THE PROTECTOR

AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION: BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."—Prov. xiv 34.

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PRAYER FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Isaiah, lxiv 1.

Awake, thou Spirit, who of old
Did st fire the watchmen of the Church's youth;
Who faced the foe, unshrinking, bold,
Who witnessed day and night th' eternal Truth,
Whose voices through the world are ringing still,
And bringing hosts to know and do thy will.

Oh! that thy fire were kindled soon,
That swift from land to land its flame might leap;
Lord, give us but this priceless boon
Of faithful servants, fit for thee to reap
The harvest of the soul; look down and view
How great the harvest; yet the laborers few.

Lord, let our earnest prayer be heard,
The prayer thy Son himself hath bid us pray;
For lo! thy children's hearts are stirred
In every land in this our darkening day,
To cry for help with fervent soul to Thee,
O! hear us, Lord, and speak: thus let it be.

Oh! haste to help ere we are lost;
Send forth Evangelists in spirit strong,
Armed with thy Word, a dauntless host,
Bold to attack the rule of ancient wrong.
And let them all the earth for Thee reclaim,
To be thy kingdom, and to know thy name.

Would there were help within our walls,
Oh! let thy promised spirit come again,
Before whom every barrier falls,
And, ere the night, shine forth once more as then.
O! rend the heavens, and make thy presence felt,
The chains that bind us at thy touch would melt.

And let thy Word have speedy course,
Through every land the Truth be glorified,
Till all the heathen know its force,
And gather to thy churches far and wide;
And waken Israel from her sleep, O Lord,
Thus bless and spread the conquests of thy Word.

—*Lyra Germanica.*

BLYTH'S LETTERS FROM ITALY

Correspondence of the Presbyterian.

Naples, February.

Messrs. Editors—One hundred and ten years ago, a poor man at the base of Vesuvius determined to dig a well. He dug; and when he got down eighteen or twenty feet, where water ought to have been, what was his astonishment to find himself in a painted chamber, surrounded with antique statues! He had sunk his shaft into a Pompeiian house, and the long-lost city was discovered. A century and a half before a stupid architect had cut an aqueduct right through the centre of the city without knowing it, and traversed no less than three temples and the Forum. The peasant was wiser than the architect; he told what he had seen, and now, after more than a century's excavations, about a quarter of the city has been uncovered.

There is a railroad from Naples to Pompeii (thirteen miles), and we took it, of course. We were let out at the "Gate of the Sea," and there found a government guide to lead us through the city, and to watch us, lest we should fill our pockets with old bricks and chips from the pillars of the Forum. We followed him closely for four hours among these strange ruins. We saw and heard, and wondered as we never wondered before. What we saw, and all the stories we heard, it would be too tedious to tell you in detail, but to my general impressions you are welcome. I expected to go down into Pompeii by a staircase; I expected to grope about in dusky shadows, and sometimes by the light of torches, as I had done in the Catacombs; I expected to see at once that I was in a city which boasted of its antiquity when Cæsar was born. But nothing of the kind. We went through a gate into sunny streets. We walked along deserted pavements lined with dismantled houses It seemed like a village that had been peopled but yesterday, and through which a tornado had passed, unroofing its dwellings and putting its population to flight. It was only slowly, very slowly that the truth gained the mastery of the impression, and that I realized that we were standing in a city whose destruction had come eighteen hundred years ago. But when I did, the interest was awful. It is this, and only this, that makes Pompeii so wonderful—this contact of the past with the present—this annihilation of centuries—this feeling that we are taking advantage of the momentary absence of the people to explore the mysteries of their parlors, bedrooms, and kitchens.

There are no imposing monuments to attract us here;—only these tokens of the daily life of eighteen hundred years ago; only the worn streets, the deserted shops, the unroofed houses, the every little sign of living men that time usually obliterates, but that here, defying time, stare out at us with fearful distinctness. We walk along the streets, and observe the ruts worn by the lumbering Roman chariot. We go to a well curb, and mark how the bucket-rope has deeply scored its stony edges. We stop at a corner, and read a badly-spelled proclamation, daubed in red paint on the wall. We step into a drinking-shop, and see the great vessels that held the wine, and the stains made by the dripping cup on the stone counter. We go to the Forum, and see the rostrum from which the orators declaimed; and the rings in the market-place to which the cattle were tied. We enter the amphitheatre without a ticket, and profanely scramble over its empty seats. We ascend into the temple of Isis by the secret stair-case of the priests, and discover the hidden contrivance through which their oracles were uttered. We enter the house of a private gentleman; gaze about upon the painted walls of his spacious reception room; go into the court beyond, where is his little garden, scarce six feet square, and his baby fountain; and thence penetrate into his lady's boudoir. We look into his bedroom, and wonder that he can sleep in such a hole; and then we go down into his cellar and ask "what cheer?" and straightway long rows of "amphorae" answers "good." Would we try his wine, we find his vessels full of dust; and groping around, we discover that he and his family died among them, and left the tracery of their delicate limbs on the soft ashes that swept down upon them that fearful night, eighteen hundred years ago. Putting what we see in Pompeii and what we see in the Museum together, we know as well what life was then as we know what it is now. We handle the very bread they ate, and the drugs with which they were physicked. We loll on their couches, sit by their tables, and read by their lamps. We finger the tools of the carpenter, the instruments of the surgeon, and the cosmetics of the ladies. We ring their bells, try their bars, bolts, and keys, weigh their money, wonder at the exquisite beauty of their jewelry, and the awkward clumsiness of their cooking utensils. We wander along the streets and look up at the signs, just as we would in Philadelphia. A stiff-jointed goat over one door shows us just where the Pompeiian maid went to get milk for breakfast. Two men carrying a well-filled amphora over another invites the thirsty into a wine-shop. A gladiatorial combat indicates where the polite art of boxing may be learned in a few easy lessons; and a boy mounted on another's back, and receiving a flagellation from a brawny arm, suggests the mysteries of Pompeiian school-teaching, to the horror of modern moral-suasionists, and to the grim satisfaction of all lovers of the rod. Indeed, Pompeii is all open to us. Its doors are broken down, its roofs taken off. We can go every where, and see every thing just as it was, and get perhaps a better idea of a third rate Roman city, than if we had come to it a stranger in the days of its prosperity.

It is a provoking thought, however, in the midst of our wondering, that only a quarter of the city has as yet been excavated. As we go along the street, we come to a blank wall of ashes, some twenty feet high, at which a few men are lazily pecking with a lassitude worthy of the government that employs them. They are digging out the rest of the city, at the rate of a foot or two in a year; and perhaps five centuries, at the present rate of procedure, will complete a job which might, with proper enterprise, be completed in as many years. The only consolation for all this is the very doubtful one of thinking that future generations may have the gratification that is denied to us.

Nothing can be more awfully impressive than to take our position upon some prominent point—say upon the outer wall of the disentombed amphitheatre—and then to look around us. The scene is one of strange contrasts, through which stranger confoundings of times and seasons struggle into notice. At our feet lies a city, silent, solitary, and sad; looking as if the fire or storm of yesterday swept over its deserted homes, and as if there must be some one to come back and claim them. We see the houses in which they lived, the temples where they prayed, the theatres where they revelled, the shops where they traded, and the tombs where they were buried, and we can scarcely believe that sixty generations have lived since they died. And then close to this discovered city is the mysterious mound, smiling in verdure and matted with luxuriant vines, under which lies more than all that has yet been laid bare. A mile away glows in the sunlight the sparkling sea, the same by whose murmurs the old Pompeiian went to sleep as it dashed against the walls of his city. Around us, the bright green hills are dotted with villages and quiet rural retreats, all unconscious of the impending ruin of which history has again and again warned them; while above all, seen from every point, and never looked upon but with the greatest awe, rises the dread mount itself, sending its column of vapour into the clear blue sky, and gazing in silent majesty down upon the scene of which it is the acknowledged monarch.

From one of the broken walls of the destroyed we look up to the great destroyer; and although it is the most beautiful object in all that unrivalled landscape; and though it seems peaceful enough now in its peaceful repose; and though the air we breathe never seemed so soft before, and the sun never so bright, or nature so cheerful and lovely, we cannot but have fearful forebodings for a country whose peace is at the mercy of the tyrant Vesuvius. What a mystery hangs over the future history of a mountain whose past has been marked by so many desolations! When shall the earth heave again with its terrible convulsions? When shall it again pour forth its streams of fire, to burn up and blacken lovely landscapes? When shall cities and villages again be buried, to be disentombed only after their names have utterly perished? Has that mountain anything yet to do with the doom and destiny—the judicial punishment of a nation that has trampled upon every law, human and divine! These questions come upon us as we stand and gaze. They clothe in funeral gloom the beautiful landscape, and we feel that this whole country is only biding its time. The very streets of Naples rumble like a drum under the roll of our carriage wheels and nothing certainly need surprise us less than to hear that even she had sunk into the sea to rise no more. These speculations and forebodings are not fanciful. They must impress themselves deeply upon every thoughtful mind that contemplates the past history and present aspect of this singular but charming region. What has occurred may occur again. The signs of disturbance are just as great as they ever were, and therefore the danger is just as imminent. It adds wonderfully to the impressiveness of a scene such as we gaze on now—a scene so placid, so brilliant, and so lovely—to think that beneath the thin crust which supports us there are agencies gathering strength for an overthrow as complete and awful as that which the sun looked down upon eighteen centuries ago. But perhaps this region claims no distinction in this respect from the rest of the world, but nevertheless here it is *felt* as it is felt no where else.

Our guide proclaims his work to be done. He modestly suggests an extra fee for having done it well, which being secured, he walks off hastily, leaving us at the end of the street of tombs, uncertain altogether as to our whereabouts. A small boy comes to our relief, and leading us over a bed of ashes rank with vegetation, in due time conducts us to the railway station. He has gathered for each of us on the way a small flower, which grows only over the ruins of the buried city—a delicate attention which secures for him a place in these memorials, and besides, a few coppers, which he more appreciates. We sit down in a modern eating-house to await the train, and losing our romance in a moment of weakness, indulge in a beefsteak at the "Sea Gate" of Pompeii, and feel comforted thereby. The train comes, and we are whirled into the great city of Naples again. The voices of the multitude, like those of many waters, swell around us again. Carriages flit by; beggars scream; men and women quarrel with and grin at each other; strolling bands strike up fragments of operas, and the music of the liveliest and noisiest of people drives both Vesuvius and Pompeii from our thoughts, as the eye grows dim with confused sights, and the ear deaf with such unearthly sounds as Neapolitans alone can make.

The Bible for Every Thing.—D. Hall, in his *Journal of Health* for May, speaking of the importance of inhabiting houses in their structure and situation favourable to health, refers as follows to the Bible:—There is more sound practical hygiene, on this subject of healthy houses, in the fourteenth chapter of *Leviticus*, from verse thirty-four, than in all the skulls of all the health commissioners and common councils of all the cities in Christendom. Pity it is that we do not read our Bibles more, that great book, which contains the leading principles of what is indisputably good, and useful, and true, in all that really pertains to human happiness; and pity it is, that the Sunday newspaper, and the trash weekly, and the enticing story-book, for childhood and hoary age, on subjects pertaining to the world, and party-preaching, and infidel peripatetic lecturers, with their new fangled crudities for human amelioration, and their theories for elevating the masses; pity it is, we say, that all these things so attract attention. The Bible, the best book of all, the wisest in all its theories, and in all its practices safe, has become a sealed book to the many, and any other volume on the centre or the side-table, is opened sooner than it. O! hie me to the "old paths" and to times of lang syne, when the Saturday afternoon Bible-class was the thing talked of and prepared for during the week: its leader a William Wallace, and then a John McFarlane, a pupil of the elder Mason. And these same youthful Bible learners, the men of their generation, where are they now? What are they doing? Why, they are scattered through this whole land, east and west, and in other lands, leading men every where, as secretaries, as professors, as Presidents of colleges, as influential editors, clergymen of mark, and higher still, as missionaries to the distant heathen, and the privy counsellors of kings! Let us tell you, reader, a Bible man—a man whose principles are founded on Bible teachings—is a man every where, whether a shoe-black or an emperor; more, the only man who can be safely trusted in all God's universe.

Thunder storms have been extensively experienced in the U. States, accompanied by some distressing casualities. In one instance a person standing near a bell wire, watching the storm, was killed by the fluid, and seven other persons in the house were more or less injured. The house was a summer retreat on a mountain,—the lightning struck the flagstaff, and descended by the wires, tearing up the ceilings, &c.

THE POPE'S PROGRESS, AND WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE SEEN.

The London *Times* has a striking article on this subject. After touching on what ancient Rome was, on the fertility of the Italian soil, and the geniality of its skies, from which, and other advantages, every thing might be expected, it proceeds:

"But in the Roman States—save in the Vatican, in the palaces of the Cardinals and of the scanty nobility—there can be found no trace of what Rome and the Roman States once were. The condition of the Roman is the condition of the Irish peasant as it was in 'the starving time.' Who that has ever ridden with melancholy curiosity among the mountains which lie near Rome can forget the cowering, half-human figures, which come out of their decayed hovels—dens for animals rather than dwellings for men—to solicit alms with the whine of the mendicant and the scowl of the would-be thief! There is nothing on the Continent of Europe more desolate—nothing, to all appearance, more hopelessly wretched, than the physical aspect of this once happy region. In the towns it is the same, with the exception perhaps of Bologna, where contentment after the Austrian type is enforced. Groups may yet be seen under the white arcades of that monotonous town, who, in the midst of the *skirri* and the foreign sentinels, can still relish the antics of Policinello with true southern enjoyment. But grass grows in the streets of Ferrara. Ancona, the opprobrium of the Adriatic, is a mere garrison for the stranger. Let any one who would know the full meaning of priestly rule but pass a day in Viterbo, Spoleto, Forli, Faenza, Ravenna.

"To speak, however, of the physical aspect only of the Roman States is to dwell upon the mere etchings and outline of the terrible misery which there prevails. It is the moral degradation—it is the universal suspicion—it is the daily apprehension and the nightly terror of the inhabitants which constitute the colouring of the picture. There are spies in the public places, in the theatres, in the streets, and foreign soldiers in plenty, Austrians and French, ready to act upon the denunciations of the pale dastards who earn the privilege of life by their activity in such a trade. Far worse than all, there are spies in every family—the confessional is the lion's mouth where their hints are extorted or received. Actual denunciation, however, is not required where to have incurred suspicion is to have been convicted of crime. It is among such a population that Pio Nono is making a progress to ascertain if there be any slight blemishes in the administration of affairs. In his own person he is a proof of how far more terrible a calamity it is for a country to be under the dominion of a weak than of a wicked ruler. The present Pope is a mere puppet in the hands of Cardinal Antonelli, and the clique of priests who actually govern the country—that is who extort the taxes and fill the prisons. To fall in with the Pontiff's humour, Cardinal Antonelli has permitted him to make this little excursion, but he has taken excellent care that nothing shall meet his Sovereign's eye but arches of triumph, garlands of flowers, complimentary addresses, and batches of nuns thirsting for benedictions. During his stay of two days at Perugia, Pio Nono spent his whole time in visiting the convents. The deputations from various municipalities were only admitted to kiss his feet, but were not permitted to open their lips. When entreated by the inhabitants to remain but a single day longer that they might acquaint him with their condition, Monsignor Berardi was at hand to observe 'that if he did so the order of his Holiness's journey would be altered.' The municipal deputation from Orvieto—a bishop at its head—solicited in vain the honour of a reception for two days; and when admitted at last to the presence of Pio Nono it was only to receive his blessing—the Pope was going to bed. Cardinal Antonelli contrived to avoid the meeting of Communal Council of Bologna. Pio Nono, in fact, throughout his progress, has been a kind of State prisoner, with a priest, a deputy of Antonelli's, ever at his side, and with an Austrian dragoon at either door of his carriage. Foreign bayonets give momentary stability to a government which, if left face to face with its subjects, would not have twenty-four hours duration of power.

