to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth."

Rev. xvii. 5, 6,—"Upon her forehead was a name written, *Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the earth.* And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus."

Rev. xviii. 4, 8,—"And I heard another voice from heaven saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.....Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death, and mourning, and famine, and she shall be utterly burned with fire: for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her." Such is the temporal doom of Popery, and its eternal doom is denounced in the following words:—Rev. xiv. 9, 10, 11,—"If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb. And the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever; and they have no rest, day nor night, who worship the beast, and his image, and whosoever receiveth the mark of his name." P. T.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(*From Willmer & Smith's European Times.*)

The election movements absorb all the interest of the week. It is undeniable that Lord Palmerston has the country with him. The popular feeling in favor of his lordship's policy is much stronger than could have been anticipated. Everywhere members who voted against the Government of Lord Palmerston on the Chinese difficulty, have been taken seriously to task by their constituents, and although they have made out a strong plea for their conduct, in numerous instances this has not satisfied the irritated feelings of the electors. From the ample record of electioneering doings which the daily press present, it is clear that the new election will give the Premier a large working majority in the new House of Commons. Mr. Roebuck has been down to Sheffield to defend his vote, and although he is an immense favorite with the town's people, he had some difficulty in reconciling them to the course which necessitated the dissolution. Ultimately, however, the "sharp blades" of that locality came to an all but unanimous resolution to make the brilliant little lawyer once more the exponent of their "sweet voices" in the new Legislative Assembly.

Lord John Russell has been less fortunate. Representing the greatest commercial constituency in the empire, he has given them such deadly offence that they were anxious to secure the services of Lord Palmerston instead; but the present Premier knows well how fleeting popularity is, and he prudently declined to exchange his seat for the insignificant borough of Tiverton for the great trading community on the banks of the Thames. There was tact in this and something more—delicacy towards a fallen rival. The City of London then proceeded to choose four candidates, leaving out Lord John Russell,—an indication of feeling which it is impossible to mistake. It was supposed that Lord John would have keenly felt this indignity, and that he would, in consequence, retire upon one of the pocket boroughs of his brother the Duke of Bedford. But Lord John Russell possesses great moral courage, and has addressed to the electors a document setting forth the principal acts of his political life, with a view of claiming their suffrages on the proper occasion. If defeated, the probability is that he will retire from public life in disgust, and that this alternative is before him is evident from the want of sympathy which pervades the electoral body towards a man who for more than forty years has played a leading part on the stage of British politics.

The Peelites suffered severely at the last general election, and their number, now so much thinned, is in a fair way of being still further diminished in the new Parliament. It is stated that Sir James Graham is to be opposed in Carlisle, Mr. Cardwell in Oxford, and Mr. Gladstone in the University of that city. It may be so, but the first and the last-named statesmen will certainly defeat any opponent with whom they may have to contend, no matter how high or how obscure. Mr. Cardwell, although an extremely able man, has not the appliances for securing popularity, and it is likely, therefore, that the ancient city will repudiate the connexion. Lord Palmerston, following the example of the Earl of Derby, is sending his best men to Government boroughs at present represented by the opponents of his ministry. He has sent down Mr. Bernal Osborne, his secretary of the admiralty, who vacates Middlesex, to Devonport, to oppose Sir Erskine Perry, and Mr. James Wilson, secretary to the Treasury, is on the wing for the same destination. The probability, then, is that this unfortunate Canton business will clear Parliament of many men who have made a name in the legislative annals of the last twenty years—names which figure largely in *Hansard*, and been identified with most of the popular movements of our time.

