reward the man!" Question, "You would consider it in the man a proof of orthodoxy?" *Answer*, "Yes, a proof that he was filled with a right faith, only pushed to an extreme."

We shall not [illegible] "the minutes of a conversation held in the year 1827, between Dr. Lo[illegible] Catholic Bishop of Meath, and Michael Farrelly, Inspector of Irish Schools."

"I then asked his Lordship,—are we to read the Scriptures?" *Answer*, "No." *Question*, "If we read them with reverence and awe?" *Answer*, "No!" *Question*, "If we read them with reverence and humility?" *Answer*, "No!" *Question*, "If we read them with note and comment?" *Answer*, "No!" *Question*, "If we read them in a spirit of prayer?" *Answer*, "No! you can pray without them."—*Reports of the Irish Society.*

We know, indeed, that the Roman Catholic Clergy assert, that their aversion is not to their own but the authorized version. The testimony of the late Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, before the House of Lords on the 21st of March, 1825, is to this effect. When asked, "In the address of the Roman Catholic Bishops to the Clergy, published at the end of last year, and to which your name is affixed, it appears you object to the possession of the Bible by the Catholic laity; does that apply to the Bible attempted to be circulated by the Bible Society, or does it equally apply to any other version of the Scriptures, such as that called the Rheims or Douay version?" Dr. Doyle answered, "To the version sought to be circulated by the Bible Society amongst us, and not to the Douay or Rheims version, which is sanctioned by our Prelates." How far was Dr. Doyle sincere in this answer? Have we not proved from the rules of the Congregation of the Index, that the Church of Rome prohibits the indiscriminate circulation of translations, even by Catholic authors? And why did Dr. Doyle object to the authorized version? Was it because of its great blemishes? What is his own testimony before the Parliamentary Commission, respecting the authorized version. "Though it has many errors, I consider it one of the noblest of works—one of the ablest translations that has ever been produced." I might further produce the testimony of six Roman Catholic heads of families, at Mallow, County of Cork, who were excommunicated for sending their children to a school, where, not a Protestant, but a Rhemish Testament was read, which proves that Roman Catholics are hostile to any Bible, unless it be loaded with notes.

My dear sir, does not your own conscience tell you that the Scriptures are virtually prohibited among Roman Catholics? Were you and I to take a tour through the houses of your people, would we everywhere find the Bible, as in the houses of Protestants?

You think I should be dismissed from the Board of Education. A seat at it was an honor I never solicited. It would not ruin me were I dismissed to-morrow. I receive the *large* sum of fifteen shillings for each time of attendance. The government cannot be charged with lavishing the public money in salaries to the members of the Board of Education, particularly those from the country.

And now, sir, I close my remarks for the present.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT S. PATTERSON.

Bedeque, March 16th, 1857.

(For the Protector.)

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

Mr. Editor,—I am sure you will readily acknowledge with me that it is a bad cause that has to be supported at the expense of truth. I am led to make this remark from what I have both read and heard in reference to the Great Protestant or Bible movement in P. E. Island, by those who are opposed thereto. Repeatedly has it been published in the *Examiner* newspaper, and industriously has the report been circulated, that the friends of the Bible are endeavoring to compel Roman Catholic children to read our version of the Scripture in the public schools of the Island. Sir, you know as well as I do, that such report is wickedly false, and must have been known to be false by many of those who have been engaged in circulating such report; in proof of which I beg to refer to the third resolution submitted to the "Great Protestant Meeting" held in the Temperance Hall about one month since, and which has been published in nearly all the Island papers, which disclaims the intention of forcing upon others the reading of the Scriptures. I also beg to quote part of the Petition adopted at the meeting, and which was founded on the resolution passed on that occasion.