"What is the end of all this to be? The solution of the particular question is wound up inextricably with the solution of the general question of Italian independence, of which, for the present at least, there would seem to be but slender probability. To maintain the present system the Austrian occupation of the provinces is necessary, and the French occupation of the capital is the natural counter-check to the Austrian array. The country is wearied out with misery, and has lost all power of resistance. Such things, of course, cannot last for ever; but, as yet, we look in vain for the end. The earlier English Ambassadors saw as much of China on their way to Pekin as the Sovereign Pontiff has been permitted to see of his own States. He went forth mumbling blessings, and mumbling blessings he will return, unaware of the misery which is inflicted upon his subjects in his sacred name."

A Remarkable Man.—A French paper gives an account of a water-mill in that country, built entirely by a blind man, without either assistance or advice from any one. The masonry, carpenter's work, roofing, stairs, paddle-wheel, cogs, in a word, all the machinery pertaining to the mill, has been made, put up, and set in motion by him alone. He has also made his own furniture. When the water is low and the mill does not work, the blind miller becomes a joiner, and also a turner on a lathe of his own invention, and so he makes all manner of utensils and pretty toy windmills for the juveniles. He lives quite alone, sweeps his own room, and cooks his own dinner. His mother, who has fifteen children to care for, lives a mile off, and does not trouble her head about "her blind boy," for "he earns his bread now," she says, "and does not want her." In 1852 this blind miller was accorded a medal by the Agricultural Society of the *arrondissement*, for a machine serving the double purpose of winnowing corn and separating the best from the common sorts.

Water in London.—The discovery of a spring producing 5000 gallons of water per minute, in the centre of London is truly a godsend. Such a discovery has been made, the locality being Duck Island, in the ornamental waters of St. James' Park. The supply above named is obtained from a well ten feet wide, a depth of only twenty-five feet; the water evidently comes from the Thames, being filtered on its passage through a bed of sand two thirds of a mile in thickness.

Where Rags Come From.—Two-thirds of the rags imported into England come from Italy, being collected at Genoa and Trieste, from the Greeks, Turks and Syrians, who use vast quantities of cheap cotton cloth, there being no home demand to work them into paper, as there is no free press or free books in Italy.

The Ragged Elevated.—Not long ago a boy who had been sent to one of our colonies sent a remittance for a ragged school of £20, together with the intimation that he was Postmaster-General of a certain place, at a salary of £300 per year.

Eggs for Burns.—The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance sooth the pain and exclude the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems to us far preferable to collodion, or even cotton.—*Scientific American.*

Shanghai.—A French Roman Catholic Bishopric is to be established at Shanghai, where the French possess a plot of ground, which is to be fortified. Shanghai will be the head-quarters of the French missionaries in China.

IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE.

The diameter of the earth's orbit is, as it were, the pocket-rule of the astronomer, with which the mind can no more grasp than infinity. This star-measurer is one hundred and ninety millions of miles in length. This the astronomer lays down on the floor of the heavens, and drawing lines from its extremities to the nearest fixed star, or a centauri, he finds the angle thus subtended by this base line to be not quite one second! By the simple rule of three he then arrives at the fact that the nearest fixed star is 21,000,000,000,000.

From another simple calculation it follows, that in the space around our solar system devoid of stars, there is room in one dimension, or in one straight line, for 12,000 solar systems; in two dimensions, or in one plane, there is room for 130,000,000 of solar systems; and in actual sidereal space of three dimensions, there is room for 1,500,000,000,000 of solar systems the size of our own.

Nay, good farmer, do not look so unbelievingly. Your boy need not graduate from the district school to prove all this. One and a half million million of solar systems, as large as ours, might be set in the space which divides between it and its nearest neighbour. And, if we might assume the aggregate population of our solar system to be 20,000,000, then there would be room enough for thirty thousand trillions of human beings to live, love and labour in the worlds that might be planted in this same starless void.

Nay, good man of the tow frock, hold on a moment longer. Our sun is but a dull hazy speck of light in the great milky way; and Dr. Herschel says he discovered fifty thousand just such suns in that highway of worlds, in a space apparently a yard in breadth, and six in length. Think of that a moment! and then that no two of them all are probably nearer each other than twenty billions of miles; and then, that the starless space between their solar systems might contain 1,500,000,000,000 of similar systems! Multiply these spaces and these systems by a hundred millions, and you will have numbered the worlds that a powerful glass will open to your view, from one point of space.

Again, multiply these systems by twenty thousand millions, and you will have three billion trillions of human beings who, might dwell in peace and unity in that point of space which Herschel's glass would disclose to your vision.

And you ask despairingly, What is man? We will tell you what he is in one respect: the Creator of all these worlds is his God.

It does one good to think long and deeply on these stupendous facts. By no other means accessible to us can we so well climb toward a just apprehension of the greatness and majesty of the Lord our God. These measurements and estimates seem as a ladder let down to us in our narrow prison-house, up which we may ascend to look abroad a little way over the vast dominions of our great King!

To this contemplation the Bible itself refers us as our means of knowing the greatness and might of our God.

"Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their hosts by number: he calleth them all by their names, by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth." Isaiah xl. 26. "It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in." Isaiah xl. 22. "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing. The pillars of heaven tremble, and are astonished at his reproof. By his Spirit he hath garnished the heavens. Lo, these are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him! But the thunder of his power who can understand!" Job xxvi. 7, 11, 13, 14.

THE WORK OF CREATION.

The Creator has spoken, and the spangled stars look out from openings of deep unclouded blue; and as day rises, and the planet of morning pales in the East, the broken cloudlets are transmuted from bronze into gold, and anon the gold becomes fire, and at length the glorious sun arises out of the seas, and enters on his course rejoicing. It is a brilliant day; the waves of a deeper and softer blue than before dance and sparkle in the light; the earth, with little less to attract the gaze, has assumed a garb of brighter green; and as the sun declines amid even richer glories than those which had encircled his rising, the moon appears full orbed in the East—to the human eye the second great luminary of the heavens—and climbs slowly to the zenith as night advances, shedding its mild radiance on land and sea.

Again the day breaks; the prospect consists, as before, of land and ocean. There are great pine woods, reed-covered swamps, wide plains, winding rivers, and broad lakes; and a bright sun shines over all. But the landscape derives its interest and novelty from a feature unmarked before. Gigantic birds stalk along the sands, or wade far into the waters in quest of their ichthyic food, while birds of lesser size float upon the lakes, or scream discordant in hovering flocks, thick as insects in the calm of a summer evening, over the narrower seas, or brighten with the sunlight gleam of their wings the thick woods. And ocean has its monsters; great *tanim* heave their huge bulk over its surface to inhale the life-sustaining air; and out of their nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a "seething pot or cauldron." Monstrous creatures, armed in massive scales, haunt the rivers, or scour the flat sand meadows; earth, air and water are charged with animal life, and the sun sets on a busy scene, in which unerring instinct pursues unremittingly its few simple ends—the support and preservation of the individual, the propagation of species, and the protection and maintenance of the young.

Again the night descends, for the fifth day has closed, and morning breaks on the sixth and last day of creation. Cattle and beasts of the field graze on the plains; the thick-skinned rhinocerus wallows in the marshes; the squat hippopotamus rustles amongst the reeds, or plunges sullenly into the river; great herds of elephants seek their food amid the herbage of the woods; while animals of fiercer nature—the lion, the leopard, and the bear—harbour in deep caves till the evening, or lie in wait for their prey amid tangled thickets, or beneath some broken bank. At length, as the day wanes and the shadows lengthen, man, the responsible lord of the creation, formed in God's own image, is introduced upon the scene, and the work of creation ceases for ever upon the earth. The night falls once more upon the prospect, and there dawns yet another morrow, the morrow of God's rest—that divine Sabbath in which there is no more creative labour, and which, blessed and sanctified beyond all the days that had gone before, has as its special object the moral elevation and final redemption of man. And over it no evening is represented in the record as falling, for its special work is not yet complete. Such seems to have been the sublime panorama of creation, exhibited in vision of old to

The shepherd who first taught the chosen seed,
In the beginning, how the heavens and earth
Rose out of chaos,

and, rightly understood, I know not a single scientific truth that militates against even the minutest or least prominent of its details.—*Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks."*

Artificial Stone.—Artificial stone, made of chalk, reduced to a paste and stamped in a solution of silicate of potash, is one of the recent inventions of that class. It acquires a smooth appearance, close grain, and yellow colour. The stone thus prepared takes a very fine polish, and hardens by degrees from the surface to the interior. This process, it is claimed, many be advantageously employed for making mouldings, delicate sculpture, ornaments, and other articles of a similar description.

SEWING MACHINES.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

The sewing machine is being introduced into general use, with a rapidity of which few have any conception. It was predicted that it would bear, with peculiar hardship, upon the sewing girl, whose oppressed condition has long excited the sympathies of the philanthropic; but it is evident that this has not been the result, and the strong prejudice which for several years resisted the introduction of the sewing machine has been gradually overcome. There are now three firms which manufacture on an average two thousand machines in a year, and eight or ten in all, that are well established. Many other parties are experimenting with various success.

These machines are very extensively used by manufacturers. Douglas and Sherwood, manufacturers of ladies' skirts, in New York, have not less than one hundred and fifty machines, costing $15,000, which is believed to be the largest number employed by a single firm. Each one is calculated to do the work of ten ordinary sewers. The uses to which they are applied are curious. Three hundred hands are employed, and the execution done may be inferred from the following statistics:—There are cut up weekly, two hundred and seventy-five pieces of muslin, or one hundred and forty-three thousand per year; ditto two thousand pounds of jute cord, or one hundred and four thousand per year; six hundred dozen spools of cotton per week, or thirty-one thousand per year. For the single item of round whalebone, (boiled in oil and very flexible), the enormous sum of $6000 is paid every week. Besides, there are twenty-five looms in the city constantly employed in the manufacture of hair-cloth for the inflation of ladies' garments, making three thousand yards per week, and one hundred looms engaged on other fabrics. With these facilities, the force employed turns out three thousand skirts per day, exclusive of woven goods! Piled up in the lofts of the factory, they form a barricade almost as formidable for dimensions as General Jackson's cotton bales. The new skirt, for which the sewing machine is doing such wonders, weighs but four ounces and a half.

Another subject worthy of notice is the great improvement which has taken place in the quality of sewing silk, twist thread, &c., made necessary by the rapid and accurate movement of the sewing machine. We now produce thread in this country which far exceeds any of foreign importation in strength and evenness of texture. If the foreign and domestic are looped together and jerked asunder, the former, even of the best description, has been found to yield in the greatest number of instances. Several thread factories have recently been started, or are contemplated, to meet the increased demands.

There is a large silk factory in Florence, Massachusetts, the annual sales of which are now estimated at $1,000,000, and another at Newark, New Jersey, is doing a large business.

PRACTICAL GOOD SENSE.

It is related that an Athenian who was hesitating whether to give his daughter in marriage to a man of worth with a small fortune, or to a rich man who had no other recommendation, went to consult Themistocles on the subject. The philosopher, in the spirit of true wisdom, said, "I would bestow my daughter upon a man without money rather than money without a man." Marriages for money seldom conduce to social comfort and happiness, and often result in the utter destruction of domestic peace, in recrimination, coldness, and estrangement. And yet the love of money is seldom manifest in greater strength than in the formation of these life-long alliances where the parties bind themselves "to take each other for better or worse," and give the mutual pledge to stand by and aid each other amidst all the storms and privations and perils of life. Those parents who are chiefly anxious to have their daughters marry a fortune, who value money more than character, integrity, enterprize, and correct habits, will, in most cases, lament their short-sightedness, infatuation, and folly. There is happiness in a cottage where virtue, intelligence and kindness dwell. A palace will not yield it in the absence of these. It is not those families where there is the greatest profusion of wealth who are most to be envied. In many a splendid mansion there are aching hearts, disappointed hopes, corroding cares, and scalding tears. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not deprecating or decrying wealth. It confers and secures many advantages. But it is not worth sacrificing domestic peace to possess it—it is not worth the life-long reproach, "You married me for my money."

To Cleanse the Inside of Jars.—There is frequently some trouble in cleansing the inside of jars that have had sweetmeats, or other articles put in them for keeping, and that when empty are wanted for future use. This can be done in a few minutes, without scraping or soaking, by filling up the jars with hot water (it need not be scalding hot), and then stirring in a teaspoonful or more of pearl-ash. Whatever of the former contents has remained sticking upon the sides and bottom of the jar will immediately be seen to disengage itself, and float loose through the water. Then empty the jar at once, and if any of the former odour remains about it, fill it again with warm water, and let it stand undisturbed a few hours, or till next day; then empty it again, and rinse it with cold water. Wash phials in the same manner. Also the inside of kettles, or anything you wish to purify or clear from grease expeditiously and completely. If you cannot conveniently obtain pearl-ash, the same purpose may be answered nearly as well by filling the vessel with strong ley, poured off clear from the wood-ashes. For kegs, buckets, crocks, or other large vessels, ley may be always used.

