our Representatives did in this case legislate against the well understood wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of this Island, they, under such circumstances, would betray the principles of our government. This I repeat; deny its legitimacy, and you cannot escape from the charge you have voluntarily preferred against yourself. You, sir, are alone responsible for the charge of governmental "treachery;" and since your chivalry is so sprightly that you must show yourself, I leave the ground, and permit the Hon. E. Whelan to contest it with the Editor of Whelan's *Examiner*. What now has become of the great blast of Mr. Whelan's echeing horn? It will never call to battle at "Remoth Gilead," and can only disturb his own repose

The "great hit" of which you complain is not, in its bearing upon the question at issue, so illogical as you would have us believe. Such abject servility on the part of kings never could take place in an age and country in which the Bible was freely circulated, and carefully studied; and if the absence of religious education is a leading cause of such disgraceful prostration in morals, how thorough must be the humiliation, and slave-like the spirit of subjects trained under similar influences! Besides, many are the roads which lead to Rome. We wish to render abortive the effort that, either directly or indirectly, should convert our schools into such an instrumentality.

You conclude your animadversions upon me by expressing your indignation at clergymen interfering in politics. Why? Have we not as good a right to express our views upon political relations and tendencies, as boys who cannot register their votes without proclaiming their disgrace in the form of a cross? Why proscribe clergymen? Why disfranchise us in sentiment, and extend in legal act to the most ignorant, who have scarce a local habitation, "the power to send a Representative into the House of Assembly," there labor to deprive ministers of their legal, not to say natural rights? Yet, I am no politician, and I defy any man to show that I have in any case interfered in politics. But in this, my conduct will result, not from compulsion, but be a voluntary act. However, you have so treated me in this subject, that I have a right to ask, if all clergymen on this Island abstain from political dictation? How are we to account for the singular fact that a certain creed moves en *masse* in the same political line? We could resolve the mystery before; but the "*Halifax Catholic*" teaches us, that the unity of your church extends to political scheming, no less than to religious operations. The exceptions that are found to the above rule will seem intended as a curtain to conceal the plot. The principle will satisfactorily account for your zeal in opposing a movement with which, as a political journalist, you had nothing to do.

You read me a lesson from Lord Brougham; his authority is high, and you esteem it such. Permit me, sir, to quote for your special study his remarks upon politicians. On the effects of party, he says:—"The history of English party is as certainly that of a fewgreat men and powerful families, on the one hand, contending for place and power, with a few others in an opposite quarter, as it is the history of the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts. There is nothing more untrue than to represent *principle* at the bottom of it; *interest is at the bottom*, and the opposition of principle is subservient to the opposition of interest. Accordingly, the result has been, that, unless perhaps when a dynasty was changed, *the very same conduct was held, and the same principles professed, by both parties when in office, and by both in opposition.* The Whig, when not in office, was for retrenchment and for peace; transplant him into office, and he cared little for either. Bills of coercion, suspensions of the constitution, were his abhorrence when propounded by Tories; in place, he propounded them himself. Acts of indemnity and of attainder were the favorites of the Tory in power; the Tory in opposition was the enemy of both."

Such is the humiliating position in which your own prophet places politicians; and I hope I shall be pardoned if I record my humble opinion, that the remarks will as readily suit other meridians as that for which they were originally intended. From the above it would seem that you have acted incautiously in sending me to Brougham. Upon a similiar charge he would not have been so indignant as you, except, perchance, for a selfish end; and it is evident that had he noticed any wrong, it would have been the exercise of charity out of place, and my simplicity, in supposing that a party politician has any principle to betray.

The extract is worthy of consideration by all who love their country. God has not designed to regenerate the world by civil government; for this end his word is the instrumentality.

I am, &c.,
ISAAC MURRAY.

Cavendish, March 19th, 1857.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857.

THE PRESS.