The "Manchester party," properly so called, will also lose ground. Mr. Cobden gives up one of the most important constituencies, the West Riding, for a Lancashire borough, but this resolve he had come to long before the crisis which has now arrived. It was rumored a day or two back, that the sitting members for Manchester were to be opposed by Mr. Lowe of the Board of Trade, and by Sir John Potter, a gentleman of large social influence. But this statement was premature. Mr. Lowe has again solicited the suffrages of his old friends at Kidderminster, and has no present design upon the great manufacturing city. One of the most gratifying events of the day is the return of Mr. John Bright to the political arena. He is now in Rome, seeking health and repose, and here a telegraph despatch followed him, to which he returned an immediate answer, to the effect that his address to the electors of Manchester, accepting the nomination would be forwarded immediately—an assurance that his intellectual powers have recovered from the shock which they sustained eighteen months back. Nevertheless, the party of which Messrs. Cobden and Bright are the head will be found in the new House of Commons in a more deplorable plight than they have ever exhibited since the days of the Anti-Corn Law League. All the cities and boroughs where anything like freedom of voice and action prevail, will return Palmerston men, and the "Manchester School," to make use of a sporting phrase, will be comparatively "nowhere."

In the counties, Lord Palmerston's gains will be less, but still they will be considerable. The country gentlemen, it is notorious, are dissatisfied with their own party, and have no inducement to spend money and put forth their power for the barren prospect which lies before them. Besides, with the landed nobility and gentry Lord Palmerston is even a greater favorite at this time than any of his rivals for power. While the great China debate in the Lower House left him in a minority of sixteen, he had in the Upper Chamber a majority of thirty-six on the same question—a majority of peers as well as proxies. Lord Palmerston must regret that he is not twenty years younger. His laurels are too late in blooming to be long enjoyed.

It is difficult to say what kind of result the elections in Ireland may produce. The country is prosperous, the people are contented, agitation is lulled, and party ties are broken up to an extent unknown during the last quarter of a century. The influence of the priests has received a serious check, it is said, by a mandate from Rome, desiring them to abstain from mixing themselves up in political movements. All the fiery spirits who had a hold on Irish sympathies have disappeared from the stage. Lucas has paid the debt of nature. Duffy is in Australia, the O'Connells are never heard of, and for an "Irish party," in a compact and organized form, we know not where to look. The popularity of the Premier has penetrated into Scotland, where the burghs for the most part are favorable to the policy which has compelled the dissolution. Altogether, a survey of the battle-field, judging from the tone of the press and the feeling of the constituencies, secures a triumph to the First Minister. Formerly, the cry was "measures not men." This is now reversed, and its opposite is in the ascendant—"men not measures."

The proceedings in Parliament this week have not been without interest, but in the present excited state of the public mind nobody seems to care about them. The winding-up of the Session proceeds rapidly, and Mr. Gladstone has made one or two efforts to concentrate the attention of the country on the state of its finances, present and prospective. In this attempt Mr. Gladstone has had all the labour to himself, and if anything could affirm the statement which appeared in these columns two or three weeks back, that there was no bond of union, no coalition between him and Mr. Disraeli, it is furnished this week by the last-named right honorable gentleman. During the financial debate on Tuesday Mr. Disraeli said, referring to Mr. Gladstone's speech,—"What I desire is to protest against a discussion of this kind in the last stage of our existence. I think we have quite enough to do in preparing to meet our constituents, instead of carrying out the work of the next Parliament. It is indeed almost arrogant for any of us to suppose that we shall be members of the next House,"—a declaration the most desponding that ever fell from the hopeful member for Bucks, and which confirms to the letter the view we have taken of Lord Palmerston's prospects.

The present Speaker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, has informed the House of Commons that he intends to retire from the chair at the end of the present Parliament, a position which he has filled with great credit and marked ability during the last eighteen years. He will get the customary reward of the men who have preceded him in the same position—a handsome pension and a peerage, than whom no man deserves it better.

China.—The French Government journal, the *Patrie*, states that accounts from the frontiers of China received at St. Petersburg, and published by the *Journal of the Academy*, announce that the government of Pekin is in a state of dissolution; that the Emperor has no cash, and is forced to issue iron coin; and all the monied men had left the city; and that the Chinese mandarins are in open hostility.

Circassia—Constantinople, March 2.—The Circassians, it is reported, have beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba. The Russians had recrossed the river, leaving 400 men, 4 pieces of cannon, and part of their baggage on the ground.