Idiots.—Idiotcy is arrested development. There is, in all cases, a deficiency of brain, a low physical organization. The humane and accomplished Dr. Wilbur says, that out of a class of twenty pupils only three could count ten. Their almost universal fault was gluttony. Their great want is the want of attention. Many cannot talk; it often requires two or three years to enable them to utter a single word distinctly. In almost all cases home treatment only confirms the malady. In three hundred and fifty-nine cases, all but four originated in parents who had brought on some confirmed disease by the violation of the laws of nature. In every instance, the four excepted, either one or both parents were either unhealthy, scrofulous, disposed to insanity, indulged in animal excesses, or had married blood relations. Let every reader commit to memory these five causes, for to have an idiot child, how terrible the infliction! More than one-fourth of three hundred and fifty-nine idiots were the children of drunkards; one out of every twenty was the child of the marriage of near relations; in one such family five children out of eight were idiotic. If, then, health, temperance, and chastity are not duties, then are we irresponsible.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Manufacture of Combs.—It is said that the greatest comb manufactory in the world is in Aberdeen, Scotland. There are thirty-six furnaces for preparing horns and tortoise shell for the combs, and no less than one hundred and twenty iron screw presses are continually going in stamping them. Steam power is employed to cut the combs. The coarse combs are stamped or cut out—two being cut in one piece at a time. The fine dressing combs, and all small tooth combs, are cut by fine circular saws, some so fine as to cut forty teeth in the space of one inch, and they revolve five thousand times in one minute. There are some two thousand varieties of combs made, and the aggregate number produced, of all these different sorts of combs, is about 9,000,000 annually—a quantity that, if laid together lengthwise, would extend about seven hundred miles. The annual consumption of ox horns is about 730,000, and the annual consumption of hoofs amounts to 4,000,000; the consumption of tortoise shell and buffalo horn, although not so large, is correspondingly valuable. A hoof undergoes eleven distinct operations before it becomes a finished comb.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From Willmer & Smith's European Times, July 25.*)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Baron Rothschild met his constituents, the electors of London, on Thursday, in the city, and there tendered his resignation of the seat which he held, with a view to re-election. In the course of his speech, the Baron made a heavy hit at Lord Derby, arising out of that nobleman's speech in the House of Lords on the Oaths Bill. According to Baron Rothschild's showing, Lord Palmerston made so sure of the Lords passing the bill, in consequence of the large majority with which it was sent up from the other House, that he did not bring the "screw" to bear with sufficient vigour. Of course Baron Rothschild will be re-elected without opposition, and it is just possible that seeing this new and determined proof of the first constituency in the empire in favour of civil and religious liberty, the Lords will pass Lord John Russell's new bill during the present session; but it is quite as probable that they will not. Lord John's bill asks permission of their lordships to allow the House of Commons to admit Jews by resolution—a very circuitous mode of proceeding. If the Lords refuse their sanction to this measure, it seems clear from the present temper of the House of Commons that the representatives of the people will then act on their own responsibility, and admit the Baron. The excuse for this round-about mode of proceeding is, that it may prevent a collision between the two Houses; but the popular branch of the Legislature, in the event of the Lords proving obstinate, will certainly stand in a worse position than if it had boarded the Peers in the first instance, for it will now have to go a step further, and defy the Law Courts as well as the Peers. The obstinate stand which the Peers have made in favour of an exploded bigotry is seriously damaging to their order. At present the feeling out of doors is very strong, and the popular support may be confidently reckoned upon in any "brush" which the House of Commons may have with the Upper Chamber. A new writ was moved for on Thursday night for the city of London.

We stated exclusively last week that the present Session would be protracted, and that it was not expected to close before the 20th of August. Some of the London papers have since confirmed this fact. A great deal of business has to be gone through during the interval, and, as usual at the close of the Session, measures will be huddled up, by way of realizing the satire of the late O'Connell, that he could run a coach and six through the Act of Parliament. The whole system is bad and requires a thorough reform. Indeed the business, public and private, of Parliament is encreasing so enormously that the system must speedily reform itself. If the Houses were to meet in winter, say in November, and work until June, and then adjourn for four months, so as to enable the members to enjoy the summer in the country, it would be better for legislation, better for the workpeople and tradespeople of the metropolis, and better for the health of the lawmakers themselves. What is called the London Season is so misplaced with regard to time that the order of nature is reversed, and the hard work, which is endurable in the cold weather and the long nights, becomes a nuisance, a plague, with the thermometer at 75 and 80 in the shade.

The discovery of the plot in Paris to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and which implicates Mazzini and Ledru Rolin, will compel Lord Palmerston, it is said, to introduce some measure before Parliament adjourns to prevent refugees in England from abusing the shelter which this country affords them. An Austrian journal, through the medium of a London correspondent, declares that the Premier has spontaneously offered the Continental Governments to do so, and this view is confirmed by the tone of an evening paper which is known to be occasionally inspired by his lordship. The article contains this significant paragraph. "Persons in the position of Mazzini must be made to perceive how impossible it is that they should be permitted to avail themselves of residing in this country for purposes which are alien to our policy and interest. As fugitives, we have given them an asylum; as guests we would continue them to our hospitality; as conspirators, we cannot afford them Archimedean standing room to 'move the world' by the machinery of revolt and assassination." This is quite correct, but Lord Palmerston must proceed cautiously, for the national jealousy will be speedily aroused if the proposed bill goes one step further than the view here enunciated.

If we are to credit a London evening paper, another banking case, analogous to the worst which has recently astonished the world, will shortly be disclosed. The concern which is to gain this unenviable notoriety is the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, and the style in which it has been managed may be inferred from the fact that the entire paid-up capital and assests have disappeared. One of the directors or managers is said to have lived in princely splendour. As the law now stands the punishment for conduct like this is too trivial to deter; but the change which is impending will alter the complexion of things materially, but the sooner this happy change arrives the better.

Last night Lord Palmerston asked Mr. Disraeli whether, in the present position of affairs in India, and before the arrival of the Overland Mail, which is hourly looked for, he would proceed with the motion of which he had given notice respecting the country. Mr. Disraeli expressed his intention, without offending the noble lord, of bringing on his motion. The subject of a monument to the late Lord Raglan occupied the attention of the House of Lords. Lord Panmure did not ignore the proposition, but stated that at some future time it might be entertained. A conversation of an interesting nature to the West Indies took place relative to the introduction of free labour into those Colonies. Lord Elgin, it seems, has been commissioned during his stay in China to ascertain whether facilities could not be afforded for the transmission of a considerable number of the people of that country to the West Indies.

The state of affairs in the East becomes critical every day if we are able to credit the reports which interest or malice finds its account in circulating. A London morning paper of Conservative views, which has recently passed into new hands, and is said to be the property of the leading opposition members of both Houses, declared a day or two ago its belief that the Indian mutinies have extended, and that the Bombay army has revolted, and joined the ranks of the insurgents. This rumour is traced to certain Greek merchants in London, whose advices from Western India, coming overland through Persia and Asiatic Russia, reach Odessa by way of the Caspian, and thus anticipate the overland route. To this source may also be traced, we presume, another rumour that the British troops have been repulsed by the insurgents in Delhi; but the one statement is probably about as correct as the other. In the meantime the leading organs of opinion are busily discussing the causes of the late disasters, and it is shown now with much force, that for many years our rule in India has hung upon a thread. The protests of the late Sir Charles Napier are revived to prove what his opinions were. One writer, alluding to the views held on this subject by the dead hero, says, "He knew the breath would be hardly out of his body before the whole rotten fabric would crumble to pieces. His own life and character were a continual protest against the indolence and luxury of the Englishman who plays the soldier to the increasing contempt of the Hindoo. Sir Charles was laughed at, snubbed, caricatured, and finally beaten from the field, warning his friends to the last of the impending catastrophe."

INDIA.

India has been the absorbing theme of the week. It formed the subject of a long debate in the House of Commons on Monday, and the next morning the public had presented to them a telegraphic epitome of the intelligence brought by the last Overland Mail. The China affair is thrown for the time into the shade, although it is satisfactory to notice that the course of events there is rapidly bringing that unhappy dispute to a close. Two severe engagements had taken place between the Chinese fleet and our own, in which the enemy are said to have fought with more than ordinary tenacity, and no stronger proof of this need be cited than the bare announcement that we lost in the engagement 83 men killed and wounded. But their fleet has been totally destroyed, thanks to the flotilla of gunboats which has at length made its appearance in the Canton river. The city is now substantially in possession of the British forces, and before the Indian business had been finally settled, the probability is that the Chinese will have come to terms.

There is nothing very encouraging in the Indian news, but at the same time there is nothing to induce despondency. The stock-jobbers turned the occasion to a practical purpose by speculating on a fall in the Funds, which went down more than a half per cent; the combined work of the opposition tactics in Parliament, and of exaggerated versions of the telegraph despatch. Considering that sixteen days had elapsed between the departure of the last mail and the present one, no great progress appears to have been made in putting down the mutineers. Delhi was still in possession of the insurgents; they had made several sorties, but in every instance were repulsed with great slaughter. The General in command had only three or four thousand European troops, and he was waiting for reinforcements and a siege-train, so that, while every day, nay, every hour, would strengthen his position, the insurgents would feel, correspondingly, that theirs was becoming more desperate. This feeling would be largely increased by the known dread which Asiatics have of coming into contact with anything like an equal number of European soldiers. Another gratifying circumstance is, that the mutiny has not spread; it was still confined to Bengal; but the native regiments at Calcutta and Barrackpore had been disarmed without resistance. In the presidencies of Madras and Bombay the allegiance of the troops continued unimpaired, and nothing has occurred to show that the insurgents are led by men who possess an average portion of ability or generalship. The misguided Sepoys will find treachery and disunion in their own camp the nearer the final issue approaches. It was hardly to be expected that the ex-king of Oude, whose spirit of intrigue and that of his advisers has long been notorious, would preserve a strict neutrality at a crisis like the present. He has been caught in the act of corresponding with the revolted troops, seized, and placed in confinement in Fort William. This summary method of dealing with the deposed potentate will be an instructive lesson to the other native princes. By this act of treachery he forfeits his pension of £50,000 per annum,—a deprivation which will also be acutely shared by his relatives who are now in England.

Turning from the news to the debate, we are not sorry that Mr. Disraeli persevered with his motion, the speeches on which threw considerable light upon the subject. Perhaps there was little in the various addresses to the House that was absolutely new, yet the contributions of many minds served to fill up the hiatus which previously existed, and placed our Indian policy, past and present, fairly before the country. The effect as regards the management of Indian affairs, is not satisfactory, for enough remains to show that with the least tact and discretion the flame which has burst forth, which has cost so many lives and so much money, which has jeopardised, in fact, our Indian rule, might have been extinguished the moment it appeared, or what would have been still better, might have been prevented altogether. But this is hardly a justification for the Opposition leader in making a national calamity like this the subject of a party attack. There are crises in the history of a country which demand the hearty co-operation of every patriot, and the present is one of them. The evils which Mr. Disraeli enumerated are not the fault of any political party at home; they are inherent in our system of Indian rule, and are as applicable to the policy of twenty, thirty, or even fifty years back, as to that which now prevails. Nevertheless, there was one striking fact brought out by Mr. Disraeli with marked effect—the suspicion with which the Hindoo views the union of missionary enterprise with the power of the Government. Either of these powers in the way of influencing his religious convictions is bad enough, but to blend them as they have been of recent years in India was just the way to drive him into open rebellion. There is nothing that he dreads so much as conversion—the alienation from what he believes to be the true faith, and for him to know and to be convinced that the Crown is allied with the missionaries in this object, rouses all the manhood within him—his indignation and his fanaticism are worked up to the highest pitch.

Enough has transpired in the private correspondence which has been published—confidential letters addressed by persons in India, who know the people and the country well, to their friends in England, which have found their way into the newspapers—to prove that the religious element has been the primary, although perhaps not the only element in this outbreak. Other causes may have assisted, but religious fanaticism has been at the root of it. The story of the greased cartridges, which was treated as too ridiculous for belief by those at home who know nothing of the extent to which caste is carried amongst the Hindoos, is now shown to have largely influenced the minds of the Sepoy soldiery. "The native troops," says one of the letters from Meerut, "have taken up the idea that the greased cartridge introduced for the rifle is greased with *hog's lard*—the abomination of the Mussulman—and contains a portion of the bladder of the cow—the sacred animal of the Hindoo—and they whisper amongst themselves that it is presented to the army to destroy their caste and make them Christians." Lieut. Wright, a British officer, confirms this. "Some of the depot men," he adds, "said that the report had spread throughout India, and when they go to their homes their friends will refuse to eat with them."

Beyond provoking a nine hours' debate, and the elucidation of very conflicting views, Mr. Disraeli's motion ended in nothing except the carrying of Lord John Russel's amendment, pledging Parliament to put down the mutiny in the most speedy and peremptory manner possible. The Opposition leader designated this amendment as a constitutional platitude—a correct enough designation, but it was the only course under the circumstances. The country must be restored to obedience and loyalty, whatever the cost, and that once done, we can enter calmly and effectually into the consideration of future remedies.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

(*From the Morning Herald.*)

Letters and papers have arrived. The departure of the steamer from Bombay was twice delayed by the Government, which accounts for the late arrival.

The *Bombay Times*, of July 1st, says the rebellion is universal in the Bengal army, and even the 70th Native Infantry, which was publicly thanked by the Governnor-General in person for its loyalty three weeks before, has been disarmed, it having been deemed necessary. Not a sympton of disaffection has yet appeared in the Madras armies, which manifested the most perfect loyalty, and repelled indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their allegiance, by emissaries from the Bengal troops.

A list is given of 56 regiments, or portion of regiments, which have mutinied, while twenty have been disarmed and disbanded; in fact, the Bengal army has ceased to exist. The fall of Delhi will do more to quench the rebellion than anything else.

There is anxiety about the Nizam's country, as the 1st Reg. of Cavalry had mutinied, and there was a rising at Hyderabab.

At Benares the mutineers were fired upon with grape. The Sikhs remained passive at first, but then fired on the officers,—three fell. The Artillery drove the Sikhs away. Bbout 100 mutineers were killed and 200 wounded. The rest fled. An attempt to capture the guns was repulsed with great loss. There were only eight European soldiers killed. Civilians and families saved by a Sikh prisoner. Great atrocities committed at Hansi and Hessar, but many Europeans safe. No Europeans killed at Arungabad; mutineers dispersed. The Bhurtpore levies had mutinied, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none were injured At Allahabad, where the 6th Regiment had mutinied, 26 Europeans and families were killed, including 11 officers; 3000 prisoners liberated themselves, and are plundering. At Juliundur the mutineers were being put down.

Calcutta, June 19.—There were Bazaar reports of Delhi being taken, but they want confirmation. Telegraphic accounts of the conspiracy at Calcutta, and arrest of the ex-King of Oude, confirmed. Every precaution continued to be taken.

China.—In the first expedition 10 junks were taken and 17 destroyed: each armed with a 32-pounder. In the second expedition 20 junks were taken in a creek and destroyed. There was a heavy fire from the houses, and many of our men were wounded. In the third expedition Commodore Elliot and Admiral Seymour stormed a fort, and a boat expedition attacked some junks, and there was a sharp engagement.

"A considerable number of conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism," says the *New Prussian Gazette*, "have lately taken place, particularly in Moravia. Generally, the converts belonging to the rural population and to the female sex. These conversions are said to be mostly produced by the difficulties which the clergy throw in the way of mixed marriages."

A letter from Nice of the 19th July states that Count de Rayneval's efforts to effect a reconciliation between the Courts of Rome and Turin have been frustrated by Archbishop Franzoni, who will not consent to resign the see of Turin from which he was expelled by the Government as a conspirator.

It is said that Cardinal Wiseman has compromised the action brought against him by the Abbe Roux.