Among the various instrumentalities by which the minds of men may be influenced, the press holds a prominent place. There was, indeed, a time when this was not the case. Previous to the invention of the art of printing, the chief channel of access to the human mind was oral teaching. The production of books in manuscript, being a tedious and expensive process, they could not be multiplied to any great extent, and therefore would necessarily be confined to a few favoured individuals, and the great mass of mankind would be without these valuable instructors. But the introduction of the art of printing produced a mighty revolution, by opening up a wider access to the human mind. Copies of books could now be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent, and diffused among all grades in society.

The introduction of the art of printing, eminently promoted the glorious Reformation. The mind of Europe, which had so long slumbered, was at length awakened. The appalling darkness which had enveloped the human intellect for ages was scattered, and the day dawned. The Bible, that divine book, the basis of our civil and religious liberties, was rescued from obscurity, translated into the vulgar tongue, and men read in their own language of the wonderful works of God. Not only were the stores of classical, but of sacred literature, brought forth and diffused abroad. The Reformers, these noble-minded men, to whom we owe an incalculable debt of gratitude, were enabled, through the press, to reach the minds of multitudes who could not hear their living voices. But the benefits of the press were not limited to the period of the Reformation. It has ever since continued to shed abroad its benign influence throughout society. How many millions of copies of the Scriptures has that noble institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, with its coadjutors, scattered over the world? And who can calculate the amount of good they have been the instruments of effecting? Who can tell the many bleeding souls they have healed—the many sorrowful hearts they have cheered—the many wanderers to whom they have pointed the way to immortality? And how many messengers of mercy has that beneficent institution the Tract Society sent out on the errands of benevolence, finding their way to the heart of the hardy tar, arresting the downward progress of the drunkard, meeting the Sabbath-stroller with their notes of warning, and conveying the tidings of peace with God to the lonely cottager? But time would fail us to tell of all the happy results effected by the press

While the press, however, has proved a mighty agency for good, it cannot be concealed that it has also been made the instrument of much evil. "From this same fountain has flowed sweet water and bitter, from the same mouth has proceeded blessing and cursing." While the press has sent forth much literature favorable, it has issued not a little adverse to Christianity. The rapidity with which publications of all sorts are multiplied, is truly astonishing; and almost every individual finds among these something congenial to his own taste. It is matter of regret, that the larger portion of the literature, continually issuing from the press, is more or less hostile to evangelical religion. The Edinburgh Review said some time ago—"The total annual issues of immoral publications has been stated at 20 millions, being more than the total issues of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Religious Tract Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Scottish Bible Society, the Trinitarian Bible Society, and some 70 religious magazines." "More recently it has been affirmed," says a certain writer, "that during the year 1851 the purely infidel press of London issued publications to the amount of more than twelve millions; the issues of avowed atheism, during the same period, exceeded six hundred and forty thousand; and in addition to these, were issued upwards of seventeen millions and a half of a negative or corrupting character." All this is exclusive of what are properly called newspapers.

But, can the newspaper press plead innocence? Very far from it. Some of the periodicals of this class, which have had an enormous circulation, have been of a most demoralizing tendency. Others are of a negative character, containing little either for or against Christianity. You would scarcely know from their perusal that such a thing as religion was to be found in the world. You would in vain look into their pages for an account of those beneficent institutions, our Bible and Missionary Societies. In regard to cheap unstamped publications, in which we find the greatest amount of infidel and demoralizing influences, Mr. Knight, a respectable publisher in Fleet-street, stated not long ago, "During the last five years, while cheap religious periodicals have made limited progress, either in numbers or interest, the corrupt printing press has been unceasingly at work. The present circulation in London of immoral unstamped publications of a halfpenny to three halfpence each must be upwards of 400,000 weekly, which would give the enormous issue of 20,800,000 yearly!