The second paragraph of the Petition reads as follows. "*We seek not to interfere with the rights or liberties of others, or in anywise to compel others to adopt a course of instruction for their children which we think it right to pursue with regard to our own.*"

I would also refer to the note from Commander Orlebar, which was read by Mr. Barker and published in the *Examiner*, to the same effect. Now, sir, in the face of all this—and there is nothing of a contrary nature—it is still reiterated, and by many believed, that the Protestants wish to coerce the Catholics. Nothing can be more untrue; nor do I believe that the Catholics as a body wish to interfere with the Protestants, or with the schools. The question may be asked, What gave rise to all the agitation? It was the Roman Catholic Bishop's letter to the Board of Education, one or two sentences of which I beg to quote. "Prayers and all religious exercises, as well as the reading of scripture from any version not approved of by all, *must be discontinued*" "If the friends of our mixed schools wish education to prosper, their wish can only be realized by allowing these schools to be *godless*." "The Catholics, I am bound to say, will be satisfied with nothing else." These were the words and demands that aroused the Protestant feeling of the whole community. Knowing, as we well did, how much the Government of this colony were indebted to the Catholics for their present position, we were, I presume, very justly alarmed; but, hoping that the all-wise Disposer of human events will overrule all for good,

I beg to subscribe myself,
A PROTESTANT.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

THE BIBLE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Every scheme of Government Education, and especially every public Free School system of a like nature with that which now obtains in this colony, is based on the assumption that it is the duty of the State to make provision for the education of the people. And if this ground assumed is not questioned, must it not also be admitted that the education given should be of such a character as to promote the general good order and morals of society? Then it will be inquired, Does any system of Education possess adaptation to the wants of society which, while providing for the intellectual training of youth, does not afford the opportunity of becoming familiar with the teachings of God's Word? Is it a wise and consistent policy in a professedly Christian government to ignore the importance of Bible education, and to foster a scheme of mere secular instruction? Are those to be regarded the true patriots and benefactors of their country, who, while boasting of their public spirit in extending the advantages of a free education to all classes, desire to keep out of view the only true means of advancing the moral improvement of society? Can any scheme for the instruction of youth be adequate to meet the wants of the population which does not distinctly recognize man's moral accountability, or which does not include in its course of instruction the teachings of the Book of God? The response to these inquiries, from all those who regard the importance of the consciences of youth being divinely illumined, and their feet directed in the path of God's testimonies by the lamp of holy Truth, as being necessary to prepare them for the right discharge of the varied duties of life, and essential to the well-being of society, will be in the negative. All such persons will set a high estimate upon the Holy Bible, as being the precious gift of a God of love to them and to their children, and will delight to press their privileges as citizens as well as Christians, to their possession of that gift.

Very few, we presume, will venture to affirm that, to do more for the discharge of the obligations of citizenship, merely mere secular instruction will be sufficient. Apart altogether from a consideration of God's authority as a standard for immorality, not many will hazard the notion that an utter disregard of the claims of Divine Revelation could be anything but subversive of our social privileges, could be otherwise than at variance with the best interests of social life, or aught else than fraught with the highest mischief to society of the present and of future generations. If the instructions contained in God's Word be necessary for the training of youth, in order to fit them for the duties they owe to society, then it follows that the State is bound, to say the least, by its regard for the welfare of society, and in fulfilment of the objects to be attained by the existence of the body politic, to place the Volume of Inspiration *within the reach of all classes.*

To render any system of religious instruction compulsory upon youth whose parents or guardians object thereto, would be folly. But to shut out the Holy Book from the public schools, to accommodate the scruples of those who exalt the dogmas of tradition above the authority of the Word of the living God,—thereby depriving all others, differently minded, of that which they value for their children as being more precious than gold, and dearer than life itself,—is worse than folly; it is, on the part of those entrusted with authority, a breach of privilege,—a treacherous violation of the trust reposed in them, which can never be endured by a free and enlightened people. Such a policy might be pursued with impunity in a State where to favour the Bible Society is a crime involving the infliction of the heaviest penalties; but in a Protestant country, in the nineteenth century, is not to be tolerated.

