The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—1 Thess, v. 21.

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The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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BEARING THE CROSS.

The heavier cross, the nearer heaven;
No cross without, no God within.
Death, judgment, from the heart are driven,
Amidst the world's false glare and din.
O! happy he, with all his loss,
Whom God hath set beneath the cross!

The heavier cross, the better Christian,—
This is the touchstone God applies;
How many a garden would lie wasting,
Unwet by showers from weeping eyes!
The gold by fire is purified;
The Christian is by trouble tried.

The heavier cross, the stronger faith;
The loaded palm strikes deeper root;
The vine juice sweetly issueth
When men have pressed the clustered fruit.
And courage grows where dangers come,
Like pearls beneath the salt sea-foam.

The heavier cross, the heartier prayer;
The bruised herbs most fragrant are.
If wind and sky were always fair,
The sailor would not watch the star;
And David's psalms had ne'er been sung,
If grief his heart had never wrung.

The heavier cross, the more aspiring;
From vales we climb to mountain crest;
The pilgrim, of the desert tiring,
Longs for the Canaan of his rest.
The dove has here no rest in sight,
And to the ark she wings her flight.

The heavier cross, the easier dying.
Death is a friendlier face to see;
To life's decay one bids defying,—
From life's distress one then is free.
The cross sublimely lifts our faith
To Him who triumphed over death.

Thou Crucified! The cross I carry,—
The longer, may it dearer be;
And, lest I faint whilst here I tarry,
Implant thou such an heart in me,
That faith, hope, love may flourish there,
Till for my cross the crown I wear;

—*From the German of Schmolk.*

Kirwan's Letters from Europe.

Edinburgh, May, 1860.

We, for the present, at least, pass over many things we have seen in London to cheer and gratify us, and give you an account of matters and things as they have been passing before us here, for a few days. This city is all astir just now, because of the sitting of Ecclesiastical Courts, and the inauguration of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the University. Let me allude to some of these things in detail.

TER-CENTENNARY EXERCISE.

On reaching this modern Athens, we found the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in session. As the great Ter-Centennary of the Reformation in London failed to meet, and as it was the day set apart by the Synod for the commemoration of that great event, we hastened at once to the Hall in which it sat, one of the largest in the city. The Moderator, Dr. Harper, in simple gown and bands, was in the chair; and he was surrounded by a noble set of men, many of them, in appearance, venerable and dignified. The papers read on the occasion were all very carefully prepared, and closely read, save one, by Dr. Lindsley, which was probably written and committed. The first was on "the Causes of the Reformation," by Dr. M'Michael. The second was on "the Scottish Reformation," by the Rev. Henry Renton, of Kelso. The third was on "the Influence of the Reformation," by the Moderator, Dr. Harper. The fourth was on "the Defects of the Reformation," by Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow; an ill-advised, as we think, but an able discussion, and full of good humor. And the last was on "our present duty in relation to the causes of the Reformation," by Dr. Lindsay. The discussions were very direct and sound, and some of them very sharp, and all of them with the true Protestant ring. We were not a little surprised, but greatly pleased, in finding this excellent body of christian men, both in their churches and in their Synod, singing the praises of God in psalms and *hymns* and spiritual songs. Their excellent pastor in Birkenhead uses hymns, as I can testify, for I gave them out myself from his pulpit and as selected by him; and the hymns to be sung at their missionary meeting before Synod, were printed on the paper containing the order of exercises. I mention this to their great credit, and fondly hope they will not be excended by any of their good brethren in America who regard hymn singing as unauthorized, and as vile worship! When will men cease to regard prejudices as principles, and clinging to old formalism as clinging to the truth? The United Presbyterian Church is a noble and faithful body in this land. They are obviously on the advance.

TWO ASSEMBLIES IN SCOTLAND.

The opening of the two Assemblies,—the Established and the Free,—was to us a great occasion, though here of annual occurrence. The military was early in motion; and at eleven o'clock they formed a continuous line from the old palace of Holyrood to the High Church. We passed along the line to see the array, which was indeed very imposing. We stood before the gate of the palace, and saw the functionaries of the city, followed by the Lord High Commissioner and the Moderator, enter their carriages. The procession then moved by the Abbey Hill, Regent Road, North Bridge, and High street, to the church, where the opening sermon was preached by Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's, the retiring Moderator, from Eph. iv. 13. At the conclusion of the service, they repaired to the Assembly Hall, and after taking his throne, by Lord Belhaven, the Assembly was opened in the manner usual here. Dr. Maitland, after some cross-firing, was elected Moderator. This body is a very dignified one; the pomp and ceremony attending its opening is not in keeping with our stern and simple Presbyterianism; yet is a body, as all testify, containing many very able and truly excellent men; and all its tendencies are upward and spiritual. It is more than probable that our American churches have not given the Established Church of Scotland sufficient credit for conscientious adherence to principles, or for its piety. Very true, it lost very much of its life at the disruption; but it is equally true that it retained much. And whilst it lacks the vitality and energy of the Free Church, it has gained upon it in these respects; and may be yet a greater blessing to Scotland than it has ever been. Surely this should be the desire of all right-hearted men.