The publications adverse to Christianity are of various kinds. Some are avowedly infidel, making no secret of their enmity to religion. These are less dangerous than others, whose enmity is more disguised, inasmuch as an open is less to be dreaded than a concealed foe. Others are of a polluting character, endeavouring to dress up vice in the most alluring attire, that it may attract regard, and entrap the unwary, throwing an air of romance around dissipation and crime. A third class does not profess open hostility to religion, nor advocate gross immorality, but secretly undermines the great articles of our holy religion, by exalting human nature, and diminishing in man a sense of responsibility. This class is peculiarly dangerous, inasmuch as by its imposing exterior, it secures access to many whom a more open hostility to religion would repel.

There is still another class of periodicals which we must not overlook, which, although they profess no hostility to religion, yet expose not its cause. By these the great doctrines of our divine Christianity are ignored, and the Bible treated with neglect. It is attempted to make men religious without the atonement, and regenerate them without the Spirit's influences. Vain hope! Look at those countries where the Bible has not been sent, or where it has been denied admission. Do you see an orderly, and peaceable, and happy community? Ah no! You see the government of force. You see a degraded and down-trodden population. There must be a distinctive recognition of the great doctrines of our holy religion. We cannot afford to spare the religious element from our periodical press;—a mere secular literature will not suffice.

The newspaper comes regularly into the family. It addresses many whom the voice of the pulpit never reaches. Its arrival is eagerly expected, and its contents rapidly devoured; and it has no small influence in moulding the minds of its readers. Go into the country house, observe the periodicals perused by its inmates, and you may form no incorrect estimate of their political or other principles. Hence the great efforts made by the different parties to secure for their organs a wide circulation.

Even the newspaper press, then, is capable of exerting a mighty influence on the public mind. Should it not circulate a sound and healthful literature, the result must be most disastrous. Should it diffuse infidel or immoral sentiment, the public mind must be poisoned, and society corrupted And is it not a fact, that cannot be denied, that in general, the amount of literature adverse, is greater than that which is favorable to Christianity? The publications that are either openly hostile to religion, or seek by covert attacks to undermine it, greatly exceed the issues from our Bible and Tract Societies, and other sources of Christian literature. The weapons which our reforming ancestors so successfully wielded, in the cause of the Redeemer, have been turned with but too fatal effect against it by its enemies. But let us come to our own Island. It is not our intention to speak disparagingly of its public press. We cheerfully acknowledge that it exhibits no mean amount of talent; but it has been hitherto deficient in one thing—it wanted the religious element. The friends of the Redeemer had too long neglected to employ that mighty engine, the press, in the promotion of his cause; but now at length they have been aroused from their long lethargy—have been awakened to a sense of their responsibility—and have resolved to make the newspaper press subservient to the advancement of our common Christianity. Our paper will, no doubt, reach some who are not in the habit of listening to the living voice of the preacher, and we indulge the hope that it may be the means of arresting some wanderers in their downward path, and turning their feet into the ways of life, and causing the blessing of him that was ready to perish to come upon us.

THE DEBATE ON THE BIBLE QUESTION.

In vain have we looked over the speeches of honorable members who spoke against the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, for any sound arguments why it should not be adopted; and in vain have we sought for any reasonable grounds of objection, why the simple and unanimous petition of thousands of Protestant parents from all parts of the Island should not be acceded to. The cry of one and all of these honorable and learned members, as they followed their leader, was, We will be no parties to compulsion—*we* will not force Roman Catholic children to read the Bible. This continued cry is just as sensible as would be that of a landlord who, wishing to refuse a poor tenant who had asked leave to collect some refuse timber from off his estate, should say to him, "My poor man, I cannot grant your request, for I will be no party to compelling your neighbor to gather it."