To Cure a Cough, buy a bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. We have more faith in this combination of Dr. Wistar, than in any other remedy known, having witnessed its entire success in many cases of protracted cough.

A Great Medicine.—No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for all kinds of pain. Try it and thank us for the suggestion. Watson keeps it for sale.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857.

SYMPATHIZING WITH THE WORLD

Good King Jehoshaphat entered into affinity with wicked Ahab—Jeboram, the son of the former, marrying Athaliah, the daughter of the latter. Whatever might have been the motives of Jehoshaphat in this marriage, the alliance was evil in itself and unhappy in its results. It led to an intercourse which was followed by very bad consequences. In process of time, Jehoshaphat paid a visit to Ahab, at Samaria. He and his retinue were splendidly entertained by Ahab; and, in a moment of rashness, before asking counsel of God, he agreed to go up with him against Ramoth Gilead; and although afterwards a prophet of the Lord had clearly signified that the expedition would be disastrous, he adhered to his first determination. At Ramoth Gilead he was exposed to imminent danger; but, crying unto the Lord, he vouchsafed him deliverance, and moved his enemies to depart from him. Jehoshaphat, accordingly, returned to his house in peace to Jerusalem. But his sympathizing with Ahab was displeasing in the sight of God, and he commissioned his prophet to reprove him. "And Jehu, the son of Hanani the seer, went out to meet him, and said to King Jehoshaphat, 'Shouldst thou help the ungodly, and love them that hate the Lord?—therefore is wrath upon thee from the Lord.'"

There are others to whom this reproof applies, as well as to Jehoshaphat. Not a few even of the true people of God are chargeable with helping the ungodly. We do not say that they will do so knowingly and intentionally. They may not mean so, nor their heart think so. Still, however, they may, unperceived by themselves, strengthen the hands of the ungodly, and contribute to the success of their unhallowed schemes. Let us a little more particularly consider this subject.

There are some who help the ungodly by their indolence. While the wicked are laying plans for opposing the cause of God—while they are active in endeavoring to carry them into effect—they sit down inactive. They make no exertions to frustrate the efforts of the enemies of God. They allow them to go on unmolested in the accomplishment of their unholy designs. Such persons may not think that they are chargeable with helping the ungodly: but, if what Christ himself says be true, they are greatly mistaken. "He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth." The inhabitants of Meroz were cursed, not on account of any positive hostility, but because they came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

The Christian is set for the defence of the Gospel. He is to present a firm front to the efforts of all its enemies. He is to unravel their sophistries, to unmask their real designs, disguised under plausible pretexts. In doing so he may expect that he will be called a fanatic, a bigot, intolerant. But he need not on this account be disturbed. It is an old device of the enemies of our religion. If he have the testimony of a good conscience that, with simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, he has had his conversation in the world, he need not be uneasy.

Christians help the ungodly by falling into scandalous sins. And, alas! these but too frequently occur. We read of the intoxication of Noah, of the drunkenness and incest of Lot, of the adultery and murder of David, and of Peter's denial of his Lord and Master. These falls of the Christian are a great triumph to the ungodly, a great assistance to their cause. They endeavor to insinuate that religion is only an empty name, that its professors are canting hypocrites; and too much countenance is given to such insinuations when Christians fall into scandalous sins. Sinners are thus hardened in their iniquitous courses, and the cause of the Redeemer hindered. If we would not help the ungodly, we must walk prayerfully and circumspectly; avoid the first departures from duty; resist the earliest motions to sin; never parley with the foe; abstain from every appearance of evil. Thus, by our holy deportment, we will stop the mouths of adversaries, create a conviction in the minds of even the enemies of religion of its reality and excellence, and be the honored instruments of winning sinners to the Saviour.

We help the ungodly by countenancing false teachers. "If there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine"—the pure doctrine of Christ as the Messiah—"receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed." Beware of giving him any countenance, which would imply an approval of his errors; since in so doing you would be an accomplice in his wickedness; "for he that biddeth him God speed is partaker of his evil deeds." There are many who, although they may differ about nonessentials, yet agree in teaching the great fundamental principles of Christianity. There are others who inculcate doctrines subversive of our holy religion—of the divinity and atonement of the Redeemer. Such must be considered as false teachers. Their tenets may indeed be plausibly set forth; they may pretend a high respect for the Saviour; but they are his secret enemies. To hold any intercourse with these persons, which would imply an approval of their erroneous teachings, would be to help the ungodly.

They help the ungodly who strengthen the hands of those who would limit the circulation and use of the Bible. The true child of God loves the Bible. It is dearer to him than thousands of gold and silver. He has felt its benign influence upon his heart. It has been his comfort in his affliction, his counsellor in his perplexities, a light to his feet and a lamp unto his path. The benefits derived from the Bible to himself, he desires for others. Hence he earnestly wishes its widest circulation. He desires that it may be read in the church, in the school, in the family, by the individual. They who would hinder the circulation and use of the word of God, show themselves to be enemies to his cause as well as to the true interests of man. Let the Bible be neglected, and corrupt principle and unholy practice will be the result. The Sadducees erred, not knowing the Scriptures. They who countenance the attempts of those who would limit the circulation and use of the word of God, help the ungodly. They aid and abet them in their unhallowed attempts to stifle the truth.

They who give countenance to fashionable amusements help the ungodly. In regard to these, there has been no little dispute, some justifying and others condemning them. We do not intend entering into this controversy. It will be allowed that man's chief end is to glorify God. Will it be pretended that we will be better fitted to honor our Creator by attendance at the ball-room, or theatre, or other such places? Is it not to be feared that those who are so solicitous to legalize and participate in fashionable amusements, have not drunk very deeply into the spirit of their Master? Are they in their element when they enter into their closet and shut their door behind them, and pray to their Father in secret? Are they solicitous, by the lustre of a holy life, to impress the minds of the enemies of religion in its favor? Are they desirous to be the living epistles of Christ, known and read of all men? If so, we apprehend that they will not make the places of fashionable amusement their customary resort. Such places have no charms for the devout follower of the Redeemer. He can feel no sympathy in the scenes exhibited; they would induce leanness upon his soul; interrupt his communion with God; dry up the springs of his spiritual health, and be a source of bitter regret to him on a dying bed. They who countenance fashionable amusements, then, help the ungodly, inasmuch as they give their sanction to those practices by which religion is hindered and the barrier between the church and the world broken down. Wherever fashionable amusements become prevalent vital religion languishes, lively piety dies, and a mere nominal Christianity, a body without a soul, succeeds in its place.

Finally, we help the ungodly by any intercourse with them which would argue an approval of their evil deeds. The Christian cannot avoid all communication with the men of the world. It is necessary that he should have intercourse with them that he may promote their spiritual interests. Although we cannot but hate the conduct of the wicked, yet we are to seek their welfare. Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you. That we may promote their good, a certain degree of intercourse with the men of the world is necessary. All intimacy, however, which might be construed into an approval of their unholy conduct, must be carefully avoided; as in this way we would be chargeable with helping the ungodly. Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. Walk not in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path. Give no countenance to sin. Be not partakers of other men's evil deeds; keep thyself pure.

CASCUMPEC SOIREE.

According to previous announcement, a Soiree was held in Cascumpec, on the 29th ult. The attendance was large and respectable. Several from a considerable distance honored us with their presence. The hour for Tea having arrived, the seats were soon occupied around the various tables, which were so abundantly and sumptuously furnished; and those who presided were kept busy for a length of time at successive tables to entertain parties who were still arriving. The tables having been removed, and the company in various groups having enjoyed themselves,—some in strolling around those beautiful grounds in the immediate vicinity of the new Church, (to aid in finishing which the proceeds of the Soiree was to be appropriated) others in enjoying in that agreeable conversation which such scenes are so well adapted to draw forth. It was at length moved that Mr. H. Bell take the Chair, who upon doing so, made a few suitable remarks, as to the object in view in the proceedings of the day, and intimated that there were still a few cakes (the gift of some benevolent ladies) to be offered for sale, which being disposed of, realized the very handsome sum of £6 15s. Now followed the intellectual part of the treat: eloquent addresses, and sweet music—the soul-stirring enchantment of sacred song—alternately. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of St. Eleanor's, the Rev. Mr. Fraser, the Pastor of the Congregation, Mr. T. Fairbairn, of Tignish, Mr. McEachen, and Mr Geo. W. Howland, of Cascumpec. Robert Gordon, Esqr. was called upon, but, on account of the lateness of the hour, made but a few remarks. The various speeches delivered were listened to with the deepest interest. The national anthem having been sung, the company dispersed, all seemingly much pleased with the varied and combined enjoyments of the day. The sum realized amounted to about £29. The Presbyterian congregation of Cascumpec feel extremely grateful for the sympathy shown them on various occasions, since the loss of their Church last fall by fire, and are happy to intimate that the new building is rapidly progressing, and is expected to be completely finished in November next. The work, so far, certainly reflects great credit on the mechanical skill of the superintendent, Mr. James Carrol, who has been employed by the contractor, Mr William Bell, to oversee the work.—*Com.*

THE FERRY AT MINCHIN'S POINT.

[We willingly open our columns for Mr. Welsh's defence, but beg to state at the same time that all "malicious insinuations," forming really no part of that defence, can receive no attention. We subjoin some remarks.—*Eds. Protector.*]

To the Editor of the Protector.

Sir,— * * * * The greater part of my own reply at length, to the very serious but unjust charges preferred against me by your correspondent [the Rev. Alex. Sutherland] and yourself, I am well pleased to find I may withhold, since the refutation of these charges is so completely, although succinctly, set forth in the subjoined letter and certificate; which, coming from gentlemen of undoubted veracity and independence, and who certainly are not biassed by any political prejudices to give me the benefit of their evidence, must be much more forcible and conclusive than any thing proceeding directly from myself.

A few additional paragraphs of my own original reply I, however, think it due to myself to retain; and they are as follows:

* * * * * * *

Now, to your alleged desecration of the Sabbath I reply: I am bound by my contract, as you ought to know, not only to run my boat on Sundays, but to take all persons going to or returning from church or chapel *free* on that day, and to do so I must, of course, get up steam; and if anything be found deranged in the machinery, which can be remedied immediately, the engineer attends to it, as was the case on the Sunday spoken of by Mr. Sutherland; but it is not true "that three men were at work cleaning the machinery all that Sabbath, to prepare the boat for the party on Monday." On the Friday and Saturday previous the boat did not condense her steam; and on Saturday, after the time for running the boat had expired, the pipes were taken apart and examined, when it was found that, on account of the low spring tides, a quantity of sea-weed had been drawn into the pipes from the surface of the water, and had choked them. This was immediately withdrawn; and the defect, which had occasioned the detention on the Friday and Saturday to which Mr. Sutherland alludes, was accordingly remedied.

By my contract I have one day in each week allowed for cleaning, and the day fixed upon is Monday. Now, Monday was the day on which the Benevolent Irish Society had determined to have their Picnic; and, as they had applied to me for the services of the boat on that day, and as I had agreed to their request, the engineer went to work upon her early on Monday morning, and had her made ready for the accommodation of the party, with which she was accordingly, in due time and fit order, despatched. During her absence on the pleasure trip, however, my sail and row boats ran regularly, as they do on every Monday while the steamer is laid up for cleaning, &c.

After having very unfairly and unjustly preferred a charge against both the authorities and myself concerning the embarking and debarking accommodations at the Ferry (of which charge I have already disposed), your *Reverend* correspondent proceeds to insinuate that "the boat" itself is unsafe in these words—"Nay, if rumor be true, the boat itself is not very safe; and certainly not safe when plying without an engineer, as she was last Tuesday."

This is a double charge, and must, therefore, be doubly dealt with. In the first place, then, with respect to the strength and qualities of the boat, I reply: The boat was built under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor, and also of Mr. Davies—gentlemen in every way competent to form a correct opinion concerning her qualities and her suitableness for the services which it was contemplated she would have to perform; and they pronounced her to be all that she ought to be, with respect to build, size, and strength. And, as respects her machinery, it was planned and completed under the inspection of one of the first civil engineers in England—a man whose profession it is to see everything put out of hand in first-rate and perfect condition, and who has given a certificate to the effect that such is the case with the steam machinery and boiler of the *Ora;* and I dare challenge the British Provinces to produce an engine of superior workmanship, or a boat, now afloat, for strength and safety superior to the *Ora*. As regards her boiler, it has been tested to over three times the pressure which can be placed on her while on her passage; and, the valves being worked on the inside, the extra pressure is allowed to escape.

I have next to notice a part of Mr. Sutherland's communication, in which, I think, he contradicts himself. He says—"On returning, however, on Monday evening to Southport, in full expectation of crossing to Charlottetown with some others, we found that the ferry-boat was away with a Picnic party;" and, in the very next sentence, he adds—"He (the contractor) has Monday to clear and put everything in good working order, to give satisfaction for the remainder of the week." How the Reverend gentleman could have come to Southport on Monday evening in full expectation of crossing in the *Ora* to Charlottetown, knowing, as he did, that I had Monday to clean, &c., I am sure I cannot tell.

To the charge of running the boat without an engineer, I reply: The engineer of the *Ora* has been laid up for several days under the care of Doctor Hobkirk, who had, at first, but slight hopes of his recovery. I used my best endeavors to procure one in his stead, but could not succeed; and my failure in that respect can scarcely, I think, surprise any one—for every person knows, or might know, that, in this Island, there is not much employment for men of that class, and, consequently, it must be scarcely possible to get one on a short call. I also caused application to be made in Pictou for one, but with no better success; for it seems that the demand for engineers there is not much greater than it is here. In such a dilemma, in which it was simply optional with me either to lay up the *Ora* for an indefinite time, or to take charge of her myself, I determined upon the latter alternative, thinking it was surely better to continue to run her in that way, than, by laying her up, to inconvenience and disappoint the whole travelling public to so serious an extent as would have been experienced should she have ceased to ply even only for a few days. That, in doing as I have done I have done right, I am assured by the approbation of the public; and against that Mr. Sutherland's carping weighs but as dust in the balance.

Mr. Sutherland's strong-worded letter appears to me, however, to have been drawn forth solely by his having been detained on the Southport side of the ferry for a few minutes longer than was agreeable to him.

Another question, and one of more consequence to me, I will myself presume to settle, which is this. Whether is Mr. Sutherland, residing at New London, and having occasion only at considerable intervals to cross the Ferry at Charlottetown, or are persons who reside either at or in the immediate vicinity of the Ferry, and a majority of whom are in the habit of crossing it more than once every day, in a position to be able justly to determine whether or not it is conducted in a proper manner, and whether or not the accommodations provided for the public by the contractor are such as the public have a right to expect? That the latter, and not Mr. Sutherland, are in such position, is a fact which will not be questioned by any reasonable man; and the positive testimony of such individuals I now adduce as a full refutation of the very serious charges preferred against me by Mr. Sutherland, and endorsed by yourself.