The question of "the Bible in the public schools" having largely occupied the attention of the highest minds under various Protestant Governments, it may be inquired, What is the matured policy of such Governments on this subject? We point to Protestant England and Scotland, and the United States of America, and we ask, Would any of these countries ever allow or permit the introduction of any scheme of Education that would exclude the Scriptures from being the basis of school instruction? And if we go to Protestant countries on the Continent of Europe, shall we find it otherwise? M. Cousin, a high authority on the subject of Education, in his Report on the State of Education in Holland, says he "was assured by the Government Inspector of Schools that *morality* and *religion* were at all times inculcated, though there was no *special* teaching of them save by means of the Bible history, which was selected for that purpose on the ground that every fact contained in that history afforded matter for pious reflection, which developed both moral and religious sentiments." And the same writer, as the result of his observation on the various systems of Education in the different countries of Europe, gives it as his deliberate opinion "that, as a preparation for instruction in the usual exercises of religion, there ought to be moral and religious tuition in school, less special, but still Christian, and consequently embracing, within proper limits, the essential parts of Christianity—namely, the most general and indispensable duties of religion; above all, moral obligations, and the foundations upon which these rest,—that is to say, the truths upon which Christianity itself is founded."

We sometimes hear the assertion that the Church of Rome desires the education of her people, and we are pointed to the encouragement afforded by her, in former times, to proficiency in the Fine Arts. But it will be remembered that her favour was never afforded to any advancement that could not be made subservient to her own purposes; and it is never to be forgotten that even the hand of persecution was not withheld when any attempt was made for intellectual progress. It could easily be shown that in the dark ages—the palmiest days of the Romish Church—in those countries under her dominion, *the general education of the people was not permitted.* The Key of Knowledge was taken away. The schools were confined to cathedrals and monasteries, and afforded but very limited opportunity of instruction to the laity; so that for many centuries it was rare for a layman, of whatever rank, to know how to sign his name, and even the charters of kings and emperors were subscribed with the mark of the cross. The free diffusion of even secular learning, and more especially the general spread of scriptural knowledge, could not be otherwise than unfavorable to the objects of a church acting on the principle that "*ignorance is the mother of devotion.*"

A recent writer on the present state of education in Holland, Belgium, and the German States, observes,—"The history of popular instruction belongs to the Reformation. The *first* impulse was given by the struggle in favour of the great Protestant principle of the right of private judgment in matters of religion. The Bible began to be translated into the vulgar tongue. The Reformers appealed from the authority of the Fathers to the Scriptures. An intense interest was excited by the controversy. The Bible was a book which, to the public at large, was scarcely known to exist. Its appearance was like a new revelation. All classes were eager to peruse its contents; and every Reformer became anxious to make them known. Multitudes learned to read, that they might read the Bible, and *schools began* to be established for the benefit of those who required to be taught. The object was, simply, to spread a knowledge of the Scriptures; to make *Bible-readers* and *Protestants.*" In 1540 we find Bishop Coverdale making it a subject of prayer "that the Lord would grant unto all high governors and magistrates to make provision for the bringing up of youth in the knowledge of *the Scriptures of God and in all honest necessary sciences.*" Becon, the Chaplain of Archbishop Cranmer, says, "It shall profit not a little unto true godliness, to have modest, learned, grave, and *godly schoolmasters*, that they may bring up youth not only in the knowledge of human letters and civil manners, but also in the fear of the Lord; that they may learn, *even from their cradles*, as they say, to know God, to understand His Word, to honour Him aright, and to walk in His holy pathways."

The importance attached to Bible instruction by the Protestants in the days of the glorious Reformation from Popery, is worthy of the continued remembrance of all those who value the civil and religious privileges which our forefathers secured and transmitted to us at so great cost. While not at all wishful needlessly to offend the prejudices of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, the Protestants of this Island are anxious that the Bible should be placed on the list of books to be used in our Institutions of learning, for the benefit of *Protestant children, and them only*, to be used as the *first* school exercise of the day; and that this matter should not be left to the option of the Board of Education, but secured and rendered certain by the high sanction and authority of the Legislature. And we much mistake the Protestant feeling of the majority of the inhabitants of this Island, if the disregard shown to their "well understood wishes" by their Representatives, be allowed to pass with impunity. We believe that the Protestant constituency of this Island will not fail to mark with indignation, *and to remember until the next reckoning day at the Polls*, the recent action of those truckling politicians, who, recreant to the high principles of Protestantism, have been controlled by motives of political partizanship, manifestly treating this great question as being secondary to party considerations; or who in their weakness, would sell their own and their country's highest birthright for a mess of pottage.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A lecture will be delivered before the above Association to-morrow (Thursday) at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, to which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

To the Young.—A Missionary Meeting will be held (D.V) on Friday, 27th, at seven o'clock, in the Infant School Room. Illustrations will be exhibited and explained. A collection will be taken up towards the funds of the Church Missionary Society.