Evacuation of the Turkish Waters by the British Fleet.—A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople of the 4th announces that Admiral Lyons has, in an order of the day, pointed out the order of departure of the vessels of his squadron from the Bosphorus. They are to leave in succession and repair to Malta, where they will all assemble before proceeding to England. Admiral Lyons himself will leave Constantinople on the 15th, in the Royal Albert, at which time the only vessel remaining will be the Miranda, attached to the service of the English embassy.

A Landslip in France.—A sad accident occurred three days ago in the village of Salvagnac (Tarn). At nine in the evening an enormous rock gave way from a hill behind the village, and, bounding down, was precipitated on the house of a blacksmith, named Lauserel. The house was crushed to pieces in an instant. All the family, composed of the parents and three children, had been in bed about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened. Their cries speedily attracted the attention of the neighbors, whose fears had been excited by the noise of the falling rock. They at once set to work to extricate the buried family from their position, but while they were so engaged, a second slip occurred; this, however, effected no fresh injury, and the neighbors were enabled to continue their labors. After some time, the father, mother, and a little girl ten years of age, were withdrawn unhurt; half an hour later the dead bodies of the two other children were discovered in their bed; they had evidently been smothered by the ruins of the house.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1857.

UNITY OF PROTESTANTISM.

The boasted unity of the Roman Catholic Church has been often asserted by those who take peculiar delight in magnifying the most trifling differences that exist among Protestants, and tauntingly say to those ignorant of ecclesiastical history, "Look at the unity of our church, and the peace and harmony of our members; and look at the differences that exist in the Protestant church, and the contentions and rivalries of its members." Those, however, who speak thus, forget that the unity and peace of Rome is a mere fable, a sound to catch the illiterate and the ignorant.

The entire history of that church, as may be proved by her own historians, from the time she first arrogated to herself the title of "mother and mistress of all churches," is a series, might we not say a black catalogue, of jealousies and conflicts between rival parties, pope against pope, council against council, doctor against doctor. Need we mention to the student of history the endless religious and doctrinal feuds, and contests between Realists and Nominalists, Acceptants and Recusants, Thomists and Scotists, Jesuits and Jansenists, Dominicans and Molinists, Augustinians and Dominicans, Benedictines and Jesuits, White Friars and Black Friars, &c.—all, more or less, backed by Popes and Councils, and learned Theologians, one against another.

In what is Rome united? Is it in doctrines or articles of faith? Is it in the observance of rites and ceremonies, and the discipline of her members? Is it in the interpretation of Scripture, or in the rules she has laid down for the guidance of her clergy? Is it in the orders of her Councils, or in the decrees of her Popes? Is it in her policy and modes of action in the different countries where she obtains a footing? In one and all of these we fail to find the unity she speaks of. During these "dark ages" which were emphatically Rome's *brightest* days, and wherein she held unlimited power, we find she manifested a very decided unity of purpose in her hatred towards the Word of God—in her antagonism to "pure and undefiled religion"—in her persecution of those who differed from her, and would not bow at her altar—in her lordly assumption of authority over other churches, and in her efforts after political and despotic power in every country where she could find a place for the sole of her foot; and this unity must even now be within her borders, and advocated by her teachers, if she possesses what she lays claim to, and regards as essential to her existence—infallibility and unchangeableness.

In the present day she has her Ultramontane, and her Cismontane party, her old English Catholics, and her recent convert men, her doctrinal Guelphs, and Ghibelines, her Wiseman, and her Ivors, her Telegraph, and her Rambler, her *Univers*, and her *Ami de la religion*, and yet we are told that Roman Catholics are united, and Protestants disunited; that one party lives in peace and harmony, and brotherly love, and the other "by dissension, religious hatred, and controversy."

Our object in this article is not so much to show that Romanism is at variance with herself, and that she does not possess that boasted unity she speaks of, as to show that there is a unity in Protestantism, one that is increasing every day, though its members still differ in non-essentials, and maintain their respective forms of discipline and church government.