Without any of the outward pomp or show of the Established Church, the Free Church Assembly met at the same hour, and within a few yards of the other. The Hall is an elegant one, furnished by the ladies of Scotland, and presented by them to the Free Assembly. It is commodious, and finely arranged for seeing and hearing, and was densely packed. Dr. Cunningham, so well and so favorably known in America, opened the meeting. He was dressed, as were Moderators in olden time, in gown and bands, with breeches, and black stockings, and buckles shining on his shoes. Nothing seemed himself to me, but his peculiar head so expressive of sense, will, and energy. He preached an exhaustive sermon on the Atonement, dwelling upon the connection between the person of Christ and his work of atonement,—the necessity, the nature, and the extent of the atonement. It was a fine statement of the status questions, and was scriptural, full, and orthodox. His objections to the theories of what he called "Calvinistic Universalists," and "Arminian Universalists," were put in a strong light. He represented them as efforts to make the gospel more palatable to the carnal mind than Christ and his Apostles had made it, and warned the ministry against all such efforts and folly. After sermon, he proposed as his successor, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Glasgow, which being seconded by Major General Anderson, he was unanimously elected. Dr. Henderson is in mid-life, grayish, wears glasses, is of fine person, with ruddy complexion, and is here esteemed as a most amiable, consistent, and pious minister. His opening address was polished, moderate and truly evangelical, and concluded with a very strong endorsement of the blessed work of revival in America, Ireland and Scotland, tracing, as all here do, or nearly all, the work in Britain to the work in America. We were deeply impressed with the massiveness of the opening sermon, and the evangelical tone of the opening address. They augured well for the orthodoxy, and the spirit of the ministers of the Free Church. We were told in London that the doctrine of the atonement was cast out of the catalogue of christian doctrines by many ministers of the establishment, south of the Tweed. And the fearful progress of Neology there was most strongly presented on the platform at Exeter Hall, by Canon Miller, the Dean of Carlisle, and others. This may have been the motive which induced Dr. Cunningham to preach in the way he did upon the subject before the Free Assembly.

LORD BROUGHAM'S INSTALLATION.

We have had another great exciting scene to-day, which brought together, as nothing else could, the noble, the learned, the dignified in Church and State, from the Solway to the northern point of Scotland—the installation of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the University. The service was at two, in the great Music Hall, and at twelve, although admission was by ticket, and none but men admitted, save to one narrow gallery, the vast hall was crowded with earls, dukes, lords, doctors, professors, ministers and professional men. Through the kindness always extended to Americans that come here properly introduced, our party obtained tickets, and were witnesses of the ceremony. At the hour appointed, Lord Brougham, wearing the gorgeous robe of Chancellor, attended by Sir David Brewster, the Principal, entered. They were preceded by persons of rank in station and scholarship, who sat on the right of the chair, and were followed by the professors who sat on the left. As Lord Brougham entered, everybody rose, and he was received with every demonstration of applause until he took his chair, and for some time afterwards. The inauguration was as simple as short. When over, there were several degrees conferred upon men of distinguished position in law and medicine; after which his lordship delivered a speech of more than two hours. At first his voice seemed clear, and his utterance distinct, but soon his voice failed, and save to those near him, he became inaudible. Yet, with Scotch obstinacy, the audience, with few exceptions sat to the end. Brougham is certainly a remarkable man—beginning at the foot of the ladder, and rising, against fierce opposition, to its highest round, and retaining his celebrity to his eighty and fourth year, and, save in voice, as vigorous and as fierce in debate, and in his sarcasms, as ever! He is small in stature, thin, very gray, his hair short, his expression anxious, his lips and nose moving nervously, when he speaks. He laid aside his robe of office when he rose to speak: he then appeared in the most simple dress, of which one of our clerks would be most heartily ashamed. Nothing is more pleasant here than the real simplicity of men, whether distinguished for their rank or learning. They put their gew-gaws upon their servants.

Sir David Brewster, the well-known christian philosopher, and now the distinguished Principal of the College here, is a man rising seventy, judging from his appearance. His hair is white as wool, and quite thin; in person he is slender and tall; his aspect is meek and composed, and in dress and movement perfectly simple. It is refreshing to see a man so renowned in the world of letters, bearing his great reputation and his honors so meekly. If stript of his robes as Chancellor, he would not have a mark to distinguish him from hundreds of those who sat around him. Is not simplicity a characteristic of greatness, and the artistic, of feebleness?

Lord Brougham's speech is differently estimated here. Some regard him as having retracted former errors of opinion, and some as merely slurring them over. He went strongly against Hume on miracles; and on the whole came out on the broad platform of our Protestant Christianity. His stores of knowledge are vast, probably greater than any living man, now that Humboldt is no more. And how pleasant to see such a man, now that his battles of life are nearly ended, looking for rest in another world through Jesus Christ. Patient, sober, industrious down to old age, he has risen from obscurity to the highest position in the greatest Empire in the world; he has survived all competitors; he is in his age almost the sole representative of the generation amid which he rose, and has made for himself an enduring name as a jurist, a statesman, a philosopher, and philanthropist—would that we could add a Christian. What an example for the imitation of young men.

Kirwan.

Faith and Morality.