On Monday the 9th instant, the Annual Meeting of the Bedeque Bible and Missionary Society took place at the Presbyterian Church. The contributions amounted to £22 19s 9d, which were appropriated as follows, viz.—to the Foreign Missions, £10 17s 5d; to Home Missions, £3 7s 9d; to British and Foreign Bible Society, £8 15s 2d.

Margate Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday the 9th inst., Mr. John Crozier delivered a lecture on the "Curse of Labor." The question for discussion, to which the lecturer treated his subject, called forth a spirited debate.

On Monday the 16th instant, the President, Mr. P. W. Hyndman, delivered his annual lecture on the importance of literary and scientific institutions, to the above Institute, to a crowded audience, at Mount Stewart parsonage, after which the ladies retired, and devoted to a social entertainment of the province assuming the expediency of establishing Mechanics' Institutions in this Island was discussed. Much was said against the expediency of such institutions, and some gentlemen remarked that some of these institutions in Canada had introduced shoemakers in Jobs at the amount of £3 per head, man, woman, and children. The meeting, however, decided in favor of establishing such a society in such a manner, at all events, until such time as they were fully satisfied with the principles of the Bill.—*Pal.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, March 24.—Steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool on morning of seventh, arrived this forenoon.

Notice has been given in both Branches of Parliament of a dissolution in May next. In the meantime only necessary measures requiring immediate action will be attended to.

The proposition to partially reduce the income Tax, has been carried by sixty-two majority.

The treaty between Persia and England is officially announced.

The conference on the Neufachatel difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland, has commenced at Paris.

Nothing later from China.

Markets generally remain dull.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, March 18.

This forenoon the House resolved itself into a Committee of supply, when two Resolutions were severally submitted and agreed to—the first providing for the salaries of the various Government Officers, as fixed by statute, and the second appropriating the sum of £7000 for the service of roads, bridges, &c.,—being exactly £1000 less than the sum appropriated to the same service last year. This grant is to be distributed as follows:—

Queen's County,	£1750	
Charlottetown Royalty,	350	
		2100
Prince County,		1450
King's County,		1450
Special Grant, (each County to receive an equal proportion),		2000
Total,		£7000

As usual, a good deal of desultory conversation took place with respect to this vote. Some hon. members seemed to think that too large a proportion thereof was assigned to Queen's County, and even hinted at the necessity of combination, in order to secure what they conceived to be a more equitable division. The representatives of Queen's County, however, contended—and this appeared to be the prevailing sentiment of the House—that, apart from the consideration of the extra wear and tear of their roads and bridges occasioned by the large number of persons resident in the other Counties who are continually travelling to and from the Capital, the important fact revealed by the last Census, namely, that the inhabitants of Queen's County exceed by nearly 2000 the total number in both the other Counties, ought at once to set the matter at rest. A good deal was said, too, as to the lavish and wasteful manner in which the public moneys were frequently expended by the Road Commissioners—large sums being sometimes expended by them without any legal authority for so doing. The highly unsatisfactory manner in which statute labor is generally performed on the highways was also commented upon, hon. members on both sides of the House being of opinion, that the time has arrived when the present statute labor system should be abolished, and a small direct tax imposed in lieu thereof.