Protestantism embraces many diversified forms, and has sent forth several confessions of faith; its *light*, as gathered from the rays of divine truth, which shine forth in the Word of Life, gleams with a greater or a lesser lustre in a vast multitude of places and kingdoms scattered over the surface of the globe; its *power* is being felt in the cells of convents, in the dungeons of the Inquisition, and in the most inaccessible and darkest parts of the earth; and the *harmony* of its several declarations and articles of faith, as put forth at the period and progress of the Reformation, whether Augustan, Tetrapolitan, Polish, Saxon, Waldensian, Helvetian, French, Dutch, English, Irish, or Scotch, is truly surprising, and constitutes an extraordinary event in the history of man; whether we regard the independent and unbiased manner in which each nation made a declaration of its own religious opinions, or the unanimity of sentiment, apart from all collusion, which pervaded those several confessions. To what are we to attribute this wonderful agreement, this almost perfect unanimity? Is it not to the possession of a common standard of revelation, to the guidance of the spirit of God, and his overruling providence? And to what are we to attribute the unity or agreement that exists at the present day among enlightened and spiritually minded Protestants, differing, though they do, in many minor and non-essential matters? Is it not to the possession of the same sacred volume which their forefathers valued more than life itself, and from which the Reformers drew their several confessions of faith? Is it not to their renunciation of the doctrines and commandments of men, and their earnest desire to be taught by that Spirit which guides every child of God in to all necessary truth?

There is a unity among Protestants in a variety of particulars—a unity of *faith* in, and dependence upon, the Great Head of the Church, "in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord,"—of *profession* in, and adherence to, the saving and fundamental doctrines of the Gospel,—of *spirit* with those who acknowledge "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all," one Spirit, one Saviour, one common ground of salvation, one hope of Heaven and of everlasting life,—of *intercourse* with, and brotherly love towards those who "love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity" and truth,—of *heart*, and sympathy with those who exhibit the mind which was in Christ Jesus, and "adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things,"—and of *co-operation* and Christian effort with those who have a single eye to the glory of God, and desire more the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, than the enlargement of any particular branch of his church.

There is also a unity among Protestants of exercising for oneself the right of private judgment, and interpreting Scripture, by comparing it with itself, under the guidance of the Spirit of God, and not according to the fancies or views of any body of men, who arrogate to themselves that they alone are the interpreters of Holy Writ,—in renouncing the commandments of men, and muddy streams of tradition, and in drawing water from the wells of salvation, which bubble up pure and clear in every page of the Inspired Word,—in rejecting all human merit or sufferings as the ground of man's acceptance before God, and in cleaving to the alone merits of a crucified Saviour, and seeking the application of his precious blood, and the sanctification of his Spirit, ere one can be made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light,—in giving of one's substance in the cause of God, and to the wants of his poor, out of love to Christ, and as a proof of being saved, and not as a foundation on which to rest any claim to everlasting happiness,—in holding forth the doctrines of the cross as the only means of saving a lost and ruined world, and in declaring that "the Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth,"—in "contending earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," and in entering their unequivocal protest against all those who would withhold the sacred Scriptures from the people,—in regarding the doctrines of salvation by grace, justification by faith, and sanctification through the Spirit, wherever held, or by whom maintained, as rising above all creeds, and systems, and churches, and establishments,—and in defending their rights, liberties, and privileges, against the aggressions of any power, domestic or foreign, that would deprive them of them

There is, and there must be, a unity among Protestants, so long as they are living members of the same Spiritual Head—draw water from the same fountain of Eternal Life, and aim after a growing conformity to the image of Him "of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named."

This unity is often visible, and may be witnessed on the platform of the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Protestant Association, and kindred societies, where the genius and spirit of Protestant Christianity is brought forth and exercised. The right of private judgment, which is one of the marked distinctions of Protestantism, necessarily causes variety of opinion; but this may exist without any breaking up of the "unity of the spirit," or any severance of "the bond of peace."

There is a variety and diversity in the wonderful works of God, but there is also unity and harmony in those works; there is variety in the full tide of song which swells up from many voices to the throne of God, but there is also harmony in those voices; and there is diversity among Protestants, but there is also unity in their several confessions of faith, and agreement in those multiplied efforts which they undertake for the glory of God and the good of man.