"I want to ask you a question, Mr——, if you will allow me, about your preaching." "Certainly." "Oh! it is not for myself. I am quite satisfied. But I want to put the question as it was put to me." "Very well, whether it is for yourself or others, is of no consequence. Speak out, and have no fear." "Well, what I want to know is, why our ministers do not preach more on morality—more on what men are to do." "That question is easily answered. There are several reasons for their course. One is, that they are sent to preach, not morality, but the Gospel; and, while the Gospel includes morality, it takes in a great deal more. To set forth more morality, no matter how correctly or eloquently, without the distinctive doctrines, motives, and influences of the evangelical system, would be to preach another gospel, which yet is not another, that is, is no gospel at all, and so to make one self accursed. A second reason is, that to set forth the Gospel is the best way of upholding morals. If you want to get good fruit from a tree, you must make the tree good. If you want the stream to have clear water, you must purify the fountain-head. And if you want to make men really moral—that is, honest, kind, and courteous upon principle—you must get their natures renewed in the exercise of repentance and faith. Otherwise, you begin at the wrong end, and can never make any progress."

"Yes, but you ministers constantly repeat, and insist, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall be saved,' while many who profess to believe, deceive, and equivocate, and defraud, and do all manner of bad things, in their daily business. Why don't you cut these folks up, as they deserve, instead of bearing down so hard upon mere worldly men?"

"Well, that question, too, is easily answered. If these persons act as you say they do, their profession of faith is a mere empty form; and what they require is just the preaching you object to—viz., repentance, and faith in the Lord Jesus. If they once truly believe, I'll guarantee the desired result. A thorn-tree will not yield figs; but neither will a fig-tree yield thorns. And, as for worldly men, so long as they are seeking out imperfections in other men, and avowedly neglecting their own duty, it is not their minister's business to gratify them by 'cutting up' the delinquents aforesaid, but to commend the truth of God in relation to each man's sin to his own conscience. As to the inconsistencies of Christians, it is a mistake to think that these are unnoticed by me and others. I am sure every sermon on holy living is an implied protest against the contrary life; and the emptiness of merely nominal faith is one of the common places of every evangelical pulpit."

"Still, when you know that these folks who wear long faces, and make high pretensions in the Church, act very differently with men of the world, and give them just occasion of reproaching the Christian name, why does not the pulpit speak out in sharp rebuke?"

"I think I have already answered your question. Such rebuke is given sufficiently. But that alone will not cure the evil. Christ is made sanctification, as well as righteousness, to His people. Any shortcomings in morals of which they are guilty, spring from a feeble or inadequate sense of their obligations to the blessed Redeemer. Let them only be rooted and grounded in love to Christ, and their inconsistencies and improprieties will be sloughed away, just as the healthy growth of a living organic tissue pushes off dead and useless flesh. Tell your friends, therefore, that we mean to continue preaching Christ, and faith as the instrument of apprehending Him. In this sense of the phrase, we are men of one idea. Christ as the author and finisher of our faith—the beginning the middle, and the end of our Christian life and morality. In short, as Paul with sententious brevity, says, Christ is all."

Preaching in the London Theatres.

One of the most remarkable debates ever had in the English House of Lords recently took place in regard to the question of preaching in the theatres of London. This aggressive movement, for carrying the gospel to a large class of the population otherwise unreached, has been vigorously commenced, and preaching has been maintained in several of the theatres, which have been largely attended without diminishing the congregations of the neighboring ministers. Lord Dungannon, an Irish lord, however, moved a resolution condemning the performance of divine worship in these places by ministers of the Church of England, as irregular and calculated to hinder rather than advance the progress of sound religious principles in the country. The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the first to oppose the motion, stated that after full examination of the case he could not, even if he had the power, prohibit those who thus availed themselves of the only means of bringing the gospel to the knowledge of many who in no other way could find it.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, so distinguished for his active sympathy with all the benevolent movements of the day, in a speech of an hour and a half showed how effectively this plan, of which he was one of the originators, was reaching the class they sought to benefit, the moral and religious condition of some of whom, according to the written testimony of a late Bishop, was inferior to that of the negro inhabitants of Sierra Leone in Africa. Scarcely two per cent. of the operatives of London ever enter a place of worship, while besides 3,000 professional thieves, there are about 100,000 persons regarded as dangerous by the police, multitudes of whom spend the Sabbath in violating the laws of God. Owing to the roving habits of these people, their extreme poverty, and their great prejudice against churches, which they would not enter, it had been determined to invite them into the only place where they would go to hear of that Saviour who came to seek and save the lost. He stated that not less than 20,700 persons, chiefly "roughs," costermongers, and others, who never visited a house of prayer, had met in these places on a single Sabbath, and had listened with the most earnest attention to the words of everlasting life. In addressing the officers of government, he told them that what the people wanted was not patronage, but sympathy, and if the rulers would show that sympathy, especially in its highest and most solemn form, the people might be led like a lamb in their hands.

This earnest speech, one of the most remarkable ever delivered in that assembly, was listened to with profound attention, and was followed by others, among whom were the Bishops of Landaff and London, the former of whom said, if called upon to choose between seeing thousands perishing for lack of spiritual food and preaching in theatres, he should not hesitate as to the alternate, but should remember his Saviour's command to go into the highways and hedges. At the request of Earl Granville, Lord Dungannon withdrew his motion. The discussion brought out many valuable facts as to the spiritual destitution prevailing among a large portion of the population of the capital of the British empire.—*American Messenger.*

The Story of the Cross.

Every attentive reader of missionary journals has noticed how often the simple story of the cross has touched the hearts of inquiring heathens, and awakened their wonder and admiration. The case of the Greenlander, Kayarnak, has been often repeated. He had shown no interest in any truth, till, one day, the missionary read to him, from Luke's Gospel, the account of Christ's agony in the garden, when he stepped up to the table, and with an air of earnestness and surprise said:

"How was that? Tell me that once more, for I do desire to be saved."