One word more, with respect to the alleged desecration of the Sabbath, and I have done. Of the ministers of our religion, of whatever church or denomination, I should wish always to be able to speak with respect: and my putting the following simple question to you and Mr. Sutherland, will not evince any other desire, on my part, with respect to the clergy, either generally or individually

By my contract with the Government, I am bound to run my boat every Sunday, for the purpose of conveying individuals (free of charge, be it remembered) to and from church and chapel; and I put it to you or Mr. Sutherland to say whether, in fulfilling this condition of my contract for the accommodation of a portion of the church or chapel-attending public, I desecrate the Sabbath any more than Mr. Sutherland himself, when he hires a horse, and has him properly groomed, on a Sabbath morning, to carry him, it may be, ten or twelve miles, to preach to a portion of the public.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY POPE WELSH.

Charlottetown, Aug. 7, 1857.

(Copy.)

William Welsh, Esq.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of me regarding the management of the Charlottetown Ferry, I beg to observe that myself and family have frequently occasion to cross over to Southport, and I must candidly admit that, since yourself and brother have had the steamer on the river, almost the only inconvenience to which we have been subject has arisen from the difficulty, at times, of getting horses and carriages on board the steamer, on the Town side, which difficulty, we hope, will be obviated as soon as the new wharf, now in the course of construction, is finished; and I beg further to say that we have received nothing but civility from those on board.

Yours respectfully,
Charlottetown, July 30, 1857. George Beer.

(Copy.)

To Henry Pope Welsh, Esq., Charlottetown Ferry.

Sir,—It having come to our knowledge that several grave and damaging charges * * * have been preferred against your character, as conductor of the Charlottetown Ferry, in the *Protector* newspaper of the 29th July, which, if allowed to go uncontradicted, may have an evil tendency:

Now we, therefore, the farmers and other settlers, whose names are hereunto appended, have to state, as a duty we owe both to you and the public, that we have repeatedly crossed the Hillsborough Ferry in your steamer, to and from Charlottetown, and bear testimony to the good order of the crew and regularity of the boat.

We deny the statement [?] of a rumor prevailing to the effect that the boat itself is not safe; but, on the contrary, we believe public opinion has the fullest confidence in her ability.

We are not aware that the Sabbath has been desecrated by the management of the Ferry, while under your control; but we know, and have felt the convenience your boat has afforded many of us in crossing the Hillsborough, free of charge, to and from our respective places of worship, on the Lord's day; and we have also seen clergymen of different denominations avail themselves of the conveyance, which we conceive no desecration, and we certify that we have always seen the Ferry Regulations posted up in your boat, according to law; and we declare that the boat has been fully manned and properly managed, and that we have received advantages from the accommodations which have been recently fitted up for the landing of passengers, that we did not before possess; and we beg to add we view with pleasure the increased facilities which will shortly be afforded by the completion of the Ferry wharf, at Charlottetown; and we trust we may always have as clean, as good, and as regular a boat as yours to cross over in, and that we may continue to receive the civility and attention you have invariably shown.

P. D. Stewart, Lt.-Col.	W. Stewart
Solomon Mutch	Matthew Murphy
Henry Farquharson	William Jakeman
John Roots	John T. Rowe
Charles Haszard	Donald Farquharson.
Charles Stewart, J. P.	Samuel Mellen
John Knox	John Dease, sen.
Samuel Moore	Malcolm Forbes
T. A. Montgomery, Esq.	Robert Fellows, Esq.

On the above communication we may remark that our correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, *states his own experience*: detention—mismanagement—the want of an engineer—harsh and unbecoming language. That there may be occasional detention from disorder of the machinery we admit—but what detained the boat on Tuesday morning till between nine and ten o'clock? How could the engineer be at work early on Monday morning—and yet not be in the boat on Tuesday morning—and still be laid up for several days, according to Mr. Welsh's letter! Surely the picnic must have sickened him. Why was not the boat brought in at her proper place? Was not this mismanagement? How can men put their names to paper, as Messrs. Stewart, Mutch, &c., and say that "the boat is fully manned and properly managed," when the owner admits that the engineer was not on board, and does not deny that she was brought in at the wrong place? Have these men read the paper to which their names are appended? We have been informed that some of them have not. How much is the certificate of such men worth? What right have men in government employ to return surly and unbecoming answers to passengers when their questions are civil, and bearing directly on their mode of getting on board? Are such men to be praised for their civility? Mr. Beer and others may talk of the treatment *they* have received, but does that deny that others have received insolence?

Again, the second letter informs us that the ferry regulations are to be seen in the boat. Does that meet Mr. Sutherland's statement? Why are they not posted at each landing, as they ought to be, and are in every well-conducted ferry. The men on the Southport side may, in general terms, speak of the advantages of the ferry compared with the past. They are, no doubt, great; but we do not believe they are yet at all what they ought to be, considering its connection with the city, and the immense traffic contigually passing over. At all events, no picnics should for a moment interfere with public duties—hours should be rigidly adhered to, which we fear is far from being the case—insolent language should on no

account be allowed in any c
done of a Saturday night, or
ing, should be permitted on
ment of men should always b
done to render the passage a
as possible; if these things
disposed to commend—never

THE W

At the present time a novel s
75 feet in length—is to be see
harbor, it being one of the larges
certain information. The carcas
towed into the harbor on Monda
an interesting object. During th
by an immense concourse of peo
land, anxious to have the opportu
monsters of the deep, so rarely t
day the writer proceeded to the
particulars from Mr. Oliver L. G
and was landed to take charge o
informant states, that on Sunday
first sighted floating on the sa
schooner *Samuel Gilbert*, of
master, when off about 20 or 25
directly towards the object, varie
to what it really consisted of. A
mile, it was discovered to be a
men uppermost—floating about
it the body presented one of the
awards to the humble fisherman
round the tail, and it was taken i
at the rate of two miles an hour.
in 8 feet of water, where it stuc
tide, when it was towed inside o
near Mr. Fowle's new fishing es
diately became, and continues t
On reaching the beach, an enor
tor—a carcass equal to 30 tons
would, perhaps, be more intere
but is floated with the abdomen u
surrounded with water intermi
features—such as the mouth, ey
are not visible. An animal of
long, and displays, when open,
jolly-boat and her crew. The
measuring about 20 feet, and for
bulk. This is a Greenland hum
pup! with two large teats at the
fins of the tail are flat, and plac
from the end of one fluke to th
feet across. The fins are one
length. The color of the fins a
being partly clouded as it termi
being ribbed with large muscu
from the head to the tail, each b
in width—at the present time
peeling off from the effect of the
fatty substance—the oil oozing
face, of a very strong odor, inter
body looks like a large Indian c
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mouth is reached; and it is co
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bristles.

The writer was accompanied
—who, from the summit of th
pencilling of the monster, intend
rated London News, together
discription. Should the Editor
sion—a daguerreotype was also
Some of our citizens who resort
ment this sultry season of th
slightly disturbed by the flow
range of that neighbourhood d
prevails amongst the marvelou
the present novelty, were little
Tracadie harbor and the view
feet in height—the sea covered
sail of fishermen, besides the b
of six or seven miles, and reach
—forming a kind of natural
interval affords pasturage for a
spersed with the low shrubbery
The an mals are grazing, regal
are rolling on the beach outsid
Near here is the fishing establis
ed on the inside of the sand-hill
—a scene now rendered rather
of the monster stranded on the

The carcass of the whale ha
One-half of the value is claim
worth, New Hampshire, the o
is to be equally divided betwe
12 persons. Preparations wer
dissection has already begun,
gratified by paying another visi
tomists can undertake to ascert
this great inhabitant of the dee
separating with a lancet, must
hand-saw.—*Id.*

The Steamer *Westmorland*
Friday morning, at 7 o'clock,
pleasure trip. She steamed
Pictou about six hours, and m
the same evening in four and
and tide. The pleasure party
trip.—*Ex.*

On Friday last a public me
after the *Westmorland* arr
unanimously passed, pledgin
steps for the erection of a m
nience of the Mail Steamer, a
gitimate influence with the Go
a handsome grant from that
to be given by the Governme
the *Westmorland*. An influ
Cabinet attended the meetin
that the Executive of the Pro
wishes of the meeting.—*Ex.*

LATE

The mail steamer *Westm*
this morning from Pictou
Novascotian gives the follo
of the Merchants' Powde
days since:

FEARFUL

At 12½ on Friday morni
their slumbers by a terrific
had retired to rest were on th
dows, anxiously inquiring the
were afloat. Some fancied t
ton, which had arrived about
others that the *Indus*, Flag of
supposed that the explosion
city. But it was soon found
and that the explosion which
end to rock, and the very gro
up of the Merch

account be allowed in any official—no work that can be done of a Saturday night, or left over till Monday morning, should be permitted on Sabbath—the full compliment of men should always be on board—and every thing done to render the passage as expeditious and convenient as possible; if these things are attended to we shall be disposed to commend—never unnecessarily to find fault.

THE WHALE.

At the present time a novel spectacle, an enormous Whale—75 feet in length—is to be seen at the entrance of Tracadie harbor, it being one of the largest animals of which we have any certain information. The carcass was found floating at sea, and towed into the harbor on Monday, the 3d inst., and has become an interesting object. During the last ten days it has been visited by an immense concourse of people from every section of the Island, anxious to have the opportunity of seeing one of those mighty monsters of the deep, so rarely thrown on our shores. On Monday the writer proceeded to the spot, and gathered the following particulars from Mr. Oliver L. Gilman, who belongs to the vessel, and was landed to take charge and dispose of the carcass. Our informant states, that on Sunday, the 2d August, at noon, it was first sighted floating on the surface, by the American fishing schooner *Samuel Gilbert*, of Gloucester, Mass., Henry Smith, master, when off about 20 or 25 miles from land. Bearing down directly towards the object, various conjectures were expressed as to what it really consisted of. Approaching it within about half a mile, it was discovered to be a dead whale—the tail and abdomen uppermost—floating about twenty feet high; and on nearing it the body presented one of the richest prizes that nature rarely awards to the humble fisherman. A hawser was easily fastened round the tail, and it was taken in tow—steering towards Tracadie at the rate of two miles an hour. In crossing the bar it grounded in 8 feet of water, where it stuck until the flow of the following tide, when it was towed inside of the harbor, next the sand-hills, near Mr. Fowle's new fishing establishment, and where it immediately became, and continues to be, an object of great curiosity. On reaching the beach, an enormous mass appears to the spectator—a carcass equal to 30 tons, or 120 fat oxen. The animal would, perhaps, be more interesting were it placed on its belly; but it floated with the abdomen upwards and rests in that position, surrounded with water intermixed with oil. The more unique features—such as the mouth, eyes, blow-holes, being underneath, are not visible. An animal of this size has lips nearly 20 feet long, and displays, when open, a cavity capable of receiving a jolly-boat and her crew. The head is disproportionally large—measuring about 20 feet, and forming about one-third of the entire bulk. This is a Greenland humbacked female, supposed to be in pup! with two large teats at the lower part of the abdomen. The fins of the tail are flat, and placed longitudinally, and measures from the end of one fluke to the tail of the other end, about 25 feet across. The fins are one on each side—about nine feet in length. The color of the fins and tail are yellow-white; the tail being partly clouded as it terminates. The abdomen is black—being ribbed with large muscular bands passing longitudinally from the head to the tail, each band measuring about nine inches in width—at the present this outward covering is curling and peeling off from the effect of the sun, and beneath appears a solid fatty substance—the oil oozing out copiously from the whole surface, of a very strong odor, intermixing with the sea-water. The body looks like a large Indian canoe turned upside down. Several persons got on it, and were walking—or rather wading—on its surface every step. By putting the hand under water the mouth is reached; and it is covered with long stout bristles of whale-bone, from eight to ten inches in length. We brought home several pieces of the outward skin, and a handful of these bristles.

The writer was accompanied with a lady—a pretty good artist—who, from the summit of the sand-hills, took a very correct pencilling of the monster, intended to be forwarded to the Illustrated London News, together with the paper containing this discription. Should the Editor think proper to give them admission—a daugerotype was also taken by Mr. George P Tanton. Some of our citizens who resort to the North side to enjoy retirement this sultry season of the year, must have their privacy slightly disturbed by the flow of visitors that invest the whole range of that neighbourhood during the present excitement that prevails amongst the marvelous. Many persons going there for the present novelty, were little aware of the beautiful prospect of Tracadie harbor and the view from the sand-hills—forty or fifty feet in height—the sea covered with a numerous fleet of seventy sail of fishermen, besides the boats. The hills range a distance of six or seven miles, and reach a great height on the sea-coast—forming a kind of natural fortification on the frontier. The interval affords pasturage for a drove of cattle and horses, interspersed with the low shrubbery that produces the famous cranberry The animals are grazing, regardless of the furious breakers that are rolling on the beach outside—sometimes with a fearful fury. Near here is the fishing establishment of Samuel A. Fowle, erected on the inside of the sand-hills—where the deepest water flows—a scene now rendered rather conspicuous from the circumstance of the monster stranded on the shore.

The carcass of the whale has been purchased by W. B. Dean. One-half of the value is claimed by Messrs. J. P. Jewell, Tamworth, New Hampshire, the owners of the vessel. The residue is to be equally divided between each of the crew, consisting of 12 persons. Preparations were making for rendering the oil—dissection has already begun,—and the naturalist will be further gratified by paying another visitation as it progresses. Few anatomists can undertake to ascertain the conformation and figure of this great inhabitant of the deep, where the operators, instead of separating with a lancet, must cut their way with a broad-axe and hand-saw.—*Isl.*

The Steamer *Westmorland* left Charlottetown for Pictou on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, taking about 50 passengers on a pleasure trip. She steamed over in four hours—remained in Pictou about six hours, and made the trip back to Charlottetown the same evening in four and a half hours, against a head wind and tide. The pleasure party were highly delighted with their trip.—*Ex.*

On Friday last a public meeting was held in Pictou, shortly after the *Westmorland* arrived there, and resolutions were unanimously passed, pledging the Town to take the necessary steps for the erection of a more suitable wharf, for the convenience of the Mail Steamer, and urging the exercise of every legitimate influence with the Government of Nova Scotia to obtain a handsome grant from that Province in aid of the sum agreed to be given by the Government of this Island for the services of the *Westmorland*. An influential member of the Nova Scotia Cabinet attended the meeting, and no doubt was entertained that the Executive of the Province would readily respond to the wishes of the meeting.—*Ex.*

LATEST NEWS.

The mail steamer *Westmorland* arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning from Pictou with the colonial mails. The *Novascotian* gives the following account of the explosion of the Merchants' Powder Magazine, at Halifax, a few days since:

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

At 12¼ on Friday morning our citizens were startled from their slumbers by a terrific explosion. In an instant all who had retired to rest were on their feet, and at the doors and windows, anxiously inquiring the cause. All sorts of speculations were afloat. Some fancied that the Cunard s eamer from Boston, which had arrived about two hours previous, had blown up, others that the *Indus*, Flag ship, received a hoist, and not a few supposed that the explosion and shock were caused by electricity. But it was soon found that all these theories were unsound, and that the explosion which caused all the houses in the north end to rock, and the very ground itself to reel, was the blowing up of the Merchants' Powder Magazine, situated a little north of Her Majesty's Naval Hospital.