We regard Protestantism, or the active embodiment of Christianity, as that great and mighty river which, small at first, and struggling for existence amid opposing streams, has at length burst every barrier, and sweeps on in its mighty power and undeviating course, enriching every country and soil through which it flows. The lightning at times flashes across the political horizon, the thunder of angry voices bursts upon the ear, and causes the faint-hearted to flee; the sky that bound our visions grows dark, and the clouds, moving at one time to the right, and at another to the left, at last pour forth their gushing waters. But what of all this; it only gives power and velocity to the mighty river of Protestant truth, which gathers strength from every shower, and is purified by the very commingling of the elements. May she then flow on in her majesty and spiritual power; and being refreshed by the dews of Heaven, and the showers of divine grace, be a means of enriching and fertilizing the whole earth, and bringing a knowledge of Jesus Christ, and him crucified, to many a heart.

We are sorry to see our remarks meet with so little favor from the Editor of the *Islander:* but, with respect to the alleged untruthfulness of our assertion, we can only say that to us the approval of the rejection of the resolution moved by Hon. Mr. Haviland, seemed tantamount to an approval of the House of Assembly, who thereby rejected the petitions so numerously and respectably signed. Certainly, we are surprised to find any other construction can be put upon it, and many besides ourselves will see with astonishment the explanation in the *Islander*.

We know our paths are different; but we must also remind the *Islander* that we shall fearlessly expose and meet misstatements, and we do feel that he has not done us justice as honest, conscientious Protestants, in the late question respecting the Bible in our common schools, whether from wilfulness, ignorance, or misapprehension, we are unable to state.

It is necessary also to say, for the information of the *Islander*, that our Editorial department is not solely conducted by a Committe of Clergymen.

Melancholy and Distressing Accident.—A most melancholy accident, attended with loss of life, occurred in the neighborhood of Cascumpec on Saturday night last. The dwelling of Samuel Cannon, Shoemaker, a poor man, living on the Kildare Road, was destroyed by fire, together with all his furniture, tools, and clothes of the family. It appears that the parents left home a short time before the fire broke out, to visit some relatives living about a mile or so away, leaving the house in charge of the two oldest children, a girl of twelve years and a boy of ten—the remainder, four in number, being in bed. The two left in charge, becoming weary, retired to rest, and had scarcely fallen asleep when they were awakened by the flames which were curling round their beds. The girl succeeded in effecting her escape by the door, and opening the window, endeavored to assist her brother out; but, becoming confused with the smoke and flames, he sank on the floor, and, with the four young children, was consumed with the building. The girl, though badly burned and in a state of nudity, succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house on foot, where she now lies, and little hopes are entertained of her recovery from the effects of the fire and exposure. A spectator describes the scene as heartrending when the parents reached the burning ruins, and learned the calamity that had befallen them. The mother could scarcely be restrained from rushing into the flames in search of her offspring, and it required the strong arms of two men to prevent her. The remains of the children were discovered the following day, literally burned to cinders. The parents, by this calamity, are reduced to great poverty, and charitably disposed persons in Charlottetown, as well as in the neighborhood, will, it is hoped, contribute something for their relief. Contributions will be received at Mr G. T. Haszard's Book Store.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Tuesday evening last the Rev. George Sutherland delivered an extemporaneous Lecture on 'Ancient Egypt.' He entered very minutely into its geographical position; then explained the origin of its population—dilated upon the manners and customs of the people—showed that Egypt had been the land of wonderful creation of human power, such as the vast Pyramids, the gigantic Sphynx, the lofty Pillars, &c., and was still an object of endless curiosity to the philosophic enquirer—That its people had understood many of the sciences, were well acquainted with some of the arts, and that Egypt had been the theatre of enterprise, civilization and science. He then gave a very lucid explanation of its *lingua scripta*, and the way in which its hieroglyphics had been discovered, and then reading made plain. He commented upon the fertilizing nature of its soil—for the overflowing of the Nile, at periodical seasons; and enumerated some of the natural productions of the country. He then remarked upon the race of Kings, and showed clearly that the chronology of the Hebrews was fully to be relied on. Throughout the Lecture—which occupied one hour and a quarter in its delivery—the audience were enchanted not only with the interesting matter adduced, but also with the bursts of eloquence spontaneously uttered.