An affecting instance of this kind is recorded in the *London Juvenile Missionary Magazine* for March last. It occurred in a school for girls in China. These girls had learned to read, and every morning they read a chapter in the Bible, which was explained to them by the missionary. They were very attentive, and remembered a great deal that they heard, so as to repeat it afterwards. When a chapter containing an account of our Saviour's crucifixion was read for the first time by these Chinese girls, the missionary saw tears start in the eyes of some of them. Presently there was a low, suppressed sob, and then they all burst into loud weeping. It was impossible to proceed with the lesson, so difficult was it for the girls to suppress their emotion, or recover their self control so as to study or converse. After this they always heard the story of Christ's death in a deeply serious and feeling manner.

Why is it that in this Christian land the same narrative is read or heard without apparently the least feeling or concern? Is it possible that, from long repetition and familiarity, that story has lost its power with us, and become as an idle tale?

The first convert to Christianity in Northern India was Krishnoo, and he was baptised by Dr. Carey. One day a man said to Krishnoo,

"Well, you have left off all the customs of your ancestors; what is the reason?"

He replied, "Have patience with me, and I will tell you. I am a great sinner; I tried Hindoo worship, but got no good. After a while I heard of Christ, and how he laboured much, and laid down his life for sinners. I thought—what love is this! And here I made my resting-place. Now, say if any thing like this love was ever shown by your gods? Did Doorga, or Kalee, or Krishna die for sinners? You know that they only sought their own ease, and have no love for any one."

A North American Indian, who had been converted to Christ, was one day assailed by a trader, who tried to persuade him the missionaries were not true teachers. To this the aged and honest Indian replied:

"They may be what they will; but I know what they have told me, and what has been wrought in me. Look at my poor countrymen there, lying drunk before your door; why don't you save them, if you can? Four years ago I also lived like a beast, and not one of you troubled yourself about me; but when the missionaries came, they preached the *cross of Christ*, and I have experienced the power of his blood, and am free from the dominion of sin."

What shall we say to these things, we who have, from childhood, been instructed in the things of Christ and his cross? Shall we see the children of China, and Hindoo idolators, and savage Indians, and crowds from all the dark places of earth, bowing and weeping at the cross, and confessing its grace and power, while we pass by, as if Christ were no more than Doorga or Kalee to us? It were better, a thousand times, never to have known the way of life, than to know and perish thus!—*Watchman and Reflector.*

The Marquis Roberto D'Azeglio,

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE.

One of the most remarkable signs of the times is the growing sense among political men of high standing of the influence on society of pure religion, both for the cultivation of morals, and for the advancement of civil liberty. The following passage occurs. In a pamphlet recently written by the Marquis Roberto D'Azeglio, brother of the well-known Marquis Massimo D'Azeglio, formerly Prime Minister in Sardinia:

"As the most ordinary intelligence is able to judge whether the ruler of a people—whatever may be his title—governs justly or unjustly, it naturally follows that every man who can read the Bible is able to decide who among crowned heads, whether that head be encircled by a tiara or a diadem, *are or are not followers of the law of Christ's gospel:* who among them protect, and who persecute truth and justice; and who are those who suffer for justice sake—the people that ask for it or the princes that refuse it.

"The progress of public instruction reveals now-a-days to the many that knowledge which was formerly only the privilege of the few. The translated pages of the gospel may now be found in the garret and in the workshop, and the man of the people reads in it the condemnation of those who disobey its commands, and himself pronounces sentence against them. And what will that sentence be, when marking, the acts of certain modern apostles, and contemplating their worldliness and pride, their ostentatious observance of the outward ceremonies of worship, and their continual neglect of justice and charity, he finds in the Gospel of St. Matthew, 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithes of mint and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith;' and in the Gospel of St. Mark, 'To love God with all thine heart, and thy neighbor as thyself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices?' When, looking around him, he sees on the one side the rich vestments, the banners, the wax candles, the loud music of the temple, the priestly pomp; on the other, arbitrary sentences, insolence, vast political wrongs, political vengeance. What will that reader of the gospel say, when he notes the humble poverty of those ancient apostles who, meek, and without any outward distinction, followed with naked feet Him who had not where to lay his head; Him who said to his disciples, 'Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses; and again, 'Whichever would be first among you, let him be the servant of all!' Him who condemned the Pharisees because they walked abroad in long garments that they might be saluted in the market-place and have the highest seats at marriage feasts; and then observe the modern apostles of the Church, who, clothed in purple, surrounded with luxury, covered with military orders, are driven in carriages through the streets of the Eternal City, while the humble fisherman of Galilee, followed by a princely retinue, betakes himself to St. Peter's in the middle of a double file of Pontifical dragoons, destined to protect the shepherd against his own flock?"

These are familiar and household words with us, but they are new and strange words in Italy—nothing is more certain than that the Papal power is engaged in a contest for life or death. The Romish power must suppress the Bible or "Babylon" will be "overthrown."

Treasury.

God's Arrows.