In the evening, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Bill to continue the Act, 17 Vict. C. 10, exempting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c., from the operation of the Usury Laws, and a somewhat lengthy, though almost wholly one-sided, debate ensued. Mr. Heath Haviland supported the Bill, pointing out the impolicy of a return to the old system, and advocating the principle of "free trade" in money, as well as in everything else. The only decided opponent of the Bill appeared to be the Hon. Col. Treasurer (Mr. Warburton), and his objection seemed to rest mainly upon the exorbitant rates of interest demanded for the use of money—some very religious people, he asserted, being in the habit of exacting as much as 60 per cent. per ann. for the use of their capital! With reference to the Bank, he admitted that that institution had been highly beneficial to the merchants of Charlottetown, but in consequence of their refusal to discount the paper of parties resident out of the city without a city endorser, it had not, he said, been of the slightest benefit to the country. He censured also the high rate of discount and the shortness of the period (three months) for which Bank paper is allowed to run. The Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. Coles) also expressed dissatisfaction with the rate of discount demanded at the Bank, and said that had he suspected the present high rates would be charged at that institution, when the Act of Incorporation was before the House, he would have provided against such a contengency by a special provision in the Bill. It seemed to be admitted, however, on all hands, that the Charlottetown Bank had proved highly beneficial to the community, and that, on the whole, the best means of checking exorbitant discounts were, either to decline discounting, or to establish another Bank in opposition to it as soon as possible. The idea of a recourse to the old Usury Laws—laws which it is notorious were most flagrantly and openly violated every day—involving not merely a retrograde movement, but a virtual renunciation of the principles of free trade, now so generally popular,—appeared to be repudiated almost unanimously by the House.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the reception and disposal of petitions from all sections of the Country, and upon almost every conceivable topic.

Thursday, March 19.

The Bill to exempt Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c., from the operation of the Usury Laws, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the presentation and disposal of petitions.

Friday, March 20.

The forenoon was occupied by the House in hearing the Petitions lying on the table again read by the Clerk, discussing their merits, referring them to their appropriate Committees, or otherwise disposing of the same.

The evening was almost wholly occupied in Committee of the whole on the Bill to continue and amend the Free Education Law. A report of the speeches, which occupied nearly four hours, will be given next week.

Saturday, March 21.

The whole of this day was occupied in reading, discussing, and disposing of Petitions.

Tuesday, March 24.

Several large appropriations, reported from the Committee of Supply, were discussed and adopted by the House this forenoon. One of the most important of these is the grant of £1000 to the Royal Agricultural Society, to enable that body to stock their Model Farm, in the neighbourhood of this city.

The Bill to continue and amend the Free Education Act was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council by the Hon Col. Secretary.

The Bill to provide for the better internal government of this Island, by the establishment of Municipalities therein, was committed to a Committee of the whole House; and, after some time spent therein, progress was reported, and leave granted to sit again. It is not the intention of Government to force this measure through the House during the present session. After passing through Committee, it will be printed for public information, and its further consideration postponed until next session.

The Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the various applications for additional Post and Way Offices occupied the attention of the House during the afternoon. Progress was ultimately reported, and leave granted to sit again.

THE BIBLE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

We purpose giving in our next issue a full report of the debate in the House of Assembly on Friday last, on the all-important topic—the Bible in the Schools. The Bill, as introduced, was for the re-enactment of the Education Act, which is just expiring. The Hon. T. H. Haviland proposed the following clause as an amendment to the Act, to meet the wishes of the numerous petitioners who had laid their prayer before the House:—

Whereas the Fifty-first Section of the said recited Act requires that all Books to be used in the several schools throughout the Island be prescribed, amongst other things, by the School Visitor and Board of Education, under the penalty of every School being deprived of the Government allowance mentioned in the said Act, unless the Books so prescribed be adopted by such School: And whereas it is deemed meet and expedient that the Holy Scriptures should not be excluded from any of the public Schools of this Island; and that the said Board of Education or School Visitor should not be authorized to make or prescribe any Rule or Regulation by which the said Holy Scriptures shall or may be excluded from the said schools: Be it therefore enacted, that the Holy Scriptures shall be permitted to be read daily, and shall and may be read daily, in the Central Academy, the Normal School, and in all other the public schools of this Island during Government aid, wherein the parents or guardians of the Children who may be in attendance in said Schools respectively shall consider the Holy Scriptures to be a necessary part of daily instruction for their children in such Schools—anything in the said Act, or any other Act of the Legislature to the contrary, notwithstanding."

