"Burial expenses are exorbitant and obligatory. At Rome the most economical burial of a man of the middle classes costs at least £10, the rich far more, the poor something. Take the average of £1 12s. 6d. each, and 80,000 yearly give £130,000. The numerous begging friars must get at least £400,000. Collections are made at all the churches at each Mass, each elevation, for Madonnas, for Saints, for festivals, &c. But taking the average to be at only the 10,000 parish churches, 10 collections each, and 10s. each collection, we have £50,000. Preaching is paid for by townships and individuals. Supposing there is preaching only in 5,000 of the parish churches, costing only £6 10s. a year each church; this gives yearly £32,500. With the exception of a few of the principal towns, all the Roman States pay tithes. This will be far above £32,500; and add revenues from seminaries and colleges, at least £3,250. Dispensations from marriages, indulgences, sales at churches Dataria Secretariship, of briefs, of indulgences, relics, &c., a good source of income. which gives, at the lowest, £10,000.

"Saturday before Easter, priests bless the houses of the laity, for which something is given; average at one cent each, £6,500. Supposed miracles, pardons from Madonnas and Saints, paid in gifts of wax, money, hearts, images, gold, silver, jewels, &c., all which become the property of the church.—Revenue from this source, at the very lowest, £16,250—In two months it nearly equalled this sum at Rimini alone.

"When any one is sick, it is the custom to get a priest to say a *triduo* to some Madonna or Saint for his cure. Sometimes prayers are said *every ninth day*. Ceremonies are performed for the dead on the seventh day, on the thirtieth, and on the anniversary. The lowest tax for *triduo* is 10s.; for the ninth day ceremony, £2. 2s.; for the anniversary, 13s. Supposing each parish to receive but £10 10s from this source, yearly it would give a revenue of £105,000.

"The *churching* of women is another source of income to the clergy. Each one *must* receive the priests benediction, and give a present. Put this at the lowest figure, and it yields £2,000. We pass over the sums received for scapularies, girdles, rosaries, heart of Jesus, heart of Mary, medals, &c.; also benedictions at the deathbed, visits paid to curiosities in churches, amounts paid by priests for advancements, for holy water, tax paid by Jews, for blessing new houses, blessing nuptial beds, country seats, &c., and many other sources of income. We have placed the sum derived from the few sources mentioned at the lowest rate. The sum of the whole annual income from these sources is about £2,200,000, which, turned into capital at 5 per cent., would give £44,000,000.—The registered value of the real estate of the Papal States being only £42,000,000."

Now, ask yourselves, could the Romish priesthood invent so many ways of exacting money from the impoverished people, if the Bible were freely allowed in the Papal dominions! Does not God say—Malachi 1, 10—"Who is there among you that would shut the doors for nought, neither do ye kindle fire on mine altar for nought?" God has provided for his servants—1 Cor. 9—"The Lord has ordained that they who preach the gospel should *live* of the gospel." But he allows no traffic. Paul says—2 Cor. 12–17—"Did I make a gain of you? (v. 18) Did Titus make gain of you?" Peter denounces the terrible judgments of God against those who "make merchandise of others"—2 Peter, 2, 3. Isaiah describes and denounces church officers, whom he calls "blind watchmen," and "dumb but greedy dogs." —Is. 56, 11.—"They all look their own way every one looks for his gain from his quarter."

Now, fellow-countrymen, can these priests be the ministers of God? Can the people of any country under their sway be happy or prosperous? Is not every country under priestly rule ground down by such exactions as are stated above? Are not Roman Catholics everywhere required to pay for everything the priest does or says for them? are not Popish countries and governments groaning under the insupportable burden of these exactions? What else drove the government of Piedmont to take the measures they have taken? What else compelled Spain to adopt measures to free itself from the power and exactions of the priests? What else makes Italy now groan? What else impoverishes Austria, that she cannot engage in war, though ever so ready, at this moment? What has compelled the government of Mexico to watch for its opportunity of introducing measures to limit the power and exactions of the priesthood? What has induced the government of Grenada to take similar steps? What has opened the eyes of tens of thousands of the poor suffering Irish in Ireland, whom plague and famine were laying them in thousands cold in death? When the last penny was paid, the priest would not give them another look. Consider calmly and dispassionately, and see if these things are accounted for in any other way. We own that we owe our liberty and prosperity—our domestic and social happiness—our morality and superiority—our forefastes, our hopes, and our assurance for eternal happiness, all to the instrumentality of that blessed Word of God in which we have elevating and transforming communion with the Father and with his Son, through the Spirit. Oh! come peruse it, and ye shall know it for yourselves.

Yours, in sincerity,
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

New London, May 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROTECTOR.

Sir,—A meeting of the Belfast Teachers' Institute was held on the 28th. Feb. last, the minutes of which were forwarded to you for publication, but, as I understand they were mislaid and therefore not published, I beg leave to send you the following correspondence, which formed a part of the said minutes, hoping you will give it a place in the columns of your widely extended journal.

(Copy) Charlottetown, Feb. 5th, 1857.

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in sending you for the Teachers' Association a few numbers of the "Journal of Education" for 1856, also two copies of "Stow's Training System." Both works contain much that is valuable to teachers, and I hope that they may prove useful to the members of the Institute, who have in the past shown so great a desire for improvement, both as regards themselves and the children over whom they have been placed. It will always afford me pleasure to hear of the progress of the Institute, and the success of its members, in the very honourable work in which they are engaged.

I am, faithfully yours,
JOHN M. STARK, Inspector of Schools.

Mr. W. McPhail, Newton.

(*Copy of the Reply from a Committee.*)

Belfast, Feb. 21st, 1857.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Belfast Teachers' Association, held on Saturday the 7th. inst., the correspondence which passed between yourself and one of the members of our association, was submitted to that body, and elicited its grateful thanks.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that A. McEachern, D. McLeod, and W. McPhail, be a Committee to respond to Mr. Stark's kind assurances of support and encouragement to our society, and his valuable donation of books; also to suggest some necessary amendments to the Education Act, in view of its expiration at the forthcoming session of the House of Assembly; and that his correspondence on that subject be published, together with the reply from the Committee. The above Committee to meet at Belfast Cross Roads, on Saturday the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M."

In the performance of this our agreeable duty, we beg leave to say, that this kindly notice you have been pleased to take of our endeavours for the mutual improvement of ourselves and our schools, has increased within us those feelings of respect which we ever entertained for you, both personally and officially, with a hope that you may long remain among us, to assist, and still further encourage us in the way of our duty, as you have hitherto invariably done. Your generous donation of books calls forth our grateful thanks, as one of our objects is the obtaining good standard works, particularly those relating to our own profession.

With kindest wishes for the health and welfare of yourself and Mrs. Stark,

We remain, dear sir, your most obd't. servants,
WILLIAM MCPHAIL,
ALEXANDER MCEACHERN, Sec'y.
DONALD MCLEOD.

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

The amendments to the Education Act alluded to in the resolution above mentioned, were also included in the aforesaid minutes, but the continuance of the Free School Act, for the present, set aside all such matters. Again expressing a hope you will publish the foregoing, merely as an act of justice to Mr. Stark.

I remain, sir, yours very truly,
Lower Newton, Belfast, April 23d, 1857. W. MCPHAIL.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Skin diseases, a frequent result of undue exposure to the violent extremes of our Canadian climate, cannot be cured by lotions and embrocations. A detergent capable of reaching and neutralizing the sources of irritation that lie under the superficial integuments can alone eradicate these unsightly disorders. Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed upon the surface, quickly disappears. It dives down to the nucleus of the malady, and reduces outward inflammation by extinguishing its elements. The cures it accomplishes in cases of scrofula, erysipelas mercurial eruptions, blotches, boils, ringworm, scald head, and other affections of the skin and glands, are therefore as complete as they are rapid. The operation of the Pills upon the internal organs is of the same decided character.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1857.

RELIGION IN OUR RULERS.

Some of our wily politicians may smile at the heading of our article. Indeed, the idea of religion in rulers has almost become exploded. Although most persons will, in words, allow its necessity, in practice it is almost universally denied. A glance at what passes around us will show the truth of our remarks. What are the qualifications for which persons generally look in their representatives? Is religion the chief? Nay, is it considered as at all necessary? Will they not readily dispense with this ingredient of character, in the object of their choice, if others can be found which will their meet views? If they can only find a person whose political principles will chime in with their own, who belongs to their own party, and who will be likely to prove a powerful support to it, the want of religion they can readily overlook. We hold that such persons act a most unwarrantable part. We hold the old-fashioned principle, that rulers are to be just. We hold that they prove blessings or curses to society, according as they are pious or the reverse. "The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are exalted." Persons are raised to office without regard to merit, merely because they will prove suitable instruments for carrying out the political schemes of their superiors.

We are determined, then, to hold, with a tenacious grasp, the necessity of the religious element in the character of the civil ruler. It is for the benefit of the people that he is exalted to power. "He is the minister of God to them for good." We cannot regard with too great contempt, the doctrine of millions made for one—of the people being made for the gratification of the avarice, ambition, or pleasure of their rulers. The ruler is to govern, not for himself, but for the good of the people. But where is the person in whose character religion is not an ingredient, who will disinterestedly seek the public welfare. In vain do we hope to find selfishness dethroned in the heart that is devoid of piety. We do not say that a ruler without religion may not, in some cases, seek the good of the people. From a natural amiableness of disposition, from the remonstrances of conscience, from a desire of applause, he may endeavor to promote their benefit; but he will not do it from the noble motives which Christianity recognizes. And then his efforts for the public good will be desultory, exerted or not, according as they will subserve the ends of his selfishness, or the reverse. Sound religion alone will produce a steady and undeviating pursuit of the welfare of the community.

An indispensable requisite in the character of a ruler is sincerity. "If truth," said King John, of France, "were banished from the world, it ought still to find a residence in the breast of princes." This is a noble sentiment. Sincerity ought especially to be found in rulers. But do we find this to be the case? Is sincerity the prevailing character of rulers? Has not politics almost become another name for trickery? Do not those in power, in many cases, impose upon the public to serve their own sinister ends? Do they not so legislate as to secure their own continuance in office, although at the expense of the welfare of the community? But is this to act with sincerity? Does it not display a criminal dissimulation? We maintain the absolute necessity of openness and candor in rulers. We hold in abhorrence the wiles of politics. A ruler may not cloak his own selfish designs, under a pretence of seeking the public good. Even those who practise the greatest amount of dissimulation are desirous of having the credit of sincerity, knowing that otherwise they cannot command the confidence of those who are ruled. But genuine sincerity is the result of sound religion alone, and hence the absolute necessity of piety in rulers.

A further ingredient in the character of a ruler, is justice. Under the influence of this principle beneficial laws will be framed —laws for the promotion of sound education, the prevention of crime, the improvement of public morals, the furtherance of sobriety and good order. Under the influence of this principle, also, these laws will be correctly interpreted, and impartially [illegible] the best laws will be of little benefit if their operation be rendered nugatory, by the perversity of those to whom their execution is entrusted—if successful combinations be formed for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. A feeling of sadness comes over us at the sight of such spectacles o human depravity. The importance of justice in the governing powers in the State—the legislative, the judiciary, the executive—can scarcely be estimated. We hold the adage "*Fiat justitia rual coelum*"—let justice be done, though Heaven should tumble to ruin. But we can scarcely expect justice from rulers in whom religion is not found.

Another feature in the character of the good ruler is benevolence. His own happiness will be found in the prosperity of the subjects. It will be his steady aim to redress their grievances—to alleviate their miseries—to supply their wants—to promote their happiness. He will consider himself as the father of his people, and endeavor to exercise over them a parental care. He will temper justice with mercy. In a word, wherever he sees calamities, he will hasten to remove them; and opportunities of doing good, to improve them. In vain, however, will we look for true benevolence, except as the result of piety.

One part of the duty of superior rulers is to choose their subordinates. To this prerogative a solemn responsibility attaches. They may not select persons to office according to their own pleasure. Unless they choose the best qualified they are accountable for the results—for the evils that they may entail upon the community by their unfaithfulness. "What a person does by another he does by himself." What are we, then, to think of those who imagine offices placed at their disposal, merely that they may confer them upon needy dependents, without respect to qualifications—or upon those of their own party, to serve their selfish ends, without regard to the public good. Certainly such persons are chargeable with a gross abuse of the powers with which they are entrusted. "Judges," said Moses to the Israelites, "shalt thou make thee in all thy gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee throughout thy tribes: and they shall judge the people with just judgment. Thou shalt not wrest judgment: thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise, and pervert the words of the righteous." Will this authority be questioned? But faithfulness in choosing subordinates is the effect of sound religious principles.

It is incumbent upon rulers to set an example of obedience to the laws. If it be the duty of those who are governed to respect the laws, it is still more the duty of those who govern. Lawmakers, to use a homely phrase, ought not to be lawbreakers. To such it may be said, "Physician, heal thyself." "Thou that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?" "Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal?" How can a ruler expect that the laws will be respected by the subject, if he himself set them at defiance?

We do not say that religion is the only requisite in a ruler. Other qualifications are indispensable. Without a certain amount of talent, cultivated by education, he cannot fill the office committed to him, with credit to himself and usefulness to the community. But mere secular learning is not enough. He must have sound principle as well as extensive intelligence. A familiarity with his Bible is no unnecessary qualification of the civil ruler. Let any one who doubts this, only read what Moses, by Divine direction, declares to be the duty of the future king of Israel: "It shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom, that he shall write a copy of this law in a book, out of that which is before the priests, the Levites; and it shall be with him; and he shall read therein all the days of his life; that he shall learn to fear the Lord his God, to keep all the words of this law, and these statutes, to do them; that his heart be not lifted up above his brethren; and that he turn not aside from the commandment to the right hand or to the left."

That it is the duty of rulers to be familiar with the Bible, then, is abundantly evident. Is this the case with those who hold the reins of government in this Island? Upon this point we pronounce no decision. We leave it to the public to form their own conclusions, from passing events. But this much we will say, that if our present system of government be continued, there is no great probability that our future legislators will be remarkable for their biblical knowledge. These, when the present generation has passed away, must be supplied from among those who now fill our seminaries, are being trained in our Academy, and Normal and other schools. But from the first and second of these the Bible is excluded; and can we expect that persons will come forth from these imbued with a love for that book, which they have been taught to regard with distrust? Will they not be inclined to perpetuate that system with which they have become familiarized by long habit? The fear manifested by our legislators to sanction the Bible in our schools, is truly astonishing. It were well if they would study a little more the history of the pious kings of Judah. Good king Jehoshaphat sent not only clergymen but laymen into the cities of Judah, with the book o God in their hand, to instruct the people. The pious Josiah himself read the law to all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the priests, the Levites and all the people, great and small. And are they represented as acting a despotic and arbitrary part. On the other hand, they are commended for their conduct, by him who could not be mistaken. Are our rulers afraid to imitate these noble examples? Are they afraid to sanction the reading in our schools of that book which has Heaven's own stamp? We do not wish that any should be forced to read the Scriptures contrary to their inclination. Although this assertion has been made again and again, we are still charged with compulsion. We repel the charge. We assert that we are the party upon whom the compulsion is practised. Were I pursuing my journey, and a person arrested my progress, would there be no compulsion in this? There are 85 Protestant children in the Normal School, whose parents wish them instructed in the knowledge of the Scriptures; but our rulers say they shall not be instructed. Is there any compulsion here? Let an impartial public judge.

To the people we would say, upon you devolves the choice of our rulers. Upon you it depends whether we shall be well or ill governed. We entreat you to reflect upon the depth of your responsibility. Should you, from party considerations, choose incompetent or irreligious rulers, you will incur an awful amount of guilt. You will act contrary to your duty to God; you will bring incalculable mischief upon the community in the meantime, and the evil results may be felt for generations to come. Will you, then, give your support to those who, to maintain themselves in power, shrink from countenancing the Bible in our schools, and thus be the means of perpetuating a system of education which will open the to door infidelity, and deluge the country with immorality? We trust you will not forget these things when the proper time arrives.

GAS COMPANY.—The General Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown Gas Company was held yesterday at the Company's Works. After reading the Report of the directors for the past year, which was adopted,—the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That this meeting being fully satisfied with the conduct of the directors for the past year, and the ability of the manager in reducing expences, desire to express their thanks to the late directors and to their manager Mr. Murphy."

Several gentlemen animadverted very strongly on the conduct of the Mayor in seeking to have a Bill passed in the Legislature imposing several arbitrary restrictions on the Company, and while they were agreed as to the propriety of making due provision for the laying down of the pipes at a suitable depth, and of protecting the persons of citizens from injury while the pipes were being laid, yet they could not too forcibly point out the glaring absurdity, inconsistency, and anti-British provision in the latter clause of the Act, of making the prosecutors, *judges and arbitrators in their own case*.—Allusion was also made to the unusual mode resorted to by the Mayor, of urging the passing of the Bill, by addressing a Circular to the members of Assembly, in which he stated that the Bill was similar to many English Acts, and requesting their influence in passing it through the House. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared on the capital stock, and the following gentlemen were elected directors:

G. W. DeBlois, Esq., James Anderson, Esq., Hon. T. H. Haviland, Frederick Brecken, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Daniel Davies, Esq., John Gainsford, Esq., of whom Mr. Anderson, was elected chairman.—*Communicated.*

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY REPORTS.—With our present issue, we finish publishing the proceedings of the House of Assembly. By employing a reporter of our own, we have furnished our readers, weekly, with a report of the Legislative proceedings without receiving any aid from the Legislature, and those who have had an opportunity of reading the other Newspapers will notice that our [illegible] of them.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honorable William Warren Lord, Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands in this Island, in the place of the Honorable William Swabey, who has resigned that office.

Donald M'Isaac, Esq., High Sheriff of Queen's County, in this Island, for the ensuing year, in the place of Thomas Pethick, Esq., who has declined to accept that office.

John M'Neill, Esq., to be Acting Visitor of Schools in this Island, in terms of the Free Education Act.

Mr. Samuel Swabey to be an additional Assistant in the Office of the Postmaster General in this Island.

Donald M'Kinnon, Esq., of Melrose, Grand River, in the Commission of the Peace for King's County.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has also been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honorable William Warren Lord, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Island.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

April 30, Schr. Belgrave, LeBlanc, Boston; ballast. Oriander, Lund, Pictou, mails. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash, limestone.
May 1, Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston, goods. Glide, Chappell, Bay Verte, boards, &c.
2d, Dove, Landry, Arichat, limestone. Elizabeth, Campbell, Miramichi, lumber. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou, coals. Native Lass, Gerrior, do. ballast.
4th, Plowboy, Robertson, do. coals. Oriander, Lund, do. mails. Two Sisters, M'Donald, do., Flour, &c.

OUTWARDS.

April 29, Schr. Sarah Jane, Hingley, Pictou, ballast. Curlew, Mattattell, do. do. Jane Grechy, Provo, do. do.
30th, Unicorn, Lutes, do. do. Greyhound, Belfontaine, do. do.
May 1, Oriander, Lund, do. do. Amelia, Adelaide, LeBlanc, St. John, N. B., produce.
2d, Flora, Malone, fishing. Glide, Chappell, Bay Verte, ballast.
4th, Trial, McLean, Richibucto, do. Oriander, Lund, Pictou, do. Iris, Laird, do. do.
5th, Aurora, Steckney, Newburyport, U. S., produce. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash, ballast. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou, do.

The Schooner *Elizabeth Mary*, M'Donald Master, sailed from this port for St. John, N. B., on the 21st ult. with a cargo of produce, and was wrecked at Liverpool, N. S., on Sunday last.—Cargo lost, and vessel a total wreck.

☞ The Rev. CHARLES IVES BURNETT, will (D. V.), preach in the Baptist Chapel, in this City, on Sabbath next, at the usual hours.

☞ The Rev. Alex. M'Kay, M. A., of Belfast, wil preach (D. V.) in Cherry Valley, on Sabbath the 17th May, at four o'clock, afternoon.

☞ We understand that Nicholas Conroy, Esq., has declined to accept the office of High Sheriff for Prince County.—*Isl.*

Married,

At Bedeque, on Monday the 4th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. Samuel Marchbank, of Lot 19, to Miss Mary Ann M'Kay, of the same place.

Died,

At Elliot River, on the 23d April last, after a protracted illness, Christy, the beloved wife of Mr Alfred Fisher, aged 66 years. She bore her sufferings with Christian resignation, in the hope of a blessed immortality.

At Pownal, on the 6th ult., George Franklin, son of Mr. Samuel Rona Gay, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Donald McKay, of Ross Valley, aged 69 years, leaving a family and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss. The deceased was a native of Inverneshire, Scotland, and came to this Island in the year 1839.

At Murray Harbour, on Thursday the 16th instant, after a short illness, in the 76th year of his age, John L. Lewellin, Esq. The deceased was well known in this Island, from his valuable contributions, some years since, to the Island Press, on the subject of Agriculture.

Charlottetown Markets, May 2.

Beef, (small)	lb. 5d a 9d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7½d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5½d a 6½d	Eggs dozen	7d a 8d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	6d a 9d	Potatoes,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Veal	3d a 7d	Turnips	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Hay, ton,	70s a 80s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½ 6d
Flour,	3d a 3½d	Wild Geese,	4s a 5s
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Timothy Seed, bush.	15 a 20s
Oatmeal,	1¾d a 2d	Clover Seed, lb.	1s 2d a 1s 4d

WANTED TO HIRE, A SERVANT MAN who has some knowledge of Farming and Gardening.—For particulars apply at the *Islander Office.*
Charlottetown, May 6, 1857.

LIME! LIME!

PERSONS WANTING LIME can be supplied by applying at DODD'S BRICK STORE, Pownal street.
May 6, 1857. 2m

FURNITURE! WINDOW SASHES! SHINGLES!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE largest and best assortment of FURNITURE in the City for sale, cheap for cash.—A house may be furnished with every requisite, at an hour's notice. It consists, principally, of—
Feather Beds, Mattrasses, a great variety,
Bedsteads, all kinds, Wicker and hardwood Cradles,
Washstands, a variety,—Chests of Drawers, a variety,
Dining, Round, Toilette, Pembroke, Bedroom, and Kitchen Tables,
Clocks, Commodes,
Cane-bottom Chairs, Trunks, Boxes,
Cooking, Franklin, Box, and Round Stoves, either for coal or wood,—
Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, and 180 pairs of Window Sashes, 12×10 and 10×8, some with frames,
20 Panel Doors—some for front—with frames.
Also—500,000 SHINGLES.
Ch Town, May 6, 1857. JAMES N. HARRIS. 3ins

THE CANADIAN BLOOD.

THE ENTIRE HORSE *Canadian Blood*, half Revenge and half *Canadian Blood*, 16 hands high, is a dark red, will travel for the season, commencing on Monday May 4th. Will leave South West Bedeque, and travel through the Scotch Settlement; will stand on the Malpec Road, travel through Paddy's Land, Indian River, New London, New Annan, Bedeque, Tryon Road, and come home by No Man's Land. The above route will be travelled once a fortnight.
EDWARD BRAINAN,
May 6, 1857. 3i Groom and Owner.

TO SHIPBUILDERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE—
130 Hacmatac Knees,
that will average about eight inches—a good article, well redressed—will be delivered alongside a vessel at Shediac immediately, if required. JAMES N. HARRIS.
Ch Town, May 6, 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.

TO LET,

A TWELVE ACRE FIELD OF excellent PASTURE, also a field on the Malpec Road about three and a half acres.
May 6, 1857. J. H. PETERS.

CHINA, EARTHEN and GLASSWARE ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED instructions to sell, on arrival of the *Majestic* from Liverpool,—
25 Crates assorted EARTHENWARE,
6 Casks do. GLASSWARE,
3 Casks China DINNER SETS,
1 Cask do. TEA SETS,
100 doz. MILK BOWLS,
And a lot of CREAM CROCKS.
The above Crates and Casks contain each a good assortment and will be sold at very low prices.
Terms—4 months credit, on approved notes.
May 6, 1857. GEORGE W. OWEN.

FARM ON THE UNION ROAD.

FOR SALE, THE LEASEHOLD interest of Seventy-five acres of LAND, Forty of which are cleared, and the remainder under a fine growth of Longers; to-perior Kitchen-garden, containing very best fruit trees, and bushes. It fronts on Winter River, where abundance of Bog Mud can be procured. About 10 tons of Straw and 1000 Longers are cut ready to use.
For particulars enquire of the Subscriber, in Charlottetown, near Mr. Bartlett's, Tailor.
May 6, 1857. MICHAEL BRYENTON.

THE MONITOR:

AN AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede ye tent it;
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll preat it."

AS soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, a MORNING NEWSPAPER with the above Title will be published in this City.

THE MONITOR will be the fearless and uncompromising advocate of CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—of PRACTICAL REFORM in our Social and Political Institutions. Among the topics which will engage its attention are the following:—

Responsible (not Departmental) Government,—the purification of both Branches of the Legislature from official influence and corruption,—the subjection of the Legislative Council to the Elective Principle,—Vote by Ballot, and the Registration of Voters,—the exclusion of incompetent and dishonest persons from the Public Offices,—Economy in the collection and expenditure of the Public Revenues, and a thorough and general reform of our whole Financial System.

A revision of our Civil and Criminal Code is deemed necessary. THE MONITOR will, therefore, advocate—amongst other reforms—the following: The abolishment of the "Death Panalty," in all cases except that of Wilful Murder,—the repeal of all those antiquated, cruel, and demoralizing enactments which authorize the incarceration of honest though unfortunate men within the walls of a common Jail, for no crime but that of being poor and unable to pay their debts; which empower one man, for the paltry consideration of a few Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, to deprive another of his dearest birthright—his personal liberty—and the means of earning a livelihood for himself and family, forever afterwards precluding the possibility of retrieving his worldly circumstances,—Efficient, impartial, and economical Tribunals for the punishment of petty Crimes and Misdemeanors, and for the recovery of Small Debts. In all these respects, P. E. Island is still far behind the age, and the spirit of enlightened patriotism and philanthropy by which the legislation of our Mother Country and her other North American dependencies have, of late, been so gloriously distinguished.

THE MONITOR will also devote a portion of its space to the dissemination of reliable and useful information on Free Trade, and other matters calculated to promote our Commercial Prosperity, Agriculture, and the Fisheries. The subjects of Free Education,—the incongruous state of our Currency,—the vast importance of a uniform Decimal Currency adapted to all the British Provinces, and a variety of kindred topics, will occasionally be discussed, in a popular form, in the columns of this Journal. The proceedings of our Legislative Bodies, Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institutions,—everything, in short, which has a tendency to develop the natural resources of our country, or to ameliorate and improve its social and physical condition, will receive the fullest attention. In one word, it will be the aim of the proprietor of this Publication to make it one of the most useful FAMILY NEWSPAPERS ever issued in this Colony.

☞ Two Editions of THE MONITOR will be published—a Semi-weekly Edition on Wednesday and Saturday, and a Weekly Edition on Tuesday,—the former at the low price of 7s. 6d. per annum, and the latter at 10s. Should the Subscriptions not be paid till the end of the year, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged in both cases.

☞ Having thus briefly and honestly stated the objects and intentions of this Publication, terms, &c., all who feel disposed to encourage THE MONITOR are respectfully solicited to leave their names and address at the Office of Messrs. BURRIS BROTHERS, Queen's Square.
Charlottetown, May 5, 1857.

VALUABLE MILL AND LAND,
To Sell or Let, Situate within three miles of Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL or LEASE, for a term of years, a GRIST MILL, 40 feet by 30 feet, driving three run of Stones, a Bolter and Sifter complete, situate on the Malpeque Road, three miles from the City; together with TWO PASTURE LOTS, on which there have been recently erected a *Building* 40 x 25 feet, used as a Distillery, and a good *Dwelling House*, 36 x 26 feet. This Mill Site being one of the best in the Island—for a Grist and Fulling Mill—is well worthy the attention of purchasers.

If sold, one half of the purchase money can remain secured on the property for a period of five years. For further particulars, apply to W. H. POPE, ESQ., or to the Subscriber
City, April 24th. WILLIAM MITCHELL

AUCTIONS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 7th MAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Officers' Quarters, BARRACK SQUARE,
Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in part viz:
1 splendid Rosewood PIANO FORTE (Tolkien's Royal Minuto, London,)
Handsome mahogany Centre Table, with card tables to match
1 Mahogany Chiffonier, mahogany Sofa, Chests Drawers
1 Lounging Chair, (spring seat) Carpets, Hearth Rug,
Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Wash Stands,
Window Curtains, Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight Stoves,
Chinaware, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.
☞ Terms Liberal: JAMES MORRIS,
April 22d. Auctioneer.

HORSES! HORSES!

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, next, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock,—
1 very handsome chesnut MARE, good in harness or saddle,
1 superior MARE, 6 years old, splendid action, and very fast traveller,
1 brown MARE, 7 years old (Flying Mag) a first-rate roadster,
1 BUGGY, and set Harness.
TERMS—6 months credit on approved notes.
May 6. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Building Lots by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the premises—Two BUILDING LOTS, being the northern half of Town Lot No. 80, in the first hundred, measuring 42 feet front each on Sydney Street, by 84 feet deep.
TERMS—one half the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining in six months on an approved note.
May 6. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

FARM STOCK & IMPLEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 14th of MAY, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Farm of DR. DAY, Princetown Road, about five miles from the City—
6 Milch Cows, 1 yearling Heifer,
1 Ayrshire yearling Bull, 1 Mare (in foal),
1 handsome Mare, four years old,
1 yearling Filly, 2 Carts,
2 Jaunting Sleighs, with Furs,
2 Wood Sleighs, 2 sets Cart Harness,
1 set Gig Harness, 1 Riding Saddle and Bridle,
1 new Plough, 1 set Harrows, &c.
Terms at sale.
May 6, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Extensive Sale of Real Estate, &c.

POSITIVE AND UNLIMITED.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, in SUMMERSIDE VILLAGE, Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, by WILLIAM DODD, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of JUNE next, the whole of the Subscriber's

REAL ESTATE, HOUSES, &C.,

in this Island, consisting in some FIFTY VILLAGE LOTS, or more, in said Village, including 12 Water Lots, secured with a good Breast Work of considerable expense. Opposite some of these lots is the best location in the Village for a wharf. On part of the Village Lots, near the Government wharf, stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one Store and Warehouse, and one Carriage Factory, which will be sold with the Lots on which they stand.

Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about EIGHTY acres, 50 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small Farm HOUSE, Outhouses, and a large Spring of superior water on the premises. This Farm being situate on the North side of Bedeque Bay, and gradually descending South to said Village, renders its location pleasant; and as it commands a full view of the Straits with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for residences, consequently it will be sold in 5 acre Lots, or in the whole, as may best suit purchasers—the whole of this Farm, however, will be shortly required to supply the growth of the Village, in Village and fancy Building Lots. This property, in point of beauty, pleasure, convenience and profit, is second to none in the length and breadth of the Island. A more healthy place cannot be found on the globe—old people have often been known to leave the Island to go to the United States to die. Much might be said of the many advantages for fishing, shipping, general business, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to within the centre of the Railroad. This Village has grown

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold 300 Acres of LAND on Lot 8; 100 acres on Lot 9; 100 acres on Lot 15, as also an interest in other Lands at Fifteen Point.

ALSO—The freehold of Two FARMS on Lot 25 (John Picket's and Archibald Waugh's), paying an annual Rent of £9 14s c'y. The whole of this property will be sold in Lots, Farms and portions to suit purchasers, and on liberal terms. Good titles will be given. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, or to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedeque, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen. J. WEATHERBY.
April 29, 1857.
This sale will commence at 11 a. m., and will (unless all is sold on the 17th) continue on the 18th.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Twenty per cent. of the Purchase money on the day of sale. Two-thirds of the whole amount may remain on the Property one or two years. A longer credit may be given to large Purchasers.

NEW SEEDS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS, just received, warranted the growth of 1856.
ALSO
Expected by first arrival from BOSTON, a large supply of FLOWER SEEDS.
City Drug Store, April 24. W. R. WATSON.

FRESH SEEDS.

PRINCIPALLY FROM SCOTLAND. Just received at GEO. T. HAZZARD'S Bookstore, via Pictou, a small assortment of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS. April 29, 1857.

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, by George T. Hazzard, a LECTURE on the "*Spirit of English Poetry*," delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday, 21st instant, by JOHN LEPAGE, author of "The Balance of Power," &c., &c.
April 29, 1857.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FLOUR!!

THE SCHOONER GREYHOUND has landed to the Subscriber,—
150 barrels CANADA FLOUR,
Which he warrants a superior article for family use.—Cheap for CASH, and liberal terms to wholesale customers.
April 29, 1857. 3wfsl JAMES N. HARRIS.

TO FARMERS & BUILDERS.

OLD COUNTRY WHITE LIME and the purest Colonial LIME—a good supply of each now burning in separate kilns. The lowest prices charged.
April 29, 1857. 1m BEER & SON.
N. B.—Small quantities kept in town.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Subscriber either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are requested to make payment of the same on or before the 10th day of MAY next. All Accounts unsettled after that date will be put in course of collection.
Charlottetown, April 29, H. HASZARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT Company will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to declare a dividend and for the general transaction of Business,
By order,
WM. MURPHY,
April 22. Manager.

SEED WHEAT,

TO BE SOLD IN CHARLOTT