A friend came into my study not long ago, wounded. His heart was bleeding. God's arrows were "sticking fast in him." He cried out of an anguished soul for mercy; and as he fixed his eye at last on Jesus, the anguish began to give place to a first fluttering hope of pardon. The wound began to heal straightway. In a few days the man was well. "Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole," was the blessed assurance that brought joy and peace to his soul. Yet if that heart had not been wounded first, the healer would never have been sought, nor the healing ever have taken place.

Preaching is spiritual archery. It is the minister's aim, or ought to be, to strike his hearers in a tender spot. He is the best archer who uses the sharpest shafts, and aims the straightest. His Bible is his quiver. It is capacious and well filled. Every command is an arrow. Every prohibition of sin is a dart, feathered by the Almighty Wisdom, to give it directness to the sinner's conscience.

Perhaps the reader of this brief paragraph is a wounded man. I hope so. Instead of seeking to draw the arrow out, I would drive it deeper. That shaft was shot by some gospel-archer many weeks or months ago. There are two barbs to make the arrows stick. One is an offer, the other is a threat. The one is—"*He* that believeth shall be saved." The other is—"*He* that believeth not shall be damned." For a long time, my friend, you have gone about with the Holy Spirit's arrow sticking fast in you. No matter from whose bow it came, God sent it.

"My friend, do not be angry with him who wounded you, or with us for driving that dart the deeper. "You are more wicked than you think," said Dr. Spencer once to an anxious inquirer. The man was at first enraged at Dr. S.; but ended in becoming angry with himself. The arrow rankled till it drove the sufferer to the Saviour. So, my troubled friend, do you go with your convicted conscience to him who was once himself wounded by hell's cruel archer. And before long, you may sing with quiet, grateful joy—

"With gentle force soliciting the darts
He drew them forth—He healed, and bade me live."

The Hour of Prayer.

"But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."—Jesus.

Reader, hast thou an hour for prayer? A special season each day set apart for communion with God. And do you make it a matter of conscience to keep your engagement? How great a lack is here! How few church members—few compared with the whole number—are *uniform* in their closet devotions! They are too often content with an irregular, hasty visit to the place of private prayer. The benefit to be derived from systematic observance of closet devotions is greater than any pen can portray. We are to an immense extent creatures of habit. Once accustomed to the sacred resort, we shall often escape temptation to neglect, from the force of habit alone. We are deeply and constantly affected by surrounding circumstances. This influence is more comprehensive and powerful than we are accustomed to suppose. The time, the place, the associations throughout will soon come to direct and concentrate our thoughts, to arouse and enlist our sympathies and affections.

How quiet, how sacred the hour thus dedicated to self-examination, meditation and prayer! How sweet the retreat from the busy, bustling world! Alone with God,—how solemn, how impressive!

It is most fitting in the evening twilight to review the labors and conflicts of the day, and recall the mercies of our heavenly Father. And with the commencement of a new day, how needful to obtain a fresh baptism. Where may it be so certainly secured as in the quiet retreat of secret prayer?

Nowhere else may we employ such freedom of confession as here. Nowhere else may we exercise such importunity. We should linger in the closet. Wait for the descent of the Holy Ghost upon us. If it come not we should retire back into the secret chambers of the soul, and search diligently for the hindrance. When once discovered we should pray unceasingly to God until we secure its removal, that the grace and spirit of the Lord may have free course and our souls be sanctified to God.

Oh, how lightly we should step, how softly breathe in this hallowed retreat! May we often frequent it, and ever feel that it is good to be there.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Think.

Reader, do you ever think? You have a soul as well as a body. You must die one day. After death comes judgment. *Do you ever think?*

Want of thought is one simple reason why thousands lose their souls for ever. They will not consider. They will not look forward. They will not reflect on their latter end, and the certain conse-

quences of their present ways. And at last they find they are damned for want of thinking.

Believe me, this world is not a world in which we can do well without thinking. Least of all can we do well in the matter of our souls. "Don't think," whispers Satan: he knows that an unconverted heart is like a dishonest tradesman's books—it will not bear close inspection. "Consider your ways," says the word of God—stop and think—consider, and be wise.

Well says the Spanish proverb, "Hurry comes of the devil." Just as men sometimes marry in haste and repent at leisure, so they make mistakes about their souls in a minute and then suffer for it for years. Just as a bad servant does wrong, and then says, "I never gave it a thought," so men run into sin, and then say, "I did not think about—it did not look like sin. Not look like sin! What would you have? Sin will not come to you saying, "I am sin;" it would do little harm if it did. Sin always seems "good and pleasant, and desirable," at the time of commission. O, get wisdom, get discretion! Remember the words of Solomon, "Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let thy ways be established." Prov. iv. 26. It is a wise saying of Lord Bacon, "Do nothing rashly. Stay a little, that you may make an end the sooner."