A discussion followed, during which further information was elicited from the fertile mind of the Rev. Lecturer.—*Isl.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, April 4.

Asia arrived this morning.

Flour declined two shillings; wheat twopence, and corn threepence to fourpence per bushel.

Consols 93¼, money active. Tea quiet.

Queen's speech Friday dissolving Parliament.

Austria threatens suspension of relations with Sardinia—latter strengthening fortifications.

England had difficulty with Japan and two ships of war at Nangaski.

English sympathisers had sent three hundred Poles to Circassia, for which an explanation is demanded by Russian Minister at Constantinople.

New Brunswick, March 4.

W. H. Scovill, F. W. Hatheway, and Joseph Marshall, appointed Commissioners of New Brunswick Railway.

House Dissolved, writs returnable 16th May—New House meets 2d June.

☞ There will be Divine Service in the Wesleyan Chapel on the evening of Good Friday, at 7 o'clock. The Annual Sermon in behalf of the Youth's Wesleyan Missionary Society, will be preached on Sabbath evening next, at 6½ o'clock, by the Rev. W. C. McKinnon. The Annual Meeting of the Youth's Missionary Society, will be held on Tuesday evening next, the 14th instant. Collections will be taken up in aid of missions, both on the Sabbath, and at the Annual Meeting.

Errata.—In that part of the Report of the Royal Agricultural Society published in our last.—In 1st line of 2d paragraph, for "there" read *these*; 6th paragraph, 10th line from the bottom, for "also" read *able*; 7th paragraph, 6th line, for "there" read *these*; 2d column, 3d paragraph, for "Warner's" read *Worse's*; 4th par., for "£6 10s" read £4 10s; 8th par., 3d line, for "carts" read *carts*; 13th line, for "or" read *in*. Tabular statement, under head of cost per bushel: 2d item, read 2s 1d, 3d do., 2s 5d; 4th, 9d; last, 12s.

Married,

On Tuesday, April 2d, by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Edmund M'Dougall, to Miss Ann Lane, both of Lot 55.

At Bedeque, on Wednesday the 25th March, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. William Beales, of Lot 31, to Miss Eliza Allan Strang, of Lot 27.

At the Mission House, Bedeque, on Thursday last, by the Rev. G. M. Barrett, Mr. William Wilson, Postmaster, Bedeque, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Wilson, Wesleyan Missionary, Bridgetown, N. S.

On Tuesday, April 7th, by the Rev. Charles I. Burnett, Mr. Thomas F. Fairbairn, of Tignish, to Clementena G. Fielding, of Charlottetown, second daughter of Mr. John Fielding, of Boston, Mass., U.S.

Birth,

On Monday morning, last, at Falconwood Farm, the wife of Wm. W. Irving, Esquire, of a Daughter.

On the 6th instant, at Charlottetown, the lady of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, of a daughter.

Died,

On Monday the 23d March, after a short illness, Charles Luscombe, eldest son of Mr. Nicholas L. Cousins, aged 3 years and 11 months.

On March 30th, Mary Esther, infant daughter of Mr. Stephen B. Trenaman, aged eight months.

On Tuesday last, Mary Arabella, only daughter of Mr. George Jenkins, Lot 42, aged 12 months.

On the 5th April, aged 45 years, at the residence of Mr. William Pethick, Cornwall, Mrs. F. Tucker, of Cornwall, England. She emigrated to this Island in 1842.

☞ The Rev. John Currie, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, will (D.V.) preach in Temperance Hall, at 6½ o'clock, p. m.

Charlottetown Markets, April 4.

Beef, (small)	lb. 5d a 8d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5d a 7d	Eggs dozen	10d a 1s
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 5d
Ham,	7d a 9d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	5d a 9d	Potatoes,	3s 3d a 3s 6d
Veal	3d a 7d	Turnips	1s a 1s 3d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Hay, ton,	65s a 80s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½
Flour,	3d a 3½d	Calf-skin	6d a 9d
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Timothy Seed, bush.	15 a 20s
Oatmeal,	1½d a 2d	Clover Seed, lb.	1s 2d a 1s 4d

RARE CHANCE!