Protestant parents have asked a privilege for their own children, and distinctly disclaimed any intention of interfering with others, and yet they are met by the ceaseless cry, "We will be no parties to compulsion." We challenge those who thus cry out, to show where or when it was ever asked for. Has any resolution brought before the Board of Education asserted it? Has any circular sent forth by the Protestant ministers of this City to their brethren in the country declared it? Has any resolution introduced, or passed at either Committee or public meetings, where the question was fully discussed, made any mention of it? Has any one petition, out of the many which have flowed in from all parts of the country, sought it? Has any statements made by the late Inspector of Schools given encouragement to it? Or has any editorial, or any letter from correspondents in our paper, which was established for the very purpose of giving open and honest expression to the sentiments and wishes of Protestants, said any thing about it? Then why does the Legislative Hall ring again and again with the ceaseless cry,—We will be no parties to compulsion?

There is not a man who has signed the petitions which have gone before the House, that is not as much opposed to compulsion as any one of those honorable members who cry out against it, and probably more so; then why keep up the rallying watch-word which goes from mouth to mouth, and from rank to rank, of that armed band, who, having laid hold of the spoil, share it among themselves, because it sounds well,—because it is intended to catch the ears of, and to be swallowed by those constituents who, living in far off settlements and backwoods, have little or no opportunity of seeing that what their representatives cry out against is broadly contradicted and repeatedly denied, and is as foreign to the spirit of the humblest man who signed the petition as any one of those honorable men who, for place or power, or any other motive, grace the seats of the Lower House. It would have been more straight-forward for these honorable men to have said at once, "We have agreed, and are determined to refuse the prayer of petitioners;" or more expressive of their real sentiments to have said, "We cannot grant what has been sought, for fear of displeasing his Lordship of Rustico, who holds our seats in his hands," than to have asserted an untruth, and then used all their oratorical powers in defending it; for it is an untruth to say that Protestants have ever sought to compel Roman Catholics to read the Bible, and therefore, as public journalists, we cannot uphold, but must condemn the action of men who themselves raise a cry for party purposes, that they may have the more credit in allaying it, and thus raise up a man of straw, that they may have the pleasure of demolishing it, amid the shouts of their companions, who cry out, "Hurrah! see what we have done!" We pass over the assertion made by an hon. member, that "the present agitation was got up for political motives, and a desire for popularity," by simply saying that it is untrue; but we cannot so easily pass over another, wherein he says, that "the Board of Education did not exclude the Scriptures from the Normal School;" and that "the regulation of the Board simply was, that the same books should be read in the Normal School as were used in the District Schools." But does the rule say this? "No Books shall be used other than those already directed by the Board in the sheet of regulations," &c. Now, why was this rule adopted, though objected to at the time by some of the members? We assert, it was *not* to have the same books used in the Normal as in other Schools, but to prevent the use of the daily Bible lesson in the Normal School; in other words, to exclude the Scriptures from that Institution, and the mover of that Resolution cannot deny it. We further assert, that the intention of the Government to exclude the Scriptures from the Normal School is evident from another fact, which is probably not generally known, viz: that the Board of Education—at least those members of it who form the majority, and are supporters or members of the Government—have refused the prayer of a petition signed by Protestant parents representing at least fifty children who frequent the Normal School,—a petition which asked for a daily Bible lesson to be given to their children. The very same parties who drew up a resolution which states that permission will be given for the reading of the Scriptures in any District School where the parents wish for it, deny the same to those children who frequent the Normal School. What is this but an exclusion of the Scriptures from that Institution, even though it be asserted that the Master, on his own account, gives a Bible lesson once a week to those children who wish it, at a time over which the Board has no control, after school-hours, and when the children have been dismissed? What shall we say for the sincerity of the Speaker, who brought forward an amendment for the introduction of the Douay Testament into the Schools, and who afterwards voted against it; or for the christianity of the Treasurer, who spoke slightingly, and we must say (if correctly reported), impiously, when he compared the Sacred Scriptures with the Koran and the Mormon Bible. If there is one thing more than another that the public have a right to look for in their public men, and to expect from their legislators, it is sincerity of purpose, coupled with truthfulness, and the absence of all impiety. Yet here we have it not on the part of some of our senators. How then can we expect the Island to prosper so long as constituencies are thus misrepresented, and the people have such sorry examples set before them!