O, learn to be thoughtful! Learn to consider what you are doing, and whither you are going. Make time for calm reflection. Commune with your own heart and be still. Remember my caution. Do NOT BE LOST MERELY FOR WANT OF THOUGHT.—*Rev. J. C. Ryle.*

THE

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SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In most countries the education of females has hitherto been sadly neglected. This has very frequently been the case even in regard to common-school education; many parents, and the majority mothers too, we are sorry to say, think it sufficient if their daughters are simply taught to read and write. But we more particularly refer to the attention which has been paid to their education in the higher branches of knowledge. While educational establishments for males, such as academies, colleges and universities are numbered by tens of thousands, similar institutions for the instruction of the other sex are scarcely numbered by hundreds. We know that in some places, boarding and other schools exclusively for females have long existed, but the education received in these has, generally speaking, been more showy than substantial. As a sex they have been treated, as if they occupied a position in which they did not require any of the useful branches of science; nay more, as if they did not possess the mental powers to acquire them. This prejudice is, however, happily beginning to be removed. Few can now be found in any enlightened country, who will have the hardihood to deny that females are capable of acquiring every branch of knowledge which can improve or adorn the human mind. The view also that such knowledge is unnecessary to woman in her sphere of life is not only being exploded, but the great importance of her possessing it, admitted by every right thinking man. Dr. Dick in his essay on the "Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind" says:—"Females have more in their power than the other sex in forming the tastes and dispositions of the young, and in giving them those impressions in early life which may be either beneficial or injurious to society. They are the more immediate guardians and instructors of the rising generation during the first stage of their existence, and upon the discretion and intelligence they display in superintending the evolution of the youthful mind, will, in a great measure, depend the intelligence and the moral order of the social state to which they belong. Their influence is powerful, not only on the tastes and manners of society, but on the moral *principles* and *characters* of mankind. Besides, they are beings destined for immortality, and equally interested as the other sex in all that is awful or glorious in the revelations of Heaven; and therefore ought to have their minds enlightened in every branch of knowledge which may have a beneficial influence on their present conduct and their future destiny. Till more attention is paid to the cultivation of the female mind, among all ranks, society cannot be expected to make an accelerated progress in the course of moral and intellectual improvement."

This was the opinion the Christian Philosopher entertained in regard to female education; and to show in what, besides moral instruction, he considered it ought to consist, we may state that after enumerating reading, writing, composition, drawing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, geology, astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, physiology, logic, natural theology, natural history, botany, vocal music, and domestic economy, he says, these are some of the branches in which every individual of the human race—the female sex as well as the male—should receive a certain portion of instruction." Nor does he stand alone in holding this opinion; other eminent men have advocated the same view; and that it is gaining ground is evidenced by the rapidity with which female seminaries and colleges are multiplying, provided with instructors not merely of the artistic and ornamental branches, but also of the higher departments of learning usually included in a collegiate education. A number of these institutions are in operation in the United States; but we believe few, if any, fully equipped with a staff of professors have yet been established in the British Colonies. Some of the neighboring Provinces, however, have female schools and academies where more than an elementary education can be obtained; but this Island, at least so far as Protestants are concerned, cannot boast of the semblance of a female educational institution. For upwards of twenty years, we have had an Academy in Charlottetown; yet during all this time, the young fair of our Island, were neither permitted to attend it, nor provided with one of their own. And what has been the consequence? They have had, whenever their ambition or that of their parents soared higher than a common school, to depend upon the assistance which private teachers could afford; and since the establishment of the Convent of Notre Dame in this City, we believe, several even of Protestants have sent their daughters to the school in connection with it. We lament over the short-sightedness and folly of Protestant parents adopting this latter course, and would affectionately yet boldly tell them that they should ten times rather let the minds of their daughters remain a blank in regard to all that is called a finished education, than subject them to the Romanizing influence of a nunnery school; still we are ready to admit that remonstrance and warning will probably be of no avail, unless a substitute be provided—unless a public female institution be established here, in which an education can be obtained equally as good in a literary point of view as that received under the wing of the papacy.

Now though we are opposed to what, in some parts of America, is denominated women's rights, yet we trust we are advocates of their true rights; and whether we may be considered by some as belonging to the fast class or not, we maintain that one of these in this Colony is, to have a school or academy especially for their own benefit. When the Prince of Wales College has been a few years in operation, the young men of the Island will be so posted up in the sciences, classics and modern languages, that unless something be done in the mean time for the mental cultivation of our young ladies, they will be unable to appreciate the learned conversation of the sterner sex, and utterly at a loss to understand their "Latin names for horses an' stools." But a more serious and far more important consideration is, that it would leave Protestant parents without an excuse to send their daughters to a Romanist institution, where they are almost certain to imbibe principles that will ultimately lead them to Rome, and perhaps to take the vail. It is unnecessary to dwell on this point; numerous instances are on record of Protestant young women, who received their education in convents, shortly after forsaking the religion of their parents by becoming perverts to Popery, and not unfrequently inmates of a cloister. As a proof that perversion after such training does occur, we only need mention the Miss Starr abduction case, which produced so great a sensation last summer throughout the United States and the British Provinces. To prevent, if possible, the emissaries of Rome having an opportunity to undermine the faith of any of the Protestant daughters of our Island in a convent, a public female Seminary should be established in Charlottetown in which instruction ought to be imparted, we do not say equal to that obtained in the female colleges of the United States, but at least inferior in no respect to the education received at the Convent of Notre Dame. Whether the institution should be supported by Government, or by the fees of the pupils and the free contributions of Protestants we will not at present discuss; this, however, we will affirm that no time ought to be lost in taking active steps in the matter for the sake of Protestantism, and if we desire that our fair friends should keep pace with the progress of the age.

[Reported for the Protestant.]

Meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

[Continued from our last.]

The evening was fully occupied in hearing some members of Pictou Presbytery in reply to Mr. Waddell's Memorial and statements.

FRIDAY, June 22d.

The forenoon was spent in further discussion on Mr. Waddell's case.