GOOD BUILDING SITES TO LEASE.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF years, half of TOWN LOT No. 3, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and well known as the *OLD WINDMILL*. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber— JOHN H. M'DONALD.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1857.

REDUCTION

Will be the Order of the Day

—AT—

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

FOR ANOTHER MONTH!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW SUPPLY

Ch. Town, April 3, 1857. WILLIAM HEARD.

P. S. A suitable YOUNG MAN wanted.

BUILDING LOTS! BUILDING LOTS!

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 4th MAY next, on the premises, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon—

Town Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40,

In the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, together with the large and valuable BUILDINGS recently erected thereon. This property comprises an entire Block, fronting on all sides of streets; and is well worthy the attention of persons requiring Building Lots. A plan of the property, with all particulars, may be obtained at the office of W. H. Pope, Esq., or of the Subscriber— A. H. YATES,

☞ Terms very liberal. Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1857.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES in Sydney-street, being half Lot No. 81. Also, half Lot No. 80. For particulars enquire on the premises.

April 8. PAUL TOWAN.

THOMAS HENRY LOCKHART,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, lately from London, in returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal support they have given him since his arrival in this City, begs to inform them that he still continues doing all kinds of work in the above line. Boots and Shoes neatly repaired at moderate charges.

☞ Please inquire at Mr. John Lockhart's. April 8.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES!

CUMMINGS' LECTURES ON ROMANISM, 9s

A Protestant's Appeal to the Douay Bible and other Roman Catholic standards, 6s

The Young Dominican; or, The Mysteries of the Inquisition, and other Secret Societies of Spain, 8s 6d

Romanism as it is in Rome—by the Hon. J. W. Percy, 8s

The Archbishop; or, Romanism in the United States, 6s 3d

The History of the Inquisition, with an Account of its Procedure and Narrative of its Victims, 6s

Hannah Corcoran—her Conversion from Romanism, Abduction, and subsequent Treatment, 2s 3d

The Convert,—a Narrative by McCrindel, 3s 4d

Sister Agnes; or, Sketches of Convent Life, 3s

John Huss—illustrating some of the workings of Popery in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 3s

True Christianity Contrasted with various other Systems—by Dr. Sprague, 3s 9d

The Doctrines and Practices of Popery examined, 3s 9d

Fletcher's Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion, 5s

Synopsis of Popery, by W. Hogan, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest. Paper covers, 1s 6d; bound, 2s 3d

Six Months' Residence in a Convent—by Miss Reid

The Priest and the Huguenot; or, Persecution in the Age of Louis XV., 3s 9d

Men and Things as I saw them in Europe—by Kirwan, 5s

For sale at the Bookstore of

April 8, '57 GEORGE T. HASZARD.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE SOIREE.

A TEMPERANCE TEA WILL take place in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, to be enlivened with a number of Addresses, by several gentlemen, on the Temperance Question, as well as Vocal and Instrumental Music, kindly guaranteed by Mr. Cupples for the occasion.

The doors will be open at half-past 6 o'clock; Tea to commence at 7.

Tickets, 1s 3d; to be had at the Stores of Messrs. Haszard, Watson, and Beer; and of the Committee—Messrs. T. Williams, J. Evans, S. Prowse, B. Chappell, W. Morris, J. Bowers, or of the Secretary— J. P. TANTON.

April 6, 1857.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—GOOD BLACK COAL at the Gas Works for 24s. per ton.

April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!—AT THE Gas Works for 24s per chaldron.

April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR FLOUR, CORN MEAL, PILOT BREAD, TOBACCO, by—

April 6, 1857 THOS. B. TREMAIN.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO RENT, for a term of years, his HAY and COAL SCALES, with DWELLING, SHOP, and Stable.