When we consider that the Trustees of District Schools are annually removable, and that the Board of Education are changeable at the will of the Government, we should have thought that a clause inserted in the amended Act of Education, which would have prevented any unbecoming differences of opinion, and unnecessary contentions year after year on an important matter, and which would have made the reading of the Scriptures, on the part of those children whose parents desired it, a settled and fixed point, would have met with the hearty concurrence of the whole House; but we have been disappointed, and have again to learn that a measure not approved of by the dictator cannot be allowed to pass. How long will the country stand this dictation?—how long will it permit every just and reasonable act which it might desire being set aside and trampled under foot because this hon. member does not approve of it, and says it shall not be? We speak as unto wise men, and we trust they will give their answer at the fitting time and at the proper place.

☞ We have noticed in last week's *Examiner* a long and violent *ex parte* attack on Mr. Stark. We can assure the Editor of that paper that he will never persuade the community that Archbishop Walsh in Halifax, and Bishop McDonald in Rustico, are not constantly informed of any affair of any importance at all affecting the interests of the Romish Church, and that their influence has not been felt as a dead weight in retarding all real progress in both Colonies. They constantly intermeddle with politics, indifferent to the welfare of clime or country, so long as the Holy Mother Church advances, and must be met by Protestants, clerical and lay. Mr. Stark's abilities are sneered at. They will contrast favorably with some honorables, whatever office they may fill under Government. How unreasonable to expect that because the schools had more than doubled in number since Mr. Stark's arrival in the Colony, his labors should in like proportion be increased beyond the time and strength of any man! Space forbids at present our entering into detail, but we shall return to the subject.

The last *Islander* has expressed his approval of the House of Assembly in rejecting the prayer of the thousands of petitioners that have asked that the Bible should be placed in the list of books for the common schools. What can be the meaning of this? Would he gain the favor of the Romish party by so doing? We shall tell him that many so-called conservatives have noticed his remarks on the Protestant movement in Nova Scotia and in this Island with deep regret, if not disgust. It is of great importance that any government should have an able opposition political paper; but surely this can be done in a manly, truthful, generous manner, without descending to the low, personal abuse too often found overflowing the columns of such. We say to the *Islander*, purge and elevate the tone of your paper, and beware of opposing the interests of Protestantism, and thereby the welfare of the community at large; otherwise your subscription list will as surely indicate the public feeling as a barometer does the approach of a storm.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Nineteenth Anniversary of the above Society was held in the Temperance Hall in this City on Monday evening last—the Hon. the Chief Justice, President, in the Chair. The Hymn—

"From all that dwell beneath the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise," &c.,

having been sung, an appropriate prayer for the Divine presence and blessing was offered by the Rev. David FitzGerald.

The Chief Justice then rose, and having made a few pertinent observations, concluded by calling on the Secretary to read the Report of the Society's operations for the past year, as proposed by the Committee.

William Cundall, Esquire, the Secretary, having been called upon, read the Report.

Hon. Lt. Colonel Gray then moved—

"That the Report now read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee."

The Rev. C. Lloyd seconded the motion.

The next Resolution was moved by the Rev. George Sutherland, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, viz:

"That this Meeting humbly acknowledges the Divine goodness shown to the Society in the large accession to its funds, and the opening a door of entrance for the Scriptures in countries heretofore closed by bigotry and superstition."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, seconded by Lieut. Hancock, R. N.—

"That this Meeting, feeling that it is the bounden duty of the Society to spread the knowledge of the Bible, especially throughout this Island, urges upon the Committee the importance of continuing the employment of a Colporteur."