After some discussion, Hon. Mr. Thornton moved an amendment to Mr. Havilands' clause, that the Douay version as well as the authorized, be used, which being put was agreed to by the House; but when Mr. Haviland's clause was put as amended by the speaker it was negatived as below,—the speaker refusing to vote in favor of his own resolution. During the discussion, Hon. Mr. Warburton proposed that the Koran of Mahomet and the Book of the Mormons be added to the versions, but the motion was so preposterous—may we not say impious—that he did not even find a seconder.

The following is the division, in Committee, on the amendment embodying the prayer of the petitioners:

For the Amendment:	Against the Amendment:
Hon. Mr. Haviland,	Hon. Mr. Coles.
Hon. Mr. Palmer,	Hon. Mr. Lord,
Hon. Mr. Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Whelan,
Hon. Mr. Longworth,	Hon. Mr. Mooney,
Hon. Mr. Wightman,	Hon. Mr. Mr. Warburton,
Mr. H. Haviland,	Mr. Munro,
Mr. Leard,	Mr. Clark,
Mr. Yeo.	Mr. Muirhead,
	Mr. Cooper,
	Mr. M'Intosh,
	Mr. M'Donald.

Mr. Douse who was absent on the division, yesterday moved for a recommittal of the Bill, in hopes of the resolution being carried; but his motion being out of order, was overruled by the speaker. It will be understood that Mr. Douse was in favor of the resolution.

The Petitions.—The friends of Bible Education in the country will be anxiously looking out to know the attention their numerously-signed Petitions has received from the hands of their Representatives. The number of Petitions before the House would have been vastly greater, had the Government not been in such tremendous haste to push through their favourite scheme before the pressure from without could be brought to bear upon them. Numerous Petitions have come in since the action of the House on the question, and several with a long string of names attached to each, have been sent to this office, intended to be handed to Hon. members. But, as far as the lower branch is concerned, it is now too late; and indeed their is no reason to believe that the result would have been otherwise had the Petitions been forwarded earlier. The whole would have been treated with the same *utter disregard* by our *God-fearing, Bible-loving* Legislators!!

☞ We have been obliged to defer, until our next, the Report of the Bible Society Meeting; also several articles from Correspondents received too late for the present issue, including a letter from the Rev. Isaac Murray to the Hon. E. Whelan, and one from "A Catholic Protestant" on "The Church of Rome and the Fine Arts."

Mechanics' Institute.—On Tuesday evening next, the Rev. George Sutherland will lecture on "Ancient Egypt."

Birth.

On Sunday last, the 22nd inst., Mrs. W. Heard, Queen Square, of a daughter.

Married,

On the 19th instant, at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. H. Read, B. D., Mr. J. Macpherson, Lot 8, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Frederick Cannon, of St. Eleanor's.

On Thursday the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Tredinnick, both of this City.

On the 25th February, by the Rev. Andrew Lockhead, Mr. William Dalziel, Murray Harbor, to Miss Jessie Ferguson, of Georgetown.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Alex. McPhail, to Miss Christy Campbell, both of Lot 30.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. John Nicholson, of Lot 59, to Miss Mary McSwain, of Belfast

Last evening, by the Rev. J. Macmurray, Mr. Daniel Roper, of St. Peter's, to Miss Margaret Maria Roper of Charlottetown Royalty.

Died,

At Lot 49, on the 1st instant, at the residence of his brother, Mr. Duncan Mathewson, third son of the late John Mathewson, aked 28 years.

At Clifton, on the 13th instant, Lemuel Albrighton, infant son of Mr. A. Kelly, aged 15 months.

SUPREME COURT.

MARCH TERM AT GEORGETOWN, KING'S COUNTY.

The Term opened on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Lemuel C. Owen, Esq., was chosen Foreman of the Grand Jury. The criminal docket was entirely a blank, which elicited the congratulations of Mr. Justice Peters, the presiding Judge. King's County may well be proud of this fact.