In the afternoon, Rev. E. Ross, Secretary of the Seminary Board, read its Report, and also the Reports of the Professors. The Seminary is in a prosperous condition. Forty-three students had matriculated at the commencement of the last session, and ten had attended the Theological Hall. One of these belonged to the Free Church. The Report was received and laid on the table.

The Rev. James Bayne then read the Report of the Foreign Mission Board. It gave a full and interesting account of the progress of the mission during the past year. The Report was received and laid on the table.

Afterwards a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Waddell, but granting him leave to withdraw his Memorial, was passed by a majority of ten. Closed with prayer.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Synod's Missionary Meeting was held on Friday evening. Dr. Smith presided, and opened the meeting with praise and prayer. Rev. Messrs. Bayne, G. Patterson, and E. Ross, the Secretary of the Foreign, Home, and Seminary Boards respectively, made a verbal, yet succinct statement of the operations during the past year condensed from their reports before presented to the Synod. Each of the Secretaries at the close, announced the name of the individual selected by his Board to advocate the claims of its own branch of the church's work.

Rev. R. Laird spoke in behalf of the Foreign Mission. After a few introductory remarks he observed that Christians ought to be influenced to the duty of Christian liberality, because God is the original source of all the wealth which they possess. None can say, "My might and the power of my hand hath gotten me this wealth." Hence their duty to appropriate a fair proportion of their worldly substance to advance the interests of religion. This duty ought also to be attended to from a regard to the purposes of the Almighty. In placing wealth at the disposal of his reasonable creatures, he evidently intended it to be employed in his service and for the good of men. Again, Christians should dedicate their substance to the Lord from a consideration of the love of Christ in laying down his life for them. This was the great argument which influenced the early Christians. Feelings of compassion for the wretched condition of the heathen, ought also to move every Christian to activity in promoting the great work of evangelizing the world.—Not only are the heathen in a pitiable condition during this life, but their future misery will be beyond the power of language to describe. Ought not this thought to stimulate the church to increased activity and more liberal contributions for missionary purposes?—But active efforts and liberal contributions are not enough. Prayer should be fervently and unceasingly offered up to God for the fulfillment of his promise that the knowledge of the Lord may soon cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. Great encouragement is afforded for prosecuting missions to the heathen. What was the state of Aneiteum sixteen years ago, before Rev. Mr. Geddie visited it? A valley of bones, very many and very dry. What a contrast to its present condition! Success should be regarded as a powerful inducement to increased exertions, that other islands in the South Seas may soon be blessed with the knowledge of salvation.

Rev. Mr. M'Kay advocated the claims of the Home Mission. He remarked that an evil which obtains in our Church is, the giving a preference to one scheme before another. Foreign missionary operations are regarded with deep interest and are well sustained, while many destitute localities at home are neglected. Were it not for our seminary our church would be like a withering plant without any roots; and were it not for our home and foreign missions, it would be like a decaying trunk, without any branches. The ultimate end of both the home and the foreign mission is the same,—The salvation of souls. He then remarked more particularly first that the glory of God is involved in the home mission scheme. Souls are just as precious here as in heathen countries. Again, the future prosperity of this Province demands that we should vigorously prosecute the home mission. The sphere of our operations is destined to become the habitation of millions. Provision should therefore be made that every destitute locality be supplied with a pure preached gospel, that the people may become and continue religious, prosperous and happy. Again, the home mission should be liberally supported in order to stop the progress of error. Erroneous views of divine truth still exist in some parts of the Province. Means should be adopted that a pure gospel be preached throughout the length and breadth of our land. Further, the home mission is patriotic.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land."

Patriotic feelings should influence Christians to liberality and activity in this work, when the interests of religion are involved in a place honored as the resting place of the noble dead. Labourers are required to preach the glad tidings; but money also is needed to employ such an agency, and to sustain their operations. The church therefore appeals to her people for aid in continuing and extending her home mission operations.

Rev. Isaac Murray advocated the claims of the Seminary. He viewed the other two missionary schemes of the Church as streams. It is the dictate of wisdom as well as of curiosity to inquire, what are the sources? The source whence these streams flow, he apprehended, is the Seminary. All Churches in all countries must depend chiefly on a native ministry to preach the Gospel. Nova Scotia must not form an exception to this rule. Other churches have been successful through attention to this subject; and we can only expect to prosper by adopting the same means. An advantage resulting from the Seminary is its influence in combining our efforts. Much benefit has been derived from the young men whose affections cluster around the Seminary now located in Truro. They promote real good in congregations in which they reside. America is destined to be a great country. It is rapidly advancing. Shall we in these Colonies lag behind? We should discharge our duty, and bequeath a legacy to the future inhabitants of our country. Shall our future historian blush, when he writes our history, when recording that we have receded from the position occupied by our fathers? What is the institution? What is it intended to do; and what can it do? It is a place where every process in chemistry is explained;—every discovery in science is examined,—and calculations in astronomy are made. It is a temple where talent and genius have concentrated their efforts in order to commend the power, wisdom and goodness of the Great Creator, thus encompassing the study of the arts and sciences with a halo of glory by advancing the Creator's praise through the study of his works;—a place where the mind is taught to ascend still higher;—a place where the mind luxuriates in all the beauties of nature, and delights to examine the process by which that beauty is developed. But around all this is thrown an additional lustre, as it extends the knowledge of the will of the Divine Being by the study of his Holy Word. Theological Institutions are the bulwarks of christianity. Without them civilization becomes a curse and the glory of the arts and sciences must pass into oblivion. They constitute the great means for preventing a nation from returning to that barbarity and degradation which characterizes heathenism. Theological Seminaries are the very hearts which collect the life's blood of the Church, and pulsate through every part of the system, and to every extremity of the body. Can we ask too much, can we do too much for such an Institution as the one which we maintain? I only wonder that the Seminary has not collected around it more sympathy, and received more support. Let it then be cordially encouraged and liberally supported.