The last Resolution was moved by the Rev. Albert DesBrisay, seconded by Capt. Orlebar, R. N.,—

"That the Hon. Lieut. Col. Gray be invited to be a Vice President of this Society, and that the following Gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year:—Ralph Brecken, Esq., Mr. W. Brown, Hon. Joseph Hensley, Mr. J. D. Mason, Mr. T. DesBrisay, Henry Hazzard, Esq., Mr. J. W. Morrison, Capt. Orlebar, R. N., C. Palmer, Esq., and Messrs. W. Mac Kay, Jas. DesBrisay, Donald Nicholson, and Mr. George Henderson."

The speeches on this occasion, we think we are safe in saying, were, without exception, of the highest order, both morally and intellectually. The great and mighty truths enunciated were clothed in simple, yet eloquent terms, and the all-pervading, all-absorbing idea appeared to be, the glory of God and the good of man. From the Report we learn that the subscriptions, donations, &c. amount to £96 17s. 1d. The sum realized from the sale of books is £84 19s. 1d.; from other sources £24 14s. During the past year the sum of £121 4s. has been remitted to the Parent Society. The other disbursements, including Colporteur's salary, amount to £113 3s. 2½d.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Sackville, Friday, March 27.

Europa arrived at Halifax this day at noon, with dates to 14th March.

Britain.—Country excited by electioneering movements. Supposition is that Palmerston will carry a majority, but a small one. Palmerston continues to receive addresses of confidence.

Motions with regard to present state of relations with United States—copies of correspondence respecting proportion of cost of War with Persia, to be charged on Indian Revenue, brought forward by Mr Gordon and Lord Clanricarde.

In remarks Lord Palmerston said the treaty with Persia was very favourable—in all respects a better treaty than Persia had offered to accept at Constantinople.

Motion carried amidst loud cheers to place at the disposal of the Crown £4000 per annum, to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life.

Some failures announced in England. None serious.

France.—Neufchatel conference progressing slowly.

Spain.—Country quiet. Preparations for expedition against Mexico continue.

Turkey.—Sultan has presented to France the Church of Nativity; also Palace of Knights of St. Jokin, at Jerussalem.

Russia—Russians been again beaten, and lost 400 men in Battle with Circassians.

News from China and Persia—nothing important.

News generally uninteresting.

Fredericton, March 26.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has been prorogued. Hon. Mr. Gray announced this morning the Prorogation, with a view to a Dissolution. Thereupon the opposition moved a Resolution, calling on the Government to resign.

The discussion was cut short by the Prorogation. Great excitement. A strong feeling is manifested out of doors.

His Excellency's speech on proroguing the Legislature.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have readily given my assent to the Bills which you have passed. On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Assembly, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

I entertain the hope that the progress of public business will be facilitated by the authority of a new Assembly.

The Mails.—Colonial and American mails were received at the Post Office on Monday and Tuesday mornings. The British Mail arrived at Halifax on Friday last; and was telegraphed to be sent on by express, but, owing to the state of the roads, did not reach the Capes up to yesterday. A Telegram of the principal news will be found in our columns.

The Members of the Legislature of Nova Scotia who accepted office, and consequently had to appeal to their constituencies, have been returned.

Rev. A. Fraser acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, towards rebuilding Cascumpec Church—

From Ladies' Religious and Benevolent Society, Princetown,	£3 0 0
From Mr. Townshend, Traveller's Rest,	1 0 0
" Mrs. Cralker,	0 6 3
" Rev. Dr. Kier,	3 17 0
" J. R. Gardiner, Esq.	1 0 0
" Rev. Mr. Patterson,	1 0 0
" A Lady in Charlottetown,	0 7 6

The Summary of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly, in type, is unavoidably crowded out.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Report is an interesting document. A part of it appears in this day's issue. We will endeavour to give the remainder in our next.

Errata.—In the first speech delivered by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on our first page, 20th line, for "and only," read "not one Catholic," and at the end of the next sentence add, "a school, too, which was partly paid out of the Glebe Land fund." In the second speech of the same hon. gentleman, his remark, that "the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Haviland would render the reading of the Scriptures compulsory in the Normal School and Academy," has been inadvertently omitted.—Reporter.

☞ The Monthly Meeting of the Editorial Committee, lay and clerical, will be held on Monday the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock. A Collection will be taken up to defray necessary expenses.

Married,

At West River, Lot 47, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. John Shaw, Mr. John Fraser, to Miss Christiana Robertson, both of West River.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Park Corner, New London, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Isaac Murray, John Gordon, Esq. of Kildare, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Campbell, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's father, Murray Harbour, on Wednesday the 18th instant, by the Rev. John Butcher, Mr. John Nichol, jun., of White Sands, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Clements.

Died,

At Nine Mile Creek, on Thursday last, after an illness of three months, Mr. Alexander Campbell, aged 30 years, son of Mr. Archibald Campbell, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Bay Fortune, on Thursday, the 19th instant, Margaret Dingwell, relict of the late Joseph Dingwell, in the 81st year of her age. Full of days, she passed from time into eternity, in the Christian's hope of everlasting bliss through the Redeemer's merits.

At Tryon, on Sunday the 29th instant, after a protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mary Sharp, wife of Mr. Robert Muirhead, and a native of the parish of Terregles, Dumfriesshire, aged 61 years. She emigrated to this Island in the year 1820.

Charlottetown Markets, March 28.

Beef, (small)	lb. 5d a 6d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5d a 6½d	Eggs dozen	10d a 1s
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 5d
Ham,	8d a 9d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	5d a 6d	Potatoes,	3s a 3s 3d
Veal	3½d a 7d	Turnips	1s a 1s 3d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 16d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Hay, ton,	65s a 80s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½
Flour,	3d a 3½d	Calf-skin	6d a 9d
Pearl Barley,	3½d a 3½d	Timothy Seed, bush.	14 a 18s
Oatmeal,	13d a 2d	Clover Seed, lb.	1s 2d a 1s 4d

CARD.

To the Citizens of Charlottetown.

THE subscriber having been absent from the Colony when the fire occurred on his premises on the 7th instant, takes this, the first opportunity that has occurred since his return, to tender his most grateful acknowledgments to his fellow citizens for the great exertions made by them in extinguishing the fire on the occasion alluded to—feeling assured that, under Providence, those exertions were the means of saving a large amount of property from destruction.

WILLIAM W. LORD.

AUCTIONS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, Rustico Road, Lot 24, 10 miles from Town on THURSDAY the 2d day of APRIL, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the Leasehold Interest of 50 acres of LAND, on which is a House and Outbuildings, with a Spring of Water at the back. 23 acres of the Land are cleared, and the remainder covered with good Wood and Lougers.

—ALSO—

1 FARM HORSE; 1 young do., rising 3 years
2 COWS (1 in calf); 1 Heifer, rising 3 years
2 PIGS; Sett Double HARROWS
Cart, Sleigh, Harness, &c., and other Farming Implements together with the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

March 18, 1857. NICHOLAS MORSHEAD.

Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 9th day of April, a LEASEHOLD FARM, comprising Fifty Acres of good Land situate on the Rustico Road (east side), ten miles from Charlottetown. Twenty acres of the land are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—the chief part being ploughed, and ready for a crop; the remainder is covered with wood, lougers, and building stuff. Terms of lease—999 years, clear of all back rents up to last October. There is a good house, new barn, and plenty of mud manure on the farm, which has a front of 16¼ chains, and extends back 30 chains. Also, the STOCK, consisting of 1 Milch Cow, four years old; 1 Heifer, rising two years; 1 Mare (heavy in foal), rising five years; 4 Sheep, 2 Pigs, 1 Plough, and plough harness, 1 sett Fanners, 1 pair Double Harrows, 1 new Wood Sleigh and Harness, and other farming implements. Also, 1 new STOVE, and the Household Furniture.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under Forty Shillings, cash down; above that sum, credit—with good security in joint notes of hand—until the first of October next.