There was a full docket of civil cases. Two Special Juries were in attendance, and the Court was busily occupied all the week, from morning till night, in disposing of the business of the Term. The Jury Causes tried were as follows:—

Edward Thorton *vs.* Thomas Clow, an absent debtor—Action for money lent.—Verdict for Plaintiff £112.

Cushing & Clap, of Boston *vs.* Dennis Reddin—Action for account stated.—Verdict for Plaintiff £164

Lemuel C. Owen *vs.* John Bourk.—This was an action tried by Special Jury for the balance of certain Supplies furnished defendant by plaintiff on a new vessel, which was sent to the British market and sold at loss; the defence relied upon was that the loss should fall on the plaintiff.—Verdict for plaintiff £245 2s. 7d.

William B. Bawson *vs.* Robert Paul.—This was an Action for breach of Charter Party to carry grain to Boston in Schr. Lady Jane Grey. It appeared the cargo was shipped at Charlottetown on the 16th December last; the defendant afterwards put to sea, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, put into Georgetown, where he ultimately became frozen up, and lost the voyage for the season.—Verdict for defendant

T. H. Haviland *vs.* the Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto.—This Action was brought to recover Insurance moneys which the plaintiff had effected on the Schooner Clydesdale, on which vessel he held a mortgage for £250. The defence was that the Schooner was unseaworthy, and that her owners had acted unfairly respecting her alleged loss at Grand River.—Verdict for defendants.

The Queen *vs.* J. B. Cox:—This was an Information by the Attorney General, on behalf of the Crown, for an *intrusion* by the defendant on the Fishery Reserves claimed on Township No. 40. It appeared the defendant's farm fronts on St. Peter's Bay and Morrell River. The defence relied on was the uncertainty of the locality of the reservation in the grant of the Lot, and 60 years possession, which was to a certain extent proved. The evidence on behalf of the Crown was very uncertain and indefinite as to the bounds of the reserve. The Jury found a verdict for the Crown to the full 500 feet claimed in the reserve, *and extending also up the Worrell River.* The main questions in this case are reserved for argument before the Court. The Jury, it will be seen, have expressed a strong opinion upon the *law* of the matter, and that quite contrary to the direction of the Court.

Ellen McCarey *vs.* Charles Dempsey, Sheriff.—This was an Action for false returns to two Executions by John Williams, Deputy Sheriff of Queen's County. It appeared that the plaintiff had obtained Judgment against one James Birns for £57, and had issued two Executions against him and delivered the same to the Deputy Sheriff William, who seized some property, but gave up the same on its being claimed by other parties, and made some attempt to take the person of Birns, and then returned the Executions, *non est inventus* and *nulla bona.* Evidence was also given at the trial that Birns was kept out of the way at William's own request, and that he might have taken him.—Verdict for plaintiff £68 16s.—*Islander.*

Charlottetown Markets, March 21.

Beef, (small)	4½d a 5d	Oatmeal,	12d a 2d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7d	Geese none.	
Pork,	5d a 6½d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do (small)	6d a 8d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Ham,	7d a 7d	Duck, none	
Mutton,	5d a 9d	Eggs dozen	1s
Veal	3½d a 6d	Oats, bush.	2s a 2s 5d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 3d
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Turnips	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	3l a 3½l	Hay, ton,	60s a 70s
Pearl Barley,	2¼d a 2½d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d

THE KEPPOCH FARM, WITH BUILDINGS, &c., is offered for Sale, the whole, or divided in two parts,—the Proprietor leaving the Colony next year.

The HULL of a VESSEL of 150 to 200 tons would be taken in part payment.

A GENTLEMAN INTENDING TO proceed with his family to New Zealand next year, in a vessel of his own, will take a few select PASSENGERS. His reason for thus early advertising being to engage a certain number, that in fitting up the Cabins, and other arrangements, their comfort and convenience may be insured, and the voyage rendered as agreeable as possible. Persons wishing it could put their own Provisions on board. Families would find this an available opportunity.