The above are a few of the leading thoughts contained in the addresses.

Saturday, June 23rd.—After preliminary business, the Report of the Committee on Union with the Free Church was read by Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, Convener, and cordially received. It consisted principally of the minutes of the meetings held by the joint committees, which have mostly been previously published.

After a short discussion, it was unanimously agreed "that this Synod having heard through the Report of their Committee, that the Reports of Presbyteries and Sessions are *unanimous* in favor of union with the Free Church, agree to proceed to the consummation of the union as soon as our Brethren of the Free Church shall signify their readiness to proceed." It was further agreed, that the Synod invite the Free Synod to meet as in conference at some suitable time before the adjournment of the two bodies.

Monday, June 25th.—The Synod after being constituted, proceeded to business.

The Convener of the Synod's Committee on Union, read the report of the proceedings of the joint Committees of the two Synods on union at a meeting held in New Glasgow on Thursday, from which it appeared that the Committees had unanimously agreed to reaffirm their recommendation of March last, that the Union be consummated during the present year, and in the month of October. They had also agreed that during the interval, united prayer-meetings be held for the outpouring of the Divine Spirit, and the increase of brotherly love and zeal for the Redeemer's cause and kingdom. They had further agreed to recommend that a Conference between the two Synods be held in Prince Street Church, Pictou, on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock.

The Synod resumed consideration of the Foreign Mission Report.

It was unanimously agreed to renew the invitation of the Synod, given last year to the Rev. Mr. Inglis to visit the Churches of Nova Scotia, and to extend the invitation to the Elder who accompanies him, with the assurance that their expenses will be paid; also, to offer a suggestion that the extension of their visit to Canada would be attended with beneficial influences to the mission—The Board was reappointed with an addition.

The Report of the Committee on the celebration of the Tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation, was then submitted and adopted, except one clause.—The Committee was reappointed, with instructions to take such measures as they find necessary to carry out their own recommendations adopted by the Synod, and to correspond with the other Presbyterian bodies in the Province on the subject without delay. It was recommended that ministers preach on the subject on the Sabbath preceding the celebration.

The Report of the Auditing Committee was next read. The ammount received for the Foreign Mission during the year ending May 31st 1860, is £656 9s 3d.; for Home Mission, £230 11s. 0½d.; for Educational Board, £92 17s. 6d.; for Synod Fund, £97 10s. 11½d. The expenditure from the Synod Fund has exceeded the receipts. The receipts for the other two Schemes have exceeded the expenditure.

In the afternoon several members of Pictou and P. E. Island Presbyteries made statements, showing the need of additional funds to complete the Charlottetown Church. On motion, it was agreed That the Synod regret the delay which has occurred in collecting part of the subscription made for the erection of the Church, and recommend that the parties having charge of the movement adopt measures to raise these, and to obtain such additional funds as they can procure; and the Synod would again recommend the object to the favorable consideration of their people.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Synod adjourned till to morrow morning, in order to allow time for the contemplated conference between the Synod and that of the Free Church.

The members of Synod then proceeded in a body to the wharf at which the steamer "George McKenzie" was to land the members of the Free Church Synod, when they arrived from New Glasgow. The time spent on the wharf while the steamer approached, was a most interesting and delightful period. Gladness filled every heart, and joy was depicted on every countenance. As the boat drew near the landing place, the members of the Synod on shore saluted their Free Church brethren on board, to which a ready response was returned. On landing, the members of the Free Church Synod were cordially received by their brethren of the other Synod, who individually, in company with a Free Church brother, walked arm in arm in procession to Prince Street Church, in front of which they formed in a circle, and made arrangements for the meeting in the evening. The members of the Free Church Synod were then escorted by their brethren of the Presbyterian Synod to their respective lodging houses, to be entertained till the hour of meeting arrived.

CONFERENCE.

The meeting for this purpose took place according to appointment, when the Rev. Alex. Munro, of Brown's Creek, P. E. Island, was chosen chairman. He then led the devotions of the meeting, acknowledging divine goodness, and praying for heavenly direction and blessing. After singing from the 12th verse of the 115th Psalm, Rev. Professor Ross engaged in prayer. The clerks of the respective Synods then read the minutes containing the appointment of the conference.

Rev. Mr. McGregor would state in very few words the position of the question. Last year it had been remitted to Presbyteries and Sessions to report thereon. Returns had been sent in by the Presbyteries and Sessions of both bodies; and these returns were highly favorable, and all but unanimous. The joint Committees had therefore recommended that the Union be consummated. He briefly narrated the proceedings of the Committee, but these have been noticed before. The Conference would require to decide on the place at which the union was to be consummated, and make such arrangements as circumstances demanded.

Rev. Professor McKnight expressed the high gratification which he felt in being present on such an occasion. He would mention a step of additional progress, which Mr. McGregor had not noticed. At a meeