lished themselves firmly, for the Jugdespor jungle is still in their undisputed possession, and Arroh seems to be changing hands continually, being alternately held by the rebels and by ourselves, whilst Shahabad is surrounded by a strong force of the enemy. Joodhur Sing's party does as much damage as it can near Masreegunge, and his adherents amuse themselves with plundering villages and burning down factories. The Gwalior rebels seem to roam through several of the Rajpootana states, having passed through Jypore, Tonk, Boondie, amd Ulwar; and, according to the last accounts, a force of them, comprising 7000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, with eight guns, appeared in Meywar, about 30 miles from Neemuch. And yet, with all this intelligence, communicated by official telegraphic despatches, we are assured that the country is quietly settling down!"

Upon commercial affairs, the *Bombay Times* remarks: "The activity in our import market has slackened during the fortnight; in the money market we have no material change to notice; and the rates of freights exhibit no improvement.

The *Bombay Times* of the 7th September says that the rebels in Oude, deserted by the Queen, are in a desperate situation. There is a considerable force, but disorganised, in Behar.

Colonels Anderson and Frazer are dead.

### THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

Letters have arrived with dates to Calcutta, Aug. 21st.

Lord Harris, governor of Madras, was very ill. It is understood that Sir John Lawrence will be requested to accept the vacant appointment, but it is doubtful whether he will be induced to consent. His health has suffered, and his application for leave in February has already been submitted. Sir J. Lawrence has urgently demanded the withdrawal of the disarmed sepoy regiments. The dislike to move displayed by the Government in this matter of the disarmed regiments is extraordinary.

Lord Clyde has ordered a collection of 5000 men, by the cold weather, to finish the Shahabad affair.

A report has been made to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the condition of the railway in Bengal. According to this statement the prospects of the line are most unsatisfactory, except as regards the sections already opened.

*Times'* correspondent in India writes from Simla, August 16th: "Colonel Cameron, of the 42nd Highlanders, was buried at Bareilly on the 10th. It is unfortunate that we cannot spare more men for Oude, because many of the barons are now coerced by their own people to side with the enemy, who would gladly make terms with us if they could, and who are wise enough to see that there is no hope for the insurgents."

The following deaths of her Majesty's officers in India are reported by the present mail: Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, 42nd Highlanders: Lieutenant Sidebottom, 53rd Regiment; Lieutenant Cowburn, 71st Highlanders.

Sir James Outram is spoken of as the successor of Lord Elphinstone in the governorship of Bombay.

Commercial.—At Calcutta the tone of the produce market was more healthy. Raw silk higher. Saltpetre firm, but less doing. Linseed in good demand. Rice quiet. Continued good demand for imports of piece goods. Prices of metal low, and nominal. At Bombay, metals very dull.

### CHINA.

Lord Elgin, we believe, will return from Japan to Shanghai, to meet the commissioners that are to be sent down from Pekin to conduct the revision of the new tariff.

The Viceroy Hwang has issued a notification that despatches from the court of Pekin have been received advising the conclusion of the treaty. As yet, it has produced no effect on the policy of the war party, and it is much to be doubted if it will create any change. Hwang's communication, advising the receipt of the despatches to the commissioner, was discourteous.

There was much sickness at Amoy.

French correspondence from Hong Kong, dated Aug. 9th, says the authorities at Canton countenance an attack on the allies wherever opportunity offered. They pretend not to believe in the treaty of peace.

The French squadron was preparing to visit Cochin-China.

(From the Times' Correspondent)

Simla, August 8.—The column under Sir Hope Grant, which was in peaceable possession of Fyzabad on the 1st of this month, the date of my latest letters from Oude, has given the enemy a forcible demonstration of our existence and of our power; nay, more, it has removed a delusion in their minds, and proved to them that we can, if necessary, march and fight in the rainy season when most districts of the plains are little else than treacherous, unhealthy, inland seas. The defeat inflicted upon them by Sir H. Grant at Nawabgunge shook their confidence, and they abandoned Fyzabad without a struggle or a shot. Our presence in this district, so long in the undisturbed possession of the revolters, and in the hands, doubtful till this time, of Maun Singh, will produce the most favourable results on the financial population which inhabit it. Here is all that is most sacred in the eyes of the Oude devotee; here were the most sanguinary contests between Hindoo and Mahometan; and here took place the great battle between two bands of fanatics, the Mahometans of Fyzabad, headed by the late Moulvie, and the Hindoos of the ancient city of Awadh, led by the most eminent Brahmins of the Temple of Hunaman, the monkey-god which filled the cup of transgression to overflowing and caused the confiscation of Wadjid Ali's kingdom and the dethronement of his race. To every Hindoo Ayodha, Ajoodhia, Awadh, or Oude, the city of Kama himself, is as Mecca is to the Mahometan, and the close proximity of the Mahometan city of Ajoodhia, or Fyzabad, served but to keep up the violence of fanatical feelings on both sides, and to feed the flame of bigotry and religious hate. Ayodha and all its Hindoo temples, and Fyzabad with its fierce Mahometan population, are alike in our power. The temples are said to be, or to have been, full of golden idols decked with gems. By this time those treasures have probably furnished the sinews of war to the fugitive enemy or to our own soldiers. But the greatest success obtained by Sir Hope Grant's march has been the acquisition of Maun Singh, and the surrender, or the release, which ever it may be, of that notable, wily, and able chief. It will do no harm, at the time when this letter appears in print, to say that Lord Canning distrusted Maun Singh's professions, and regarded him as a trimmer and dexterous intriguer, who hoped to play a winning game whatever side might lose. How often has the telegraph told us that "Maun Singh has come into the British camp," or newspaper extracts stated that he has gone to Allahabad or Lucknow, at the head of 10,000 men to fight for us? When Jung Bahadoor crossed into Oude he was visited by his old friend Maun Singh, but the wily gentleman had not then quite made up his mind as to our certainty of success, and he got out of the camp of our ally,—a matter to be lamented if our commissioner, Colonel M'Gregor, could, as some think, have prevented its occurrence,—and returned to Fyzabad. Thence he sent promises to Sir James Outram that he would come in and tender his submission and assistance at Lucknow; but he kept none of them, and when Lucknow fell and the enemy fled to the plains he was besieged and begged for assistance. Lately there was some colour for these pretexts, but the advance of Sir Hope Grant and the flight of the enemy left him no excuse, and he has now repaired to the camp at Fyzabad, where he was received on the 10th of July.

### AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It is becoming more and more evident, I think, that without the co-operation of the native population we can never stop this guerilla war. How that co-operation is to be obtained is a question, and a grave one, for the government of the country. It seems that the alternative course of persuading those now in arms against us to trust to our clemency and to accept amnesty has not been successful. If we had a few such allies among the people as the Rajah of Pawayne, we could get possession of the Begum, of Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Tantia Topee, and even of the Nana, just as we were enabled to rid ourselves of the Moulvie. In this neighbourhood the authorities in the Cis-Sutlej States are on the alert, and even Simla is agitated by panics now and then, which, for intensity and considerateness, are almost worthy of the *timides avis* of crying Calcutta. If there should be any rumour that we are all killed here, I beg of you to disbelieve it till you see it in an official report. Would that every district in India, far and near, were as safe as Simla!

### A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Simla, Aug. 16.—I shall not attempt to interfere with the narratives of my colleagues at Calcutta and Bombay, or indulge in any review of the events which have occurred since the despatch of my last letter; but I may remark that the affair at Dera Ismail Khan, which has been exaggerated by some as it has been undervalued by others, has given rise to much uneasiness. Whether the authorities know more than they would like to be made public, or that they are acting in a spirit of precaution, it is certain that measures have been taken to secure Lahore, which prove that it has been, or might be, the object of the conspirators to seize upon it. At the dead of the night two companies of her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers were marched into the fort of Lahore, and all natives on duty were relieved. The deputy-commissioners have received orders to be on the alert throughout the north-western frontier and the Punjaub. The principal significance and danger of the conspiracy was to be found in the fact that they are Sikhs—even though they be of Malwa—who have been conspiring against us. A Sikh rebellion now would be all but fatal to our empire. It is but nine years since they were our most deadly foes, as they have just been our best allies. Our danger arises from their inactivity. The army trained by Runjeet Singh's lieutenants could not rest till they had crossed the Sutlej and invited defeat, simply because they had nothing else to do. The army raised by Sir John Lawrence to save India may be equally restless; and there is reason, indeed, to believe that Prometheus is afraid of his own creation—not afraid in a cowardly sense, but alive to the dangers which may arise from an undisirable exercise of his great strength. They are well mixed up with our own regiments, and they are without artillery, but still they muster 75,000 horse and foot. Now they are gorged with plunder, and so far are contented. But every step must be watched, and it must not be forgotten that Sikhs were often the foremost and bloodiest, as being the most daring and resolute, in the late mutinies.

### PERSONAL HEROISM.

Mr. Kavanagh, who made himself so famous by his daring devotion in issuing from the Residency and passing through a city swarming with cruel enemies, in order that he might guide Sir Colin's force from the Alumbagh, and gave him information for the relief of the gallant garrison, and whose gallantry and zeal were equally conspicuous in subsequent operations, has again distinguished himself under very trying circumstances. He had been selected by the Chief Commissioners for the civil charge of the district of Muhiabad, the town being protected by a military police regiment and 80 sowars under Captain J. Dawson and Lieutenant Ffrench, of the 53rd Regiment, who were preparing for a siege. On Mr. Kavanagh's arrival he pushed out a police station nine miles further west, but the Sundeela insurgents came down on the 30th of July, 2500 strong, with two guns, and surrounded the 20 police, who, aided by three lumberdars and 40 zemindars had thrown themselves into a fortified house, which served as a thannah, or police station. Mr. Kavanagh had warned the neighbouring zemindars that, if they failed to aid the police in their hour of danger, they would meet with swift and certain punishment, as, in case of assault, they would be promptly assisted. The attack began at 9 a. m., and at 12 at noon Mr. Kavanagh and Lieutenant Ffrench started with 500 military police, half of them natives of Oude, and 40 sowars. By 2 o'clock they had reached a ridge from which they could see the Zemindarry force engaged with the enemy. The enemy opened fire on them from one gun, and sent out a body of skirmishers to check the advance of the relieving force. Ffrench led his infantry right at the village in which the enemy was posted, and Mr. Kavanagh, placing himself at the head of his little body of horse, went straight at the enemy's cavalry. The latter broke and fled, and the infantry took to flight, as Ffrench neared them with such rapidity that our sowars only cut up 30 or 40 of them. In a few moments the enemy had disappeared, losing a few more in a gallant sally of the beleaguered police and zemindars. We lost one man and eight horses, and Mr. Kavanagh's horse was wounded by a sword cut.

### LORD GRANVILLE AND SIR J. LAWRENCE

One word on a matter of more personal interest. Lord Granville's late statement was to this effect, and in these words, "Even Sir John Lawrence was willing to make terms with the King (of Delhi), but Lord Canning, a civilian, had the courage to take upon himself the responsibility of absolutely refusing these propositions." The facts are, as Lord Granville by this time knows on good authority, as follows:—When General Reid was in command of the British army before Delhi, which at that time, by the by, was not so strong as an ordinary continental regiment, the king proposed, through native agency to open the gates of his palace, which led within the town wall, and thence into the palace which is within the town, to our troops, on the sole condition that the British general should guarantee his life and his pension. The proposition so made was communicated by telegraph to Sir J. Lawrence, virtually Governor of North-West India, inasmuch as all communication with Calcutta was interrupted on the 5th of July, 1857. Now, in order to appreciate accurately the political and strategical position which we occupied when this reference was made, we must recollect that in a military sense the success of the siege was so hopeless that our chief military and civil authorities before Delhi were actually urging Sir John Lawrence to raise it altogether, and to abandon the attack on the town. Now, it must be admitted that Sir John Lawrence showed no want of moral or physical courage, civilian as he, like Lord Canning, was, when in the face of such a pressure of opinion, he gave orders to continue the siege, on the grounds that it was desirable to keep the bulk of the enemy confined in one place as far as possible, and that as he had not force enough to enable us to meet and fight them all over the Doab we must "hang on to their noses before Delhi." He argued that if we abandoned the seige the native chiefs would rise, and the Punjaub would follow their example. "We must, therefore maintain the siege at all costs." At the time that decision was arrived at there was no prospect of reinforcement—our hopes were great—there was treachery in our camp, desertions were frequent, the Paunjaubees were doubtful, assault was hopeless, and the Gwalior Contingent might cross the Chumbul, and render our position quiet and tenable at any moment. Brigadier Chamberlain suggested that the king should make the offer in person, and that his power to perform it should be clearly established; and on the proposition accompanied by these recommendations, the opinion of Sir John Lawrence was requested. The reply was sent by telegraph, and it was to the effect that if the king could prove he had no share in the murder of any European, his life and pension might be guaranteed if he put us in possession of the city. The message concludes as follows:—"I have no idea what orders government has given, but those are my views." After the message had been sent the chief commissioner wrote a letter to the authorities before Delhi, explaining his reasons at length, and on the 6th July he communicated to Lord Canning the contents of the despatch, and urged that, it being essential for us to take Delhi with as little loss as possible, the terms to be offered to the king were reasonable, but expressed his disbelief in the ability of the king to surrender the palace to our troops. Lord Canning sent no reply whatever to the letter forwarded to him by Sir John Lawrence on the 6th July. But on the 11th of September, three days before the assault, when no one entertained a thought of making or accepting terms, and when it was proved that the king could not make his offer good, when Sir John had sent every available man to Delhi, and was urging the assault with the utmost importunity on the reluctant General Sir I. Wilson, a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Edmonstone, dated August 20, and addressed to Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Mr. Greathead at Delhi, was handed to the Chief Commissioner, which ran as follows:—"Rumours have more than once reached this Government that overtures have been made by the King of Delhi to the officer commanding the troops there, and that these overtures may be possibly renewed upon the basis of the restoration of the king to the position which he held before the mutiny of Meerut and Delhi. The Governor General wishes it to be understood that any concession to the king, of which the king's restoration to his former position should be the basis, is one to which the Government, as at present advised, cannot for a moment give its consent. Should any negociation of this sort be contemplated a full report of all the circumstances must be submitted to the Governor-General in council before the government is committed to anything." It should be stated that Sir John Lawrence had distinctly declared in the despatch "the king must quit the city of Delhi." Now, it will be seen that those expressions of a general policy on the part of a government "as at present advised," in other words, having no specific knowledge of the actual state of things at Delhi, enunciated by government towards the end of August, do not in fairness bear the construction of negativing "those propositions" which were before Sir John Lawrence in the beginning of July.

## CALIFORNIA.

[From The Daily Evening Bulletin, Sept 14.]

The Southern Overland Mail.—Progress of Land Communication.—The through mail to Memphis and St. Louis starts from this city at 1 o'clock to morrow morning, and it is calculated by the contractors, will get through inside of twenty-five days. Preparations have been made, we are informed to transport promptly any number of passengers that may offer, or any amount of mail matter. One hundred miles per day is the distance fixed to be traveled, which, if the stages are able to perform (and the parties are extremely confident they will be), will out down the time considerably under twenty-five days. If they should fail in this on the first trip, it is certain they will be able to make even more than that distance in a short time: and we fully expect, in the course of the next year, that this Southern mail will regularly run through in from fifteen to eighteen days. It is to start semi-weekly, and the bulk of the correspondence between California and the Southern and South-Western States will doubtless soon be carried over this route.

There will be, also, undoubtedly, a considerable number of passengers both to and from California, who will make use of the Company's stages, provided communication is regularly and uninterruptedly maintained. A large class of people ever prefer land to sea-travelling. And if the time and expense of the journey over any of the land routes ever be reduced to anything like equality with the ocean routes, thousands will travel by land. To many people a week at sea is a week of torment. Nothing but necessity ever induces such to embark upon the ocean; and they will readily avail themselves of any stage route that will enable them to avoid it, provided they can make any safe calculation as to the time that will be required to make the journey, and provided that the expense is within the bounds of reason, and the danger is not too eminent. The additional fatigue would not be greatly taken into account, as it is well known that a trip across the Plains has a most beneficial effect upon most constitutions.

All persons interested in the future of our State must rejoice to see the successive starting of these overland enterprises. Nothing can so quickly open the land routes as the regular running of mail and passenger stages. The bounty paid by the Government for the transportation of the mails will enable the contractors to bear the outlay of establishing stations of convenient distances along the route, making the necessary ferries across the streams, and repairing the worst places in the road. These stations will in many instances form the *nuclei* of small settlements, the existence of which will be of incalculable benefit to the immigrant trains which may pass over the routes, for they will deprive the trip of more than half its dangers and privations. Instead of being obliged to pack all their food for hundreds of miles, the immigrants will be enabled to purchase it as they go along their road. And instead of the uncertain supplies of grass upon which to subsist their cattle and draught animals, they will be sure of finding a sufficiency of provender at convenient points. Whenever this is fully the case (and with regular stages running it must soon be), there will be hundreds and hundreds of families leaving the West with their own teams for California and Oregon.

The journey will be more leisurely, and comparatively comfortable. When oppressed by fatigue they will encamp at some stage station and recruite. There they will purchase what little articles their necessities require, and what provender is needed for their beasts, and, after a few days' rest, start again on their onward march. There will be no uncertainty about the road; no fear of scarcity of grass; no dread of a famine or death from thirst. They will move along like Tartars or gipsies, feeling perfect security; knowing that they will reach the end of their journey in the course of time, and viewing their journey rather as an occasion of frolic and enjoyment. When such immigrants reach California, too, they add to the right element of our population. They will be no bird-of-passage citizens here to-day and off to-morrow. They bring their household goods with them, and plant them forever on our soil.

[From The Alta California, 14th]

The Continental Telegraph.—Our Placerville correspondent announces the pleasing intelligence that the work of constructing the telegraph from that place to Salt Lake City has been commenced in earnest. The day of its initiation is destined to form an epoch for California. The work will go on, and will be mighty for good. The summit of the Sierra Nevada and the shore of the Pacific will, in a few weeks, throb with the same pulse; the same emotions will thrill through them at the same moment.

Soon Salt Lake City will be united to us by the same bond, annihilating time and distance. And then we cannot long remain without telegraphic communication between Salt Lake City and St. Louis. Already, as we hope, New-York and London have been made one by the submarine wire, which will not only tie them together, but serve as a vein through which the life-blood of each shall pour into the heart of the other. Then we, too, shall share in the blessings of the great enterprise. Not long can we remain beyond the reach of the central wires. We shall be joined not to New-York only, but to London, to the remotest East. Welcome the day.

Size of British Columbia.—The possessions of the Hudson Bay Company, or the territory of the continent over which they exercise control, contain an area of two millions five thousand square miles. How much is that? It is fifteen and a half times larger than the State of California; about thirty eight times as large as the State of New York; nearly twice as large as the whole of the thirty-one States of the Union, and if we omit the territory of Nebraska, is as large as all the United States and Territories combined! About one-fifth of that extent, or more than three times the size of California, is said to be fit for agricultural or grazing purposes. —*Tribune.*


## PAIN KILLER.

☞ There is no medicine, at the present day, I value so high as *Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer*. I have used it in my family for years; in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I tested its qualities to-day, on a severe burn, and found it all that could be desired.

A. D. MILNE, Editor of Messenger.

Portuguese Colony, July 1st, 1857.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Gentlemen—Allow me, as an eye witness of the great good which your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, has done amongst the exiles of Madeira, to state for the good of others, that it is now, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excellent in fever and ague, in coughs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, croup, worms, piles, nervous headache, gravel, &c., &c. The introduction of the Pain Killer has been a great blessing to the whole Colony.

MANUEL J. GONSALVES,
Minister of the Gospel, and one of the Madeirians.

Sold by all medicine dealers.


The Last Royal Sermon.—The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of the Cathedral Church, Glasgow, preached before her Majesty, in Crathie Church, on Sunday, the 26th. The *Dundee Advertiser* says—"We can give no idea of the grandeur of the discourse, the effect of which was heightened by the fervour and solemn earnestness of the preacher; he was at first slightly nervous, but as he grappled with his great theme all embarrassment speedily forsook him. Mr. Robertson's description of the humble cottage, where the young man, under a lingering illness, threw aside his worldly aspirations, and was sustained in his hour of need by the love of Christ; and of the grey-haired old man, the father, waiting for his summons, was so powerful and so pathetic that none remained unmoved, and few refused the tribute which the silent tear pays to true emotion."

The New Camel Corps.—The new Camel Corps is thus described by an Allahabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"Last evening the governor-general, commander-in chief and suite, were out on the maidan reviewing the Camel Corps, about 400 of these ungainly beasts going through military evolutions. It was a novel and curious spectacle to see these animals performing almost all the movements of cavalry. Besides the native driver (who is of course armed) there is on every camel a hardy Briton who occupies the back seat, and is quite in a position to use the rifle. The camels are well trained to the word of command. On a recognized touch of the guiding-string down would they drop on their knees, the rifleman would be off in a second and go into skirmishing order until the word of recall was issued, when they would shoot back to their places, remount, and almost simultaneously, like a brown mass growing out of the ground, would the camels regain their feet (so to speak) in their own awkward mode—that is, first their hinder parts and then their long stretching necks! You can fancy what a rare scene the whole was."


*Holloway's Pills.—Condition of the blood.*—As the blood, and the blood alone, sustains and renovates every part of the living system, it is manifest that no medicine which does not reach the circulation can exterminate disease. Professor Holloway claims that his Pills operate directly, powerfully, and beneficially upon the whole mass of the blood, venous and arterial, nor can we question the fact when we see indigestion cured, liver complaint arrested, the oppressed lungs brought into healthy play, and every physical function renewed and strengthened by their agency. That their regulation and purifying effect tends to promote long life, as well as to expel disease, there cannot be a reasonable doubt. The family that has them not lacks a "material guarantee" of health and life.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate.—Salem Observer.


## CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Protector.]

The following extract from a letter received, has been kindly handed to us for insertion, as likely to prove interesting, bearing testimony as it does to the character of a man who seems raised up especially for a great work:—

"Upon my arrival in Ryde, I had heard that Mr. Spurgeon was residing at the back of the Island, but having come there to recruit his voice, had declined all invitations to preach. I had, therefore, though most unwillingly, given up all hopes of hearing him during my short sojourn in England. Imagine, then, my surprise and pleasure, when on a short tour, to visit some of the favored spots of this most lovely island, to find on entering the little village of Shanklin, the placards on the walls announcing that Mr. Spurgeon was to preach there, that very day at half-past 2, at the opening of a new congregational church. Matchless as was the scenery which lay before us, both myself and companions unhesitatingly decided on shortening our drive, rather than lose such an opportunity of listening to this far famed preacher, and being at the church door half an hour before the appointed time, we obtained seats quite near the pulpit.

The church, which contained possibly about 600, was soon filled. As I sat awaiting the time for commencing, and noticing the eager gaze of expectation, to catch the first appearance of one, who had already attained a world wide celebrity, I thought how much he needed the prayers of all God's people, and my own heart went up in prayer that God would adorn him with the ornament of a meek and humble spirit, and hide pride from him amid all the intoxicating homage of popular applause.

At length, a singularly young looking man walked noiselessly into the pulpit, and his likeness to the pictures I had seen told me at once it was Mr. Spurgeon. After kneeling a few minutes in prayer, he arose and said "let us, dear friends, now approach the merey seat and humbly ask for a blessing." His prayer was indeed prayer;—simple, short, fervent, not one fine sentence, and yet, just what the soul needed.

He then gave out the old hundredth from the Scotch psalm book, and what a treat! such a burst of melody! no organ, save that best and noblest one,—the human voice speaking from the heart, filling the new building, which now, for the first time, reverberated with the praises of God.

Selecting the 23d psalm "The Lord is my Shepherd, &c.," he read it slowly and distinctly through, and then took it verse by verse, and almost word by word, and never did I listen to an exposition, more Scriptural, more instructive, or more calculated to rivet the attention, or to affect the heart, indeed, the very change produced in the congregation, shewed its power; for whilst I had been pained, before he commenced, at observing around me much levity of manner, shewing how few remembered they had come there to hear a message from God, rather than to see a wonderful man; now, every face seemed serious, and every head bent forward, as if fearing lest a word should be lost.

His prayer, which followed, was most edifying, and not the less so to me, as a member of the church of England, from its containing the whole of the general confession.

After another hymn, he said "it is now my intention to address that class, who are most likely to form the larger part of this congregation from Mark XII. 34. "Jesus said thou art not far from the kingdom of God"—and I never wish nor ever hope to listen to a more effective discourse. His description of the two classes, into which the Bible divides all men, was clear—then he shewed the vast variety or degrees of excellence, amongst the godly, as also the strong contrast between the two extremes of those, who were not in the kingdom of God.—There was the man whose very speech betrayed him, who seemed, by common consent, to be shunned as a blot in creation; and in the other extreme of the same class, those, whose moral character was full of lovely traits of benevolence, so like the fruits of grace, and yet, not truly so. He drew his illustrations from Scripture "Look at the body of Lazarus, it had been four days in the grave—corruption had forced even those who loved him to hide it from their sight. Death was there in its most repulsive form. Now look at another corpse: The young daughter of the Ruler of the synagogue; her spirit had just fled; so beautiful is she in death, we instinctively stop to kiss her, and yet, beautiful as she is, the same is true of both; they are both dead—both subjects of the same inexorable law, though so great the contrast. He then, with a master hand, described some of the various delusions which men substitute for, and call religion; and pointed out some of the chief things which keep men from the Kingdom of God. Addressing professors, he gave them a most searching and sifting exhortation, pointing out the danger of trusting to church membership, office holding, &c., and finished by answering many of the excuses so commonly made by men.

I must confess I was not prepared to see a man apparently so utterly unconscious of being the observed of all. His voice is very powerful, but no rant, no flourish, and no action, beyond that which becomes a man in earnest, and even in his highest flights, this did not go beyond the extension of his arm as shewn in his pictures. His exposition was enriched with illustrations homely and pertinent, but none unbecoming; his fluency is wonderful, and while he eschews fine sentences, he deals out short Saxon ones with an energy quite startling.

After the service, I went up to him, shook him by the hand, and thanked him for so faithful a discourse; he warmly returned my greeting, and the few brief sentences we exchanged, only confirmed the opinion I had already formed of his humility and spiritual mindedness."


# The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1858.


## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S PROPER PLACE AMONG THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

An individual may lose much precious time, and expend unnecessarily a great amount of labor in endeavoring to acquire a trade, or qualify himself for a profession for which he is naturally incapacitated. In like manner, a state may throw itself back in the march of improvement, and waste vast sums of money, from an incorrect apprehension of the advantage or disadvantage of its geographical position, and an undue estimate of its peculiar natural resources. What is undeniably our allotted sphere of duty, and how far does our geographical position accord with that duty? A knowledge of the wants of the neighboring regions and of their measure of ability to supply these wants, compared with the surplus of our natural products, reveals the important fact that Prince Edward Island's great duty is to supply chiefly the deficiencies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and a glance at the map shows that during seven or eight months of the year, the only period really necessary, she has the most ample facilities. All the provinces above mentioned import grain and roots very largely into some at least of their ports, the cold blue clays or rocky soils of Nova Scotia, and the gravel vales and bleak hills of New Brunswick, and the scanty soil of Newfoundland being less productive than the wants of the population demand; while the busy scenes witnessed every autumn at our ports afford the pleasing conviction that of some products at least we have an abundant surplus. It is not unreasonable to suppose that an improved and enlarged agriculture in these Provinces will do little more than keep pace with the increasing population—so that they shall now have to import.

What Egypt was to the Roman Empire, what Russia has been to the West of Europe, and what Western Canada and the Middle States are now to the States and Provinces of the Atlantic Sea-board, Prince Edward Island should be to these Eastern Provinces,—their richly supplied granary. We are admirably placed in the centre, and our fertile fields should pour their golden contents into half filled storehouses east and west, north and south. Should this duty be fully discharged, we must become rich. Man's first aim is to meet his clamant necessities,—when these are supplied, if thrifty, his accomodation may be improved, and his table more amply furnished. Beyond this we may and should rise to lay aside something for an evil day. There is no reason, speaking generally, why with our easily cultivated and fertile fields and ready markets, this should not universally take place. Let science then, have due exercise. Let our agricultural societies prosecute their work with untiring zeal, despite the discouragement which the slowness to adopt improvements induces. Then the noble science of farming will exhibit its true value. Our fields will double, if not quadruple their past results. If some of the most unpromising wastes of Scotland and England have been rendered highly productive, what may we not expect from our lands when skill and industry have done their utmost. Large undertakings require capital, but what our farmers need is thrift and untiring industry, guided by science. If all our farmers were reading, thinking, saving men, and all the smoking, drinking, loiterers riddled out of them, the face of the country would instantly undergo a visible improvement. And with this not only the quantity but the quality of our products would be largely enhanced. At this moment we by no means occupy the first place. But by due care the name of Prince Edward Island might become a guarantee of the good quality of any article of our exports.

Our mode of conveyance should be improved. Why should we not have a railroad even within our limited territory? A line should stretch from Southport to Georgetown from which steam communication with Halifax and eventually with Sydney and St. John N. F. should be opened; another line should run north to Summerside to connect this City with New Brunswick. This would be a work for which our government might well borrow money, and for which the people should be willing to pay taxes. These lines would diffuse life and activity through our Island.

Our currency demands immediate improvement. No doubt difficulties are in the way; but they are not insurmountable. Let a decimal currency similar to Canada and the United States be introduced. It would greatly simplify our mercantile transactions. The present currency has been tried and found wanting,—let it then be abolished. Who will move in this matter next winter? Let us know our duty and do it, and the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island may be a happy and contented people.

Young Mens' Christian Association.—The Young men of Charlottetown are respectfully invited to attend the Bible Class held every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Infant School room near the Episcopal Church. The class is conducted by the various Ministers of the Churches in Town, and is free of all expense, and open to all.

John Orlebar.

## Police Court.

Oct. 13—William Percival, Truckman, submits for driving disorderly on Pownal Street Wharf.

John O'Hara, summoned for retailing spirituous liquors without License. Case deferred until called for.

Samuel Swabey having had until this day to produce evidence, appeared, and no evidence having been adduced on his behalf, was convicted and fined £3, or 1 month's imprisonment; for disorderly conduct in the public streets, and breaking the fence around Saint Paul's Church on Monday night last. Notice of appeal.

David Sheppard, summoned to answer a complaint preferred by Patrick McGuire, for selling spirituous liquors on the Lord's day; dismissed.

James Ormand, summoned to give evidence in a case of the City of Charlottetown against John O'Hara, charged for a breach of the License Act, having refused to be sworn was committed for contempt. Subsequently consented to be examined.

16—Peter Gallant, for disorderly driving on Pownal Street Wharf. Submitted; fined 5s.

James MacDougall, for a like offence. Convicted and fined 5s.

Michael Hickey, drunk and disorderly. Convicted and fined 10s, being a second offence, or 96 hours imprisonment.

Edward Eagen, for a like offence. Convicted and fined 5s., or 48 hours imprisonment.

18—James Kelly, from lock-up, drunk—discharged after being admonished.

John Connolly, Spring Park, convicted, for retailing spirituous liquors without License—fined £5, and 11s costs, or 2 months imprisonment.

Winnie Kelly, Kent Street, summoned on information for selling spirituous liquors without License—dismissed.

19—Bartholomew Pollard, Kent Street, appeared to answer an information for a like offence. Convicted and fined £5, with 11s 6d. costs, or 2 months imprisonment.

In the matter of John Kavanagh for neglecting his three indigent children. Several witnesses examined—children present. Court ordered that John Kavanagh do until further notice pay weekly and every week into the hands of the City Marshal, on every Tuesday, before the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the sum of Five shillings, towards the support of his children, Ellen and Thomas Kavanagh,—but this order not to be enforced unless complaint again be made of neglect or ill treatment of his said children; and in order to ascertain further ill treatment or neglect, the City Marshal or other Police officers be desired to enquire into, and see that the children are properly cared for.

20—Edward Whelan, jun., from lock-up, for being drunk and disorderly. Convicted and fined 5s., with 2s. costs.

Ewen McMullan, drunk and disorderly. Convicted and fined 5s., or 48 hours imprisonment. Committed.

Hugh Fraser, holder of a Store License, summoned on information of Police officer, for selling spirituous liquors in less quantities than one pint—not proven.

Rielly, summoned at the instance of the Market Clerk, for placing pickled fish, contrary to express orders, on that part of the square reserved for Carts. Convicted and fined 1s., with 3s. 6d., costs, or imprisoned 24 hours.

Peter Macgowan, City Clerk.

☞ The Rev. James Waddell will conduct divine service in the Temperance Hall, (D.V.) on Sabbath next at 3 and 6¼ o'clock, p.m.