Among others, we hastened to the scene of devastation, and such a spectacle of wreck and ruin we have rarely witnessed. Of the Magazine itself, there was not one stone standing on another. Houses were blown down, fences prostrated, and the street leading to the depot literally covered with huge stones and broken timber.

The house occupied by Mr. Stokes nearest the scene of the explosion was a perfect picture of desolation. The house was levelled completely to the ground, not an item of furniture could be distinguished whole among the crushed mass of confusion lying in every direction, and strange to say, only *one of seventeen* inmates, was killed. This was a countryman named *Harley*, residence unknown, whose errand to the city (the sale of a horse) unfortunately cost him his life.

Mrs. Stokes and child were seriously injured, Mrs. Stokes having her back broken, and the child both back, arm and leg.

The adjoining building occupied by Mr. John Morris, was also completely shattered although not prostrated like that of Mr. Stokes Mrs. Morris and child, with Mrs. Campbell (sister to Mr. Morris) were thrown in the direction of the Magazine seemingly by some sinuous current of air, and strange to say all three escaped comparatively uninjured, Mrs. Morris only sustaining a few slight bruises. The bed clothes of the child were literally torn from the body without occasioning any injury on the person. Mrs. Campbell with a portion of the bed on which she was lying was thrown as before said in the direction of the magazine, while other parts of the bedding were hurled pell-mell among the general rubbish.

Mr. McAgy's new two-story building although standing is virtually destroyed. The occupants, Mr. Godwin and wife and five children, all at the time asleep in the attic, the ceiling of which fell, miraculously escaped. Mr. Kaye's beautiful new mansion is nearly ruined. Other buildings in the vicinity were very seriously injured, including the Admiralty House, Mr. Vieth's, Mr. Jenning's (cottage occupied by McKie), and Mr. Jordan's.

The sentry at the Magazine, one of the 62d, although knocked down, was not seriously hurt. The men in the Guard Room were hurled from their position but not injured, and a horse that was grazing near the Magazine was literally torn to pieces.

Throughout the city the effects of the explosion were most eccentric. Nearly all the gas lights from the Dockyard to the Province Building were extinguished. For miles round, the shock was felt, a very sensible difference even being observed on the opposite sides of a street. The Military and Naval Magazines, about 150 feet distant, were in imminent danger, and had these, filled as they were with powder and live shell, taken fire, there is no calculating the amount of injury that would have fallen upon the city.

At morning's dawn the scene of desolation was truly appaling:—It was almost impossible to realize so small a loss of life, contrasted with the picture presented to the view.—Huge stones which lay scattered in every direction, instanced the expansive properties of man's most deadly enemy. Two or three freaks of large masses of rock are especially worthy of notice. A stone, weighing probably some 100 lbs., was thrown from the magazine against a tree about 160 yards distant, with such violence as to completely pierce it, from thence it entered the side of the house on the main road, occupied by Mr. Devaney, who was in bed at the time of the disaster, and took up lodgings for the night on the ground floor of the building. The tree perforated, had a diameter of about 20 inches.

Another stone of much greater dimensions was thrown in the air as a shell, with such seemingly intentional accuracy as to seriously damage the roof of the Officers' Quarters of Fort Needham, now in course of construction and almost completed. The aperture made by this stone is about two feet in diameter.

Of course there are all sorts of rumours afloat as to the cause of the explosion, of which we refrain to speak for the present. The City Council have very properly taken the matter in hand and offered a reward of £500, to which the Government have added a similar sum, for the discovery of the person or persons supposed to have fired the Magazine.

A meeting of the Aldermen was called yesterday afternoon by his Worship the Mayor, to consider what course should be adopted relative to the explosion of the City Magazine. 14 Aldermen present

A committee of Aldermen Jennings, Bell and Noble, was appointed to take testimony under oath, to discern, if possible, the cause of the calamity, and recommended that his Worship do at once offer a reward of £500 for the discovery and conviction of the offenders.

His Worship informed the alderman that the Honorable the Provincial Secretary had informed him that the Executive Government had appointed two professional gentlemen, in the absence of the Attorney General, to attend and afford assistance in the investigation.

The alderman also requested his Honor the Recorder's attendance at the meeting of the committee.

Passengers,

In the Mail Steamer Rosebud, from Bedeque to Shediac, on 11th inst.—James Yeo, Esq., Mrs. Hoyt, Messrs. D. Ramsay, A. E. C. Holland, H. D. Smith, J. W. Matheson, Wm. Heard.

In the same, from Shediac to Bedeque, on 12th inst.—Messrs. John Hooper, Henry Moyes, James Matthews, Miss Jane Kennedy.

In the same, from Bedeque to Shediac, on 14th inst.—T. A. Brown, Esq., and lady, Mr. H. Ellis.

In the same, from Shediac to Bedeque, on 15th inst.—Messrs. H. Ellis, Jos. Gardiner, S. B. Andrews, W. Heard, Patterson.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

Aug. 7—Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Schr Bee, McRae, do.; laths. Trial, Venue, Richibuctou; boards. Copy, Clark, do.; deals. Aurora, Crawford, Shediac; do. William Nelson, Siliker, Bay Verte; do. Elizabeth, Campbell, Miramichi; do. Dove, Campbell, do.; shingles. 8—Ellen, Spinney, Canso; bbls. Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Pictou. Schr Conservative, McFadyen, Buctouche; deal. 10—Mary Lousia, Rodgers, Sydney; coal. Brigantine Munoco, Lemesx, Montreal; sundries. Schr Mary, Arbuckle, Pictou; Flour. Angelique, Babin, Sydney; coals. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte; deal. Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Shediac. Schr Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deal. Flora, Malone, Fishing voyage; fish & oil. Obi, McKay, Halifax; goods. F. R. Goodman, McKinnon, Richibuctou; salt. 11—Eliza, Young, Sydney; coal. 12—Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Pictou; flour. Schr Greyhound, Belfontaine, Sydney, coal. 13—Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers.

CLEARED:

Aug. 7—Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Pictou; mails & passengers. Schr. Wm. Nelson, Siliker, Bay Verte; bal. Brigt. Roxana, Violet, London; deals. Mary Ann, Nicholson, Shemogue; bal. Defiance, Ogden, Bay Verte; do. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; sundries. 8—Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Shediac. Schr Trial, Vigneau, Pictou; bricks. Elizabeth, Scott, Buctouche; bal. Ellen, Spiney; Tatamagouche; chains & anchors. Bee, McRae, Pictou; bal. 10—Brig Feme, Duncan, Shediac; deals. schr Glide, Anderson, Bay Shemogue; bal. Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Pictou. Mary, Arbuckles, do.; bal. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; do. 11—Brig Headley Vicars, Lang, London; timber & deal 12—Maria Louisa, Rodgers, Sydney; bal. Angelique, Babin, Arichat; do. Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Shediac. Bright. Orinoco, Furniss, Liverpool; Timber. 13—Steamer Westmoreland, Evans, Pictou; mails and passengers.

Birth,

At Warblington, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Wilson of a son.

Married,

At New London, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Meeke, Mr. James Dunning, to Mary Ann Delaney, of Lot 20.

At St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. H. Read, Rector, Mr. Samuel Glover, to Miss Martha M'Laren, of Georgetown.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Hugh Squarebridge to Miss Jane Clark, both of New London.

On the 4th instant, at the Chapel, Tignish, by the Rev. Peter McIntyre, Peter FitzPatrick, of Miscouche, to Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Moses Ryan, merchant, Cascumpec.

Died,

On Sunday morning, August 16th, after a short but severe illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Handrahan, aged 48 years.

At Charlottetown, on Monday, the 10th instant, Ellen, the beloved wife of Sergeant Thomas Bennett, aged 59 years.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, after an illness of 13 months, Mr. Thomas Cratchell, aged 65 years. He was long a resident of Charlottetown, and was much and widely respected for his many excellent qualities.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The Editor of the Boston *Post* says—"We have not, until recently, been acquainted experimentally with the true value of *Wistar's Balsam*. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cold and cough, with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation and worthy of confidence."

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated August 3, says—

"In the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested the good qualities of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* in Pulmonary complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON, and sold by dealers generally.

Holloway's Pills operate beneficially not only upon the diseased organs, but upon the constitution of the invalid. To quicken the torpid stomach, enable the disordered liver to secrete a due portion of healthy bile, and remove obstructions from the intestines, are important objects; but Holloway's Pills do more than this. They recruit the stamina of the patient, and infuse tone and vigor into the whole vital machinery. The animal spirits, sympathising with the physical powers, become light and buoyant, and that greatest of earthly blessings, "a sound mind in a sound body," is the result. Thousands of persons who have been cured of chronic dyspepsia and its attendant depression by this powerful alterative and tonic, know this to be literally true.

Charlottetown Markets, August 15, 1857.

Beef, (small)	lb. 3½d a 6½d	Fowls,	1s 3d a 2s
Do. by quarter,	3½d a 5d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5½d a 6d	Eggs dozen	7d a 10d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	3s a 3s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Potatoes, bush	3s a 4s
Veal	2½d a 5d	Green Peas, qt.	8d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	13d a 15d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do by Tub,	1s a 1s 0½d	Hay, ton,	70s a 90s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½ 6d
Flour,	3½d a 3¾d	Lambs,	3d a 6d
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2¾d	Clover Seed, lb. none	
Oatmeal,	2½d a 2¾d		

FLOUR, CORN, SOAP.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER "Ax Ho," just arrived from MONTREAL, is offered cheap for cash.

DANIEL BRENAN & Co.

Aug. 12, 1857.

RACES, RACES.

A POSTPONED MEETING, FOR the purpose of forming a Racing Club, will be held at the "Agricultural Hall," on THURSDAY evening next, at Eight o'clock.

Charlottetown, August 19, 1857. 1i

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Session of 1857—8.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 10th, and extends until May 1st. The course of study for the degree of B. A., extends over four years; and includes Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Natural History. In addition to the regular Course, there are Classes in Hebrew and Oriental Literature, Agriculture, and Commercial Law, attendance on which is optional; and a special *Course of Civil Engineering*, qualifying in two years for the diploma of Assistant Engineer. Persons who do not wish to pursue the regular Course, may attend any of the Classes as occasional students.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Session extends from November 2d to May 1st. The course of study for the degree of M. D. extends over four years; and includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Material Medica and Pharmacy, Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Practical Anatomy, Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany and Zoology.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Session extends from November 2d to May 1st. The course for the degree of B. C. L. extends over three years, and comprises every branch of Legal study.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Classes open on the 31st of August. The course of study includes all the branches of an English and Commercial education, and the Classical and Mathematical acquirements necessary for entering the College.

M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Session commences on the 15th of September and extends to July 15th. The course of study qualifies in one year for an Elementary School Diploma for Lower Canada, and in two years for a Model School Diploma.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS

attached to the Normal Schools, receive children of six years of age and upward.

A limited number of Students can have Lodgings in the College buildings, with private instruction in French, if desired.

The Annual Prospectus of the University, giving full details of the Courses of Study, &c., may be obtained of the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B. A.,
July, 1857. 3i Sec'y and Registrar.

THE Subscriber has on hand the following, which he intends to sell very low for cash or produce:—

LUMBER—inch and two inch Pine and Spruce Boards, Deals, Battens, Paling, Studding, Scantling, sawn and split Laths, Shingles.
LIQUORS—old Demarara Rum 16 proof in puncheons, or retailed two gallons; Hollands Gin in cases of twelve bottles.
SUGAR—prime Muscovado in hogsheads or barrels.
MOLASSES—Porto Rico in puncheons.
FLOUR—very best superfine.
SOAP and CANDLES—the very best.
CODFISH and MACKEREL.
BUTTER in tubs and kegs.
RICE in barrels or bags of 28 lbs, superior article.
BRICKS wholesale or retail.
LIME—a prime States article in barrels.
MAHOGANY—Honduras prime boards or planks all sizes.
SALT—Liverpool or Turks Island.
FURNITURE—Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedsteads, Chests Drawers, cane and wood seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Commodes, Cradles, Tables [mahogany and common all sizes, Clocks, Trunks, Chests, Washstands, Sinks, palm leaf and straw Mattrasses, &c., &c.
STOVES—Cooking, Franklin, Bedroom, Office, Cabin, Workshop, School, &c. &c.
CARPENTERS' WORK—Window Sashes and Frames, different sizes, Panel Doors.
COOPERS' WORK—herring, mackerel and pork Barrels, Puncheons and other Water Casks, bushel and half bushel Measures, Harness Casks, Well Buckets, Kegs, &c., together with numerous other articles.
FIREWOOD—25 cords cut and split in various lengths.

Aug. 13, 1857. JAMES N. HARRIS.

☞ MACKEREL wanted.
FEATHERS bought in any quantity. 4w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE upwards of 300 acres of Land on Lot 48, the greater part of which is freehold; and a freehold of 50 acres on Lot 49, fronting on Pownal Bay; and 16 acres in the settlement of Birch Hill, Lot 49, with the Buildings thereon.

Also, the subscriber's present residence, consisting of one acre of Land and the Dwelling House, Barns and Workshop thereon. Belonging to this property is an excellent Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees.

The subscriber also offers for sale an excellent article of Mill-stones and Sifters complete, for manufacturing Oatmeal, and two or three Circular Saws and Benches ready for use.

If the above property is not disposed of in 7 or 8 months from this time, it will then be offered for sale by public auction, of which due notice will be given.

ELISHA WEATHERBE.

Aug. 19, 1857. 4mlio Isl

F. A. COSGROVE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELLERY,
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS & TOYS.
ALSO,
DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE
AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.
No. 75 Prince William Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

☞ P. S. Orders from the Country properly attended to.
Aug. 19 3m

FAUGHT'S
Boot and Shoe Store, Queen Square.

THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES the attention of the public generally to his large supply of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of—Ladies' Congress and Gaiter Boots, a superior article; Gents' Calf and Kip Boots and Brogans, Patent Leather and Congress Cloth Boots; Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Shoes, of all kinds. A quantity of French Calf-skin on hand, which he will manufacture to order in the most approved and fashionable style.

—ALSO—

A large supply of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and of the best quality. A quantity of Indian Rubber Solution, for repairing Rubbers.

Sign Golden Boot, City, Aug. 19, 1857. 3i

NOTICE TO TENANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING received a letter of Attorney from the Misses Lawton and others, authorising him to act as their Agent in this Island, and to receive all debts due to them, requests the Tenants on Lot 48 to call upon him without delay, at his house in Charlottetown, and pay up all rents and arrears of rents that may be due up to this date.

August 19, 1857. 1i ROBT. A. FELLOWS.

POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

A MEETING OF THE ABOVE Alliance will be held in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is requested.

JAMES J. BEVAN,
Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1857. Secretary.

To Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and others.

FOR SALE—

English and Scotch	Windlass gear,
Common iron,	Hawse pipes,
Refined iron,	Convex clench rings,
Hoop iron,	Scupper lead,
Sheet iron,	Tar, Pitch, Rosin,
Plate iron,	Oakum, cordage,
Thimble iron,	Litharge, whiting,
Cast steel,	Spikes, Nails,
German steel,	Chisels, gouges,
Blister steel,	Augers, planes,
Spring steel,	Hinges, braces,
Plough Mounting,	Screws, locks,
Cart axles,	Saws, zinc,
Cart boxes,	Tin,
Cart pipes,	Gig pipes,
Anvils, vices,	Bellows,
White lead,	Red lead,
Black paint,	Yellow paint,
Red paint,	Blue paint,
Green paint,	Sweet oil,
Linseed oil,	Lard oil,
Machinery oil,	Roofing oil,
Turpentine,	Window glass,
Red ochre,	Yellow ochre,
Patent knotting,	Coach varnish.

—ALSO—

A few Crates of EARTHENWARE, suitable for the Trade.

DUNCAN, MASON & CO.

Charlottetown, May, 1857.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OPEN an afternoon CLASS on Monday next, the 10th inst., at his Residence, for the instruction of YOUNG LADIES in WRITING, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. commencing at 4 o'clock, p. m.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

A. A. MACKENZIE.

Ch. Town, Aug. 5, 1857. 1sl & Ex 3i

The Mount Allison WESLEYAN ACADEMY,

SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esq., Chairman of Executive Committe, and Treasurer.
The Rev. Humphrey Pickard, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, &c.
Thomas Pickard, Esq., A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Lecturer upon Natural Science, &c. &c.
Mr. Alexander S. Reid, Professor of French, and Assistant in Classical Department.
Mr. Arthur M. Patterson, Teacher in Intermediate Department.
Mr. James R. Inche, Teacher in Primary Department.
S. T. Powers, Esq., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

This Institution has been in successful operation more than fourteen years. It has been uninterruptedly favored with the confidence and patronage of the public, to an extent unprecedented in these Provinces. It will continue to be conducted upon the principles which have hitherto commanded for it such enviable popularity. It is now, in all its departments, in thorough working order—possessing superior advantages and increased facilities for affording to youth systematic intellectual training and proper moral cultivation, at a very moderate expense.

The charges for Tuition, in the Primary Department and Board, (including use of furnished rooms, washing, fuel, lights, &c.,) will only amount to £9 3s 4d., N. B. currency, per term, (*payable in advance,*) or £27 10s. per annum.

☞ The next Academic Year is to begin Thursday August 13th, 1857, and being divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each, is to end Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

For further information, please apply to either the Treasurer or the Principal, (if by mail, *post paid.*)

Aug. 5, 1857. 3i

MR. H. DUCK,
SURGEON, &c.

HAS COMMENCED PRACTICE AT THE HOUSE OF MR. GREEN, GREAT GEORGE STREET, NEAR GULNARE OFFICE. July 22

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is about to engage in business as

COMMISSION AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

and will feel grateful to all who may favor him with their support. GOODS of every description received and sold according to instructions. SALES attended to at any time and place when desired

GEORGE ROOM.

Queen street, near Queen's wharf, May 26.

Just Received,

AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT,

per *Majestic* from Liverpool, direct from the Potteries—

40 crates EARTHENWARE, just the thing for Country Dealers
10 stone China DINNER SETS,
30 gold-edged China TEA SETS,
6 casks GLASSWARE,
Also 2000 pieces in Milk Pans, Butter Crocks and Jars.

☞ The whole will be disposed of at a small advance on cost and charges. A quantity of American Goods daily expected.

May 26. G. R.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG "Intended," direct from England, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, surpassing, both in quality and cheapness, any importation hitherto received.

The public are respectfully invited to CALL, EXAMINE, and BUY. WILLIAM HEARD.

Ch Town, June 3, '57. 1sl & Mon.

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

FOR SALE, TWO OF CHICKERING & SON'S renowned PIANO FORTES. These Instruments have never been used, and the makers are pronounced by judges, to be the best.

Also—Two superior MELODEONS, made by Mason & Hamblin. The above Instruments can be seen by applying to

SAMUEL A FOWLE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857. tf

COAL AND HAY SCALES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FRANCIS STANLEY HAVING rented from Mr. Tremain, the Shop and Weigh Scales at the head of Queen's Wharf, will be prepared to carry on his business of BOOT and SHOE MAKING. The COAL and HAY SCALES will be at all times in readiness for use, at shortest notice.

May 20, 1857. 1sl

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON,
CLOTHIERS AND DRAPERS,

No. 1 King Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.,
☞ GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. ☜
GREAT INDUCEMENT
OFFERED WHOLESALE BUYERS.

June 24, 1857. 6m

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

THAT BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY lying on the Gulf Shore, known as the Keppoch Farm, containing about 240 acres, 130 of which are under good cultivation. The HOUSE—large and substantially built; verandah in front. Also, an excellent Cellar and Dairy. The Out-houses are all new. On the shore is abundance of sea manure (kelp); also, mussel and black mud, and the bathing is unsurpassed.—The whole property commands an extensive view of the Gulf The above Estate will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or as a whole. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

July 15, 1857. 1sl 5ins

Valuable Freehold Property!

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that Freehold Property, at present occupied by James Coles, situated at the Head of York or North River, consisting of 150 acres of very superior LAND, from 80 to 100 of which are in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with Wood and Longers. There is on the premises a good BRICK HOUSE, 36 x 34 feet, containing eight well-finished Rooms, with two frost-proof Cellars; also, Barns and Stables, Outhouses, &c. A never-failing Well of water, with a Pump at the door; likewise a SAW MILL, a few rods from the house.

This Property is beautifully situated, and is well worthy the attention of any person desiring such; and being but one hour's drive from the city on an excellent road, makes it a very desirable situation, either for an agriculturist, or any other purpose. If not sold previous to the 10th of August next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars, as to Terms, apply to John Moore, Bloomfield Mill, Royalty Road, or to the subscriber, at his office in Charlottetown.

WILLIAM DODD.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1857. 1sl&Mon

Road Correspondent's Office,
June 25th, 1857.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF INVESTING Money in Government Warrants, on account of the Road Service, can obtain them by applying at this Office.

2m JOHN BALL, Road Correspondent.

CARRIAGE BOLTS.

A NEW SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE and TYRE BOLTS, from 1 inch to 8 inches, and of various thicknesses, just received, and for sale by

June 15. GEO. T. HASZARD.

WRAPPING PAPER.

200 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER, of British manufacture, from 4s per ream, just received, and for sale at G. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore. Aug 5

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS.

LITTLE DORRIT, NELLIE or TRURO, Americans in Japan, Dynevor Terrace, by the author of the "Heir of Redcliffe." Grace Truman, by Mrs. Ford. Home Scenes, by Grace Auguilar. Life of Charlotte Bronte, authoress of "Jane Eyrie." Just received, and for sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore. August 5.

AUCTIONS.

Valuable Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Horses, Carriages, &c., &c., and REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 22d September next, at the residence of Lawrence White, Esq., North River; the whole of that gentleman's valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, Glassware, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Agricultural Crop, and other effects.

—ALSO—

The DWELLING HOUSE and Premises with LANDS attached. This Property is one of the most delightfully situated in the Royalty, and is only 3 miles from the city. It possesses a commanding view of the Harbour, the North River and surrounding country.

The Dwelling House is quite new, and contains on the first floor a Drawing Room, Parlor, Breakfast Room, two Kitchens, Scullery and Pantry. Five large airy Bedrooms on the second floor, with a Veranda round the House.

The Stables, Coach House and other out Buildings are also new, and convenient in every way.

The LAND consists of Three Pasture Lots, containing *Thirty-six* acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a fine shelter of hard and softwood.

☞ For terms and particulars of sale, see Catalogue.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Aug 13, 1857. P&E

Household Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. Charles Lloyd, Ecclesiastical Commissary, who is about leaving the Island, the whole of that gentleman's *DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN, and other*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C. &C.

Terms liberal. For further particulars see handbills of sale.

A. H. YATES,
August 19, 1857. 1sl & Ex Auctioneer.

STOVES, STOVES.
"Odessa," from Albany.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INform his friends in the city and country, that he has received by the above vessel a large and varied assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Air-tight and Close STOVES; also, Shop and Parlor ditto—all of the newest patterns, which he offers for sale at a small advance at his Auction Room, Queen-square.

July 1, 1857. WILLIAM DODD.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FARM situated in Upper Westmoreland, (Crapaud), Lot 29, comprising 100 acres of Land, 30 of which are cleared, and in a fair state of cultivation, the whole is well fenced and sub-divided into fields of from six to eight Acres each. On the premises, there is a comfortable Dwelling House and other Out-houses, and a never-failing spring of water within a short distance of the house; the east branch of Crapaud river (a stream calculated to propel any amount of machinery) crosses the front of the farm, and is in the immediate vicinity of Crapaud harbor, where there is every facility for the shipment of produce.

Also,

Fifty acres of Wood Land, half a mile in the rear of the above farm, containing a valuable growth of Firewood, Fencing, and Building material, and within half a mile of a Saw Mill. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Ball, Charlottetown; or to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS TOD.

Half of the purchase money may remain on security until the Fall of 1858. Crapaud, Aug. 12, 1857.

POWNAL SOIREE.

A SOIREE WILL TAKE PLACE on Monday the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, near M'Rae's Wharf, Pownal Bay, for the purpose of liquidating the debt incurred in the erection of the Parsonage, at that place.

The Steamer Ino will leave Bourke's Wharf at half-past ten, o convey persons desirous of giving their support to this undertaking. Tickets, 1s. 6d., to be had of Messrs. Thomas and Dawson, Heard, and G. T. Haszard, or on the ground. 1sl

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 16 or 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith Business. Apply to WILLIAM JOHNSON, Blacksmith, Montague River. Aug. 12 1m

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY the Subscriber,—Rough boards, Scantling, Shingles and Birch Bark, Studding and Edging, Juniper Posts, Fence Rails and Longers; Pine Lumber, 1 and 2 and 3 inches thick.

Also.—A quantity of superior FIREWOOD.

BERTRAM MOORE,
August 5. North-east end of the Wesleyan Chapel.

BREADSTUFFS, &c.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER *REWARD*, just arrived from Montreal, consisting of FLOUR, CORNMEAL, SHIP BREAD, CRACKERS, FANCY BISCUIT, &c., is now ready for sale cheap for cash, by DANIEL BRENAN & CO

Charlottetown, May 20, 1857 3m

THE NEW AND FAST-SAILING
Steamer Westmoreland,

E. EVANS, Commander,

Employed by the Government of P. E. Island for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Return to Charlottetown, leaving

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

These destructive insects are the plague of the West, and especially of Minnesota. Their movements are watched with some curiosity and more anxiety by those who are likely to suffer from their ravages. It is said their course is from the west to the east, every year appearing farther east and disappearing in the west. First they appeared in California, then in Utah, and last in Minnesota, whence they are advancing east and south. A letter from Anoka, in Minnesota, gives the following account of their destructive habits:

"Their favourite food is tender garden vegetables, beans, onions, carrots, turnips, &c. Potatoes are ruined by being divested of all their leaves. Last season they arrived too late to destroy wheat and corn. But considering their immense numbers, the ground being literally covered with them in many places, farmers thought themselves lucky in getting rid of them as easily as they did, for with the sharp frosts of autumn and the disappearance of vegetation, they gradually died off. But this was not the end thereof. It seems that eating did not occupy all their time or attention. Careful observers saw them busy upon the ground about something which now proves to have been depositing their eggs, which naturalists say the females lay to the number of one hundred and fifty. We had very severe weather here last winter, the mercury several times sinking to forty degrees below zero, yet those eggs, almost on the surface of the ground, as they were, came out bright in the spring. As soon as the snow was gone, and the ground began to get warm, the grasshoppers began to come up, some early and others later, according to the situation the eggs had to the sun. They have been hatching ever since, and I presume are not all out yet. When first hatched they are quite light in colour, and but small in size. But there are two things that they can do "right smart" from the first, viz: hop and eat. They hop first, and keep hopping till they find something that suits them to eat, and they are nowise dainty about it either, for they don't stop till the supply is exhausted. Of course, the consequences are most disastrous. Whole acres of wheat are completely eaten and destroyed in a day. Oats fare no better, and corn will doubtless share the same fate. As yet they do not eat grass much, but of course, when other things are gone, they will take that, and then stock must suffer. Water treatment seems to suit them, for they are all the smarter after a hard rain. They come from the west and travel east; and when they have eaten every thing in Minnesota and Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois will have to share the same fate, as our stock of them is sufficient for all the country below us."

THE OLD WOMAN AND THE SAILOR.

A worthy old woman, in the city, was one day walking along the street, quietly smoking her pipe. A jovial sailor, rendered a little mischievous by liquor, came sawing down, and when opposite the old woman, saucily pushed her aside, and with a pass of his hand knocked the pipe out of her mouth. He then halted to hear her fret at his trick, and to enjoy a laugh at her expense. But what was his astonishment, when she meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, without the least resentment in her manner; then, giving him a dignified look of mingled sorrow, kindness, and pity, said:—"God forgive you, my son, as I do." It touched a tender chord in the heart of the rude tar. He felt ashamed, condemned, and repentant. The tear started in his eye; he must make reparation. He heartily confessed his error, and, thrusting both his hands into his full pockets of change, he forced all their contents upon her, exclaiming, "God bless you, kind mother! I'll never do so again."

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

I have heard of one who, returning from an affecting sermon, highly commend it to some; and being demanded what he remembered of it, answered, "Truly, I remember nothing at all; but only, while I heard it, it made me resolve to live better; and so, by God's grace, I will. To the same purpose, I have somewhere read a story of one who complained to an aged holy man that he was much discouraged from reading the Scriptures, because he could fasten nothing upon his memory which he had read. The old hermit (for so I remember he was described,) bade him take an earthen pitcher and fill it with water. When he had done it, he bade him empty it again and wipe it clean, that nothing should remain in it; which when the other had done and wondered to what this tended, "Now," said he, "though there is nothing of the water remaining in it, yet the pitcher is cleaner than it was before; so, though thy memory retain nothing of the word thou readest, yet thy heart is the cleaner for its very passage through.

THE FACULTY OF FEIGNING DEATH.

There are cases on record of persons who could spontaneously fall into a death-trance. Monti, in a letter to Haller, mentions several. A priest of the name of Cælius Rhodaginus had the same faculty. But the most celebrated instance is that of Colonel Townshend, mentioned in the surgical works of Gooch; by whom, and by Dr. Cheyne and Dr. Beynard, and by Mr. Shine, an apothecary, the performance of Colonel Townshend was seen and attested. They had long attended him, for he was an habitual invalid; and he had often invited them to witness the phenomenon of his dying and coming to life again, but they had hitherto refused, from fear of the consequences to himself. Accordingly, in their presence, Colonel Townshend laid himself down on his back, and Dr. Cheyne undertook to observe the pulse; Dr. Beynard laid his hand on the heart; and Mr. Shrine had a looking-glass to hold to his mouth. After a few seconds, pulse, breathing, and action of the heart were no longer to be observed. Each of the witnesses satisfied himself of the entire cessation of these phenomena. When the death-trance had lasted half an hour, the doctors began to fear that their patient had pushed the experiment too far, and was dead in earnest; and they were preparing to leave the house, when a slight movement of the body attracted their attention. They renewed their routine of observation, when the pulse and sensible motion of the heart gradually returned, and breathing, and consciousness. The sequel of the tale is strange—Colonel Townshend, on recovering, sent for his attorney, made his will and died, for good and all, six hours afterwards.—*Phantasmata, by R. R. Madden.*

FORMATION OF THE MOON.

Examinations of the moon have been made with a reflecting telescope having a speculum of twenty-one inches diameter, and of fifteen feet focal length. By this instrument, the aspects of the moon are seen to be apparently as confused and chaotic as any part of the earth, which, in the early history of geology, was often attributed to some sudden convulsions. When the moon is accurately examined, there are very few portions entirely free from what are presumed to be elevations, or depressions, that go deep into the moon's mass. The rays from the crater designated as Tycho, pass through the bottoms of craters. When looked at through a small instrument, they appear well defined, but through a large one, they appear broken up and irregular in outline. The only things on earth to which these rays can be likened, are what are called by geologists, dykes, which are to be found in many places. These dykes cannot be traced in the earth, nor can they be traced to their origin, because they are covered by a large mass of stratified rocks; but as precisely analogous appearances are found in those lunar rays, a key is thus afforded to the hieroglyphics presented by the moon.

VORACITY OF THE TROUT.

The trout is unquestionably a voracious feeder, and when hungry is not at all particular as to what it satisfies its appetite upon. Flies and aquatic insects of all descriptions, minnows and other small fish, worms, beetles, snails, and frogs are equally victims to its rapacity; nor does it feel any compunction in devouring the smaller members of its own species. We once, when angling with the minnow in Leader Water, caught a trout of five or six ounces in weight with the tail of a fish protruding about an inch from its mouth, on pulling out which we found it to be a trout in a partially digested state. When its neighbour swallowed it, it must have weighed at least two ounces. This did not prevent it from rising at the minnow; but its mouth being so full it could not get hold of it, and it was only after repeated rises that it was caught by the outside of the mouth. All this might lead to the supposition that trout would be easily captured; but this is a great error. They are the most wary of all fish, displaying a caution and sagacity in taking their food truly astonishing. They are also the most capricious of all fish, taking greedily one day what they will hardly look at next. The wariness which trout display varies greatly according to circumstances. A well-fed trout is at all times more wary than a half-starved one, as it can afford to allow a suspicious looking fly or bait to pass, whereas the other cannot. In rivers much fished, trout, although sometimes numerous, become very shy; seeing artificial flies so often, and being deceived by them, they detect their nature, thus showing that they are, to some extent, possessed of memory.—*Stuart's Practical Angler.*

A Water proof Monarch.—The King of Ava, among many other lofty and high sounding titles, has that of "Lord of twenty-four umbrellas." This looks as if he had prepared himself for a long and stormy reign.

MAILS.—Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS FOR THE NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows—

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Shediac, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and every FRIDAY morning, via Pictou, at 10 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 10 o'clock.

For Newfoundland every TUESDAY morning at 10 o'clock.

For England and Bermuda every alternate TUESDAY morning at 10 o'clock, viz—

Tuesday,	June 2,	Tuesday,	September 8,
Do	June 16,	Do	September 22,
Do	June 30,	Do	October 6,
Do	July 14,	Do	October 20,
Do	July 28,	Do	November 3,
Do	August 11,	Do	November 17,
Do	August 25,	Do	December 1.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be posted half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, June 4, 1857.

ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

PATRON:

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

THE OBJECT OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the community a knowledge of the Fine Arts, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members, of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of *One Guinea* constitutes Membership for one year. The whole subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, Sculptures, Engravings, and other works of art.

I.—To a copy of the beautiful Engraving on Steel, of Noah's Sacrifice, after the Painting by Daniel Maclise, Esq, R. A., engraved by W. H. Simmons, Esq.

II.—To one chance of obtaining at the Annual General Meeting, in 1857, for every guinea subscribed, a Painting, or other work of art.

The copy of the beautiful picture of Noah's Sacrifice can be seen at G. T. Haszard's Bookstore, where subscriptions will be received.

MAID OF ERIN.——NOTICE.

THE WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE STEAMER Maid of Erin, Captain JOHN BELMORE, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in a complete state of repairs, is ready to resume her previous route, viz:—Leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning at 9 o'clock—returning same evening. Leaving St. John for Dorchester, Hillsborough and the Bend every Tuesday and Friday evening tide, and returning, leaves the Bend next high water.

Shippers for Dorchester and Hillsboro' will please take notice that Freight for those places is payable in advance, and that the owners of the Steamer do not hold themselves responsible for any Goods after landing them on the respective shores.

Passengers are requested to look after their own luggage, as the owners will not be responsible for anything unless given in charge to the proper officer and signed for. For particulars apply to.

JOHN WALKER, Ward Street.

St. John, May 6, 1857.

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

THIS MILL BEING NOW IN first-rate order—several recent improvements having been made—the proprietor is enabled to turn out Cloth with despatch, and equal in finish to any Establishment in the Provinces. Cloth left with the Agents will be forwarded weekly by mail, and quickly returned.

JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS:

Charlottetown, George T. Haszard
Georgetown, Messrs. Owen & Moore
St. Andrew's, Patrick Griffin
St. Peter's, William Sterns.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE, TWO, OR Three years, or longer term, as may be agreed upon GLEN STEWART, directly opposite Charlottetown, with about Fifty Acres of LAND, 24 of which are under cultivation. Application to be made to the Proprietor, W. STEWART, Esq., the South side of Charlottetown Ferry, Lot 48.

And on TUESDAY, the Fourth of August, will be SOLD BY AUCTION, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with Plate, Linen, Glass, some superior Engravings. Also, a sweet-toned PIANO FORTE; with Farming Stock, Crop, &c., catalogues of which will be issued in due time.

July 15th, 1857. 3i

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, POWERFUL JACK SCREW, and a SCREW suitable for pressing Fish. Enquire at George T. Haszard's Bookstore, or of BENJ. DAVIES, Esquire.

MRS. IRVING BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to her friends and the public that she purposes giving instruction in the Art of PAINTING in Oil and Water Colours, Portrait Painting, &c. Also, Drawing in Crayon and Pencil from copies and casts. Classes for this purpose will be opened in the Rooms above Mr. Strong's Store (Dawson's Building), and terms and hours of attendance made known on pesonal application to Mrs. Irving.

Charlottetown, June 17, 1857.

Sydney and Pictou Coal,

FOR SALE BY

July 22, 1857. THOS. B. TREMAIN.

1857.

FIRST ARRIVAL!

DUNCAN, MASON & CO., HAVE RECEIVED their usual importation, per Ship "Isabel," from Liverpool. May 13, 1857.

The Royal Agricultural Society

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE MAJESTIC, a Machine for Digging Potatoes, which can be seen at the Society's Store in Town; also a number of Gray's Improved IRON PLOUGHS; a few tons of Peruvian GUANO; super-phosphate of Lime, Hemp and Flax Seed, Rigs sowing, with their usual supply of CLOVER and TURNIP SEED.

May 26. W. W. IRVING, Sec'y. R. A. S.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, at the head of East River, Lot 38, with a MARSH that cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of Hay yearly For further particulars, enquire of

SAMUEL NELSON

Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857 1si

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON, GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents. Sold in Charlottetown by JAMES ROMANS. A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and Store Furnitnre for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales, set in any part of the Provinces.

May 20, 1857. 1y

Shaving, Hair-cutting, Champooing, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken part of the shop in front of the Globe Hotel, Kent-street, where he is prepared to execute the above business in all its branches, in the *latest and most approved style*, and would therefore solicit a call from all parties requiring his services, having had many years' experience in the principal cities of the United States and the British Provinces.

Hair-dyeing, Cleaning, and other Fancy Work, in the most approved fashion.

The Champooing has been proved to be highly beneficial in cleansing, strengthening, and preserving the Hair.

Parties requiring his services in the above line will be waited upon at their private residences.

A choice supply of Perfumeries, Scents, Oils, &c., of the very best description, always on hand.

PRICES:

Shaving,	£0 0 3
Hair-cutting,	0 0 6
Champooing,	0 0 9

And other charges in proportion. GEO. R. JONES.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1857. 1m

BRICKS.

FROM 50 TO 60,000 HARD BURNT BRICKS, of a superior quality, for sale at the subscriber's premises on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; or on the wharf, by the Lighter load of 5,000.

July 15, 1857. 6i J. P. BEETS.

A CARD.

Morning and Afternoon Class Tuition.

R. B. IRVING, TEACHER OF English, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and the Mathematics.

Morning Classes—*Senior* and *Junior*—for pupils of both sexes. Also a Juvenile Class, which will be taught under Mr. Irving's immediate superintendence, by a *Young Lady*, a licentiate of the Board of Education.

Afternoon—*A Young Ladies' Class.* This Class will be opened for such Young Ladies as desire to complete a good English Education, by a *finishing* course of English Grammar, Exercises and Composition, Geography, History,—and Book-keeping, or *the regular modes of keeping and making out accounts.*

A few Young Gentlemen received as Pupil Boarders.

*** Terms and arrangements adapted to accord with the reception of only *a select and limited number* of pupils. Full *Programmes* thereof may be had on application to Mr. Irving

Class Room—at his residence, the House in Pownal-street, lately occupied by Mrs. Douglas.

The Classes will be opened (D.V.) on Monday, 20th July, 1857. 6w Charlottetown, July 1, 1857.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria.—A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr., Agent for Prince Edward Island.

April 1, 1857.

☞ Office—Peake's Buildings, Charlottetown.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE ABOVE COMPANY NOW Insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at One-half the Premium usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons Insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. Aitken, Esq., Georgetown; John Hazzard, Esq., St. Eleanor's; James C. Pope, Esq., Summerside; Stephen Wright, Esq., Bedeque; Edwin Parker, Esq., Traveller's Rest; James Bearistoe, Esq., Princetown Royalty; Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., Cavendish; James Pidgeon, Esq. New London; Richard Hudson, Esq., Tryon; George Wiggington, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. Macgowan, Esq., Sour Hon. James Dingwell, Bay Fortune, or John Sutherland, Esq. St. Peter's Bay.

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1si

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL,

April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

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, beg 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.

LOCKS AND HINGES.

8 Doz. RIM and MORTICE DOOR LOCKS,
67 do. Trunk, Chest, Till and Cubboard Locks,
50 do. H. L., T., Hook and Eye, and Chest HINGES,
60 do. Wrought Butt, Table, and Back Flap HINGES,

just received per *Majestic*, and for sale low.

May 26th. GEO. T. HASZARD.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach in its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production, is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, putrifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistence to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and merring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secrets this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly restifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generate by an unnatural condition of the organ.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shortens life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild thorough alterative.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity, suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic: they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution, at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulents fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throats
Blotches on the skin	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tic Doloureux
Cholics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Weakness, from what ever cause, &c.
Dropsy	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
	Rheumatism	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Ex *Faith* from London, and recent arrivals from Halifax and Boston

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED his usual Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES, CHEMICALS, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.

—ALSO—

Mixed Pickles, Worcester Sauce, Anchovy and shrimp Paste, Ess. Lemon, Vanilla, Ratafia and Coffee, Rose and Orange Flower water, Capers, Orange and Lemon marmalade, Olives, salad oil, French Vinegar, Coxe's Gelatine, candied citron, lemon and orange peels, sardines, curry powder, Cayenne pepper, chillies, maccaroni and vermacelli, mustard, baking powder, preserved ginger, Isinglass, gelatine, lozenges, French truffles, treacle, basket salt, and double Gloster Cheese

City Drug Store, May 29. W. R. WATSON.

BOSTON PACKET.

THE FAST-SAILING clipper BRIG "Galena," will leave BOSTON, for this Port, on or before the 1st of May next, and will continue her trips between this Port and Boston during the Season. Her accommodations for FREIGHT are such as will induce parties at either Ports to ship by this Vessel, as it will enable them to receive their merchandize at all times with quick despatch. Parties wishing to make a quick market of their PRODUCE, will find this a great convenience.

The above BRIG has superior accommodations for PASSENGERS, having a CABIN fitted up expressly for the purpose.

For Freight or Passage apply to HALL & FOWLE, 45 Federal Street, Boston, or to

SAMUEL A. FOWLE, Old Custom House, Peake's Buildings.

Charlottetown, March 11th, 1857. tf

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

Dr. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT, an entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.

The Inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicine for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.

This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and patronized by a large portion of the medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced.

With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to; but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Rose Cold, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, Influenza, for Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhœa, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Stranguary, Gravel and Stone, Blind Piles, &c.

Externally it will have the most happy effects, in all cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen where they are carked, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 10 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a faithful trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.

In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough. The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Liniment night and morning.

This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.

The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.

The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor can say with confidence that he has been, the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.

For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.

These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.

The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.

They are an excellent article to be taken

In the Spring of the Year,

To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.

The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Nov. 5, 1856.

L. SCOTT & CO.'S

REPRINT OF THE

British Periodicals, and the Farmer's Guide.

Great reduction in the price of the latter publication!

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1—The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
2—The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3—The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4—The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5—Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, that can be possibly obtained from any other source.

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$2 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as often as the original editions.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By Henry Stephens, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College. New Haven. 2 vols., Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the two volumes!

☞ *This work is* NOT *the old "Book of the Farm."*

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent.

Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM

IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale, a FARM of about forty acres of very valuable LAND, situate in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and is the distance of about two miles from the city. This Property fronts nearly 30 chains on the St. Peter's Road, and about 15 chains on the Union Road, and adjoins the valuable farm of the Hon. George Coles. The greater portion of the Land has been recently cleared. For particulars, apply to

June 3, 1857. tf W. H. POPE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

Brimfield, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of those complaints. Eben Knight, M. D.

A. B. Mortley, Esq., of Utica, N.Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Ayer: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

Hiram Conklin, M. D.

Amos Lee, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, 24 Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pectoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

West Manchester, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sir: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. Henry L. Parks, Merchant.

A. A. Ramsey, M.D., Alnion, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the Cherry Pectoral affords relief and comfort.

Astor House, New York City, March 5, 1856

Doctor Ayer, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

Orlando Shelby, of Shelbyville.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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