April 6, 1857. THOS. B. TREMAIN.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY's DURHAM BULL 'Darsley,' will serve Cows at the Hon. George Coles's Farm Yard, in Charlottetown, until further notice. W. W. IRVING,

April 6, 1857. Sec'y R. A. Society.

Extra Superfine Flour.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for Sale a few barrels Extra Superfine and Fine FLOUR, which he can confidently recommend.

April 8, 1857. JAMES DESBRISAY.

AUCTIONS.

Farm for Sale.

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

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

JAMES WOOLRIDGE.

Rustico Road, March 30, 1857.

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

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

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

March 27.

Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday the 16th April, inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, the DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN and other

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.,

of the late Hon. Stephen Rice.

For further particulars, see handbills. A. H. YATES.

April 8, 1857. Is & Ex Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD, on THURSDAY the 30th APRIL, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a gentleman about to leave the Island, consisting of—handsome Mahogany Sideboard, Tables and Chairs, elegant Rosewood Easychairs and Chiffonier, Drawing-room Couch, Carpets and Hearthrugs, Stoves, Book-cases, Bedsteads and Bedding, with other Bedroom Furniture; China and Glassware; excellent Meat Safe; Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

Some of the above are nearly new, and all in excellent condition.

Also—A light, comfortable Single WAGON, JAUNTING SLEIGH, with Buffalo Robes, set of brass-mounted Gig HARNESS, English-made Riding Saddle, Wheelbarrow, with Stable and Garden Implements.

April 8, 1857. 1s

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.

JUNIPER POSTS, RAILS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S YARD, a quantity of Juniper Posts, Rails, Pickets, Ladders, and Shingles. Also—150 cords of FIREWOOD.

April 8, 1857. 2m BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association, Charlottetown, on *YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS*, by the Rev. Dan. MacCurdy, of the Presbyterian Church, Nova Scotia. For sale at George T. Haszard's Book-store. Price, 4d.

April 8, 1857.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE possession given, the BRICKYARD and Premises—consisting of 18 acres of Land, fronting 9 chains on the Princetown Road—belonging to the Subscriber, situate in Charlottetown Royalty, and adjoining the 'Red Lion Inn.' The stream which drives the Cloth Mill in the vicinity, runs nearly through the centre of the Land, and the dam affords at all times a supply of water for the work. The clay is excellent,—specimens of the Bricks made from of it may be seen. There are American Brickmaking Machines for Grinding and Moulding, ready for putting in operation, erected; Barrows, &c. There is a snug House pleasantly situated, and a plot laid off for a Garden close to the Moulding Yard. All the Land is cleared, except what has been reserved for ornament and pleasure ground, and the whole enclosed under a good fence.

This is a favorable opportunity for an enterprising person to engage in a profitable business, being so near the City, where bricks are now in great demand; timber becoming scarce, many persons are disposed to build with a more substantial material than wood. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD,

☞ To let, several FIELDS, from 1 to 3 acres, fronting on the Mill Dam.

Recreation Grove,

Charlottetown Royalty, April 8, 1857.

Horticultural Society.

FRESH AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

THE ABOVE MAY NOW BE purchased of the Society, at Mr. G. T. Haszard's Book-Store, Queen-square. The Semi-Annual Exhibition will be held in July next, of which timely notice will be given.

By order,

April 8, 1857. G. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Young Men's Christian Association.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN on "the Life and Times of Whitfield," in the Lower Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY Evening next the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. George Sutherland. The public are respectfully invited.

SAINT JAMES'S CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF PEW-HOLDERS and MEMBERS of the above Church for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other purposes, will take place (D. V.) on Monday next the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A full attendance is particularly requested.

By order,

April 8, 1857. J. W. MORRISON, Secretary.

SEED WHEAT.

400 BUSHELS OF PRIME SEED WHEAT on sale by the Subscribers, and not will be offered at Auction, at the opening of the navigation, in time for seed, in quantities to suit purchasers, for ready money only.

JOHN NASZARD,

Wm. M'EWEN.

St. Eleanor's, April 6. Ex & 1 3i

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTE. Enquire at the Office of this paper.

REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!

SELLING OFF!!

500 SUITS

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,

Workmanship warranted,

AT