No charge will be made by the advertiser, who is a Surgeon, for medical attendance.

☞ Apply at Keppoch House, or by letter, post-paid, to Dr. H., Post Office, Charlottetown. tf March 25.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTE. Enquire at the Office of this paper.
March 25, 1857. 3w

AUCTIONS.

Sale of Farming Stock & Implements.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY next, the 27th March instant, at 11 o'clock, at Westbury, the residence of THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., West River, all of his valuable FARMING STOCK, &c., viz.,—

1 HORSE, 6 years old—a good roadster
1 fine brood MARE, 9 years old, in foal by Waxwork
1 FILLY, two years old, by Mountaineer
5 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 1 Bull
24 Leicester Ewes, 4 WETHERS
14 yearling EWES and WETHERS
1 Leicester RAM, Lot POULTRY

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of—Plough, Harrows, Cart, Sleighs, Hoes, Rakes, lot Cart and other Harness; 1 Franklin Stove, with several other articles.

Terms—All sums over £5, credit until the 1st of November next, on approved Joint Notes.
March 20th. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

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. Disper, Irish Linen, Table Linen, Towelling, Hollands, Furniture, Damasks and Moreens, Merinos, Cobergs, 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, Soda, Blacklead, 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 £50, 6 months approved notes; from £10 to £50 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. 1sl

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, if not previously disposed of by private sale, on *Wednesday* the 1st of *April*, on the premises, the House and Land known as the "Red Lion Inn," on the Malpeque Road, together with the furniture, and other articles. The land consists of 13 acres, all of which are under cultivation. A stream of water runs a short distance from the door. For further particulars apply on the, premises to
March 18, 1857. JAMES WRIGHT.

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 Lengers.

—ALSO—

1 FARM HORSE; 1 young do., rising 3 years.
2 COWS (1 in calf); 1 Heifer, rising 2 years
2 PIGS; Sett Double HARROWS
Cart, Sleigh, Harness, &c., and other Farming Implements together with the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
March 18, 1857. NICHOLAS MORSHEAD.

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.

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. 3, Queen Street, March 24th, 1857. 1sl2m

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to all whom it may concern, that he intends to keep a SERVANT'S 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, March 25, 1857.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, at the head of East River, Lot 38, with a MARSH that cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of Hay yearly. For further particulars, enquire of
SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857. 1sl

FOR SALE,

A NEW PIANO, IMPORTED last summer direct from the manufactory of W. G. Pain, Son & Co., London, of superior tone and workmanship, splendidly finished in Rosewood case, the property of a person expecting shortly to leave the Island, and will be disposed of at cost and charges. Enquire at this office.
March 25.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES that he is now getting his MAHOGANY cut up in various sizes to suit customers. Any person desirous of having a Log cut up to any particular size, will please forward their order at once, as the whole will be cut up shortly.
March 18th. JAMES N. HARRIS.

CLARK'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
Millner's Buildings.

MR. CLARK WILL ATTEND IN his Rooms daily from 10 a.m., till 4 p.m., until the First of May. This is the season for good Likenesses, the light not being so strong, as in summer. all papers 2i March 18th.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, to close Consignments, a few Puncheons *JAMAICA SPIRITS*, 600,000 *CEDAR SHINGLES.*
March 18th, 1857. 2i JAMES PURDIE.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, two PASTURE LOTS, No. 534 and 542 belonging to Mr. Donald McKinnon, finely situated, and of superior quality,—four miles, or nearly, from Charlottetown,—with a fine grove of third and Softwood, fit for building purposes and fencing,—a fine Marsh, and Spring of Water, and suitable Buildings on the premises: an undisputed Title will be given. For terms and other particulars, apply to
DONALD McKINNON, North River.
March 18, 1857. 2i

TO LET,

A BUILDING WHICH HAS BEEN occupied by Reuben Tuplin, Esq., as STORE-HOUSE, for some time back, with counters and shelves, all in order for business, at MARGATE, Lot 19.
March 18, 1857. 6w THOMAS BENTLEY.