JAMES WOOLRIDGE.

Rustico Road, March 30, 1857.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on Wednesday the 15th April, inst., at 12 o'clock, the Leasehold interest of a Lot of LAND, with the privilege of purchasing during the Lease, with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a new Dwelling HOUSE, 30 x 24, partly finished with a stable in the rear, being part of Common Lot No. 24, now occupied by George Chandler, near the residence of John Hearns.

Terms—One half the purchase money to be paid down, the balance in three months, on an approved Note.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

March 27.

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.

EASTER SHOW

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY the 8th APRIL, 1857.

PREMIUMS:

First Class—FAT OX of any age.
For the best fat Ox of any age, - - - £2 0 0
2d best do do - - 1 10 0

Second Class—FAT OX, calved since January 1, 1854.
First prize, - - - - - 2 0 0
2d do - - - - - 1 10 0

Third Class—best FAT COW or HEIFER.
1st prize, - - - - - - 2 0 0
2d do - - - - - - 1 10 0

Pen of three FAT WETHERS.
1st prize, - - - - - - 1 10 0
2d do - - - - - - 1 0 0

Pen of three FAT EWES.
1st prize, - - - - - - 1 10 0
2d do - - - - - - 1 0 0

Best Carcase of PORK.
1st prize, - - - - - - 1 0 0
2d do. - - - - - - 0 10 0

By request,
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y R. A. Society.

April 1st, 1856,

MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS, of good breed; one good DRAUGHT HORSE, and a handsome COLT, rising three years old, for sale by

JAMES RATTRAY.

Brackley Point Road, April 1, 1857. 3i

REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!
SELLING OFF!!
500 SUITS
SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,
Workmanship warranted,
AT BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,
QUEEN SQUARE.
Charlottetown, April 1, 1857. 4w

To be Sold by Private Sale.

MARYFIELD—THE PROPERTY of Charles Dalgleish, Esq., being the Southern half of Pasture Lot No. 40, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing six acres, wholly under cultivation, on which is erected a new Cottage 30 feet by 30, with a good cellar underneath the whole. It is fenced round with Post and Rail. There is also a Barn on the Premises, 40 feet by 16, and a never-failing well of water near the house.

If not sold by the sixteenth day of June, it will then be offered for Sale by Public Auction, either together, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply at the office of Hon. Wm. Forgan, or to Mr. Dalgleish on the premises.

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. tf.21 ROBERT DIAMOND.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL DISPOSE of, by PRIVATE SALE, his present

STOCK OF GOODS

At the very lowest prices, preparatory to receiving his Spring's Supply, viz.,—

DRY GOODS in variety, India Rubber Goods, Hats, Kossuths, & Caps, Hardware & Window Glass Earthenware & China Tea Setts, Gas Pendants, Brackets GAS GLOBES, and Gasfittings in variety, Room Paper of excellent patterns, from 6d per piece, and upwards; Boots, Brogans, and Shoes Clocks, Chairs, Buckets, Willow Baskets, and Brooms.

—ALSO—

Superior TEA, SUGAR, SOAP, BAKING POWDER Cocoa, Chocolate, Candles, Tobacco, Starch, &c., &c.

J. WILLIAM MORRISON.

No. 8, Queen Street, March 24th, 1857. } Isl2m

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. Isl&Ex6w J. LYALL.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, two PASTURE LOTS, No. 564 and 542 belonging to Mr. Donald McKinnon, finely situated, and of superior quality,—four miles, or nearly, from Charlottetown,—with a fine grove of Hard and Softwood, fit for building purposes and fencing,—a fine Marsh, and Spring of Water, and suitable Buildings on the premises; an indisputed Title will be given. For terms and other particulars, apply to

DONALD McKINNON, North River.

March 18, 1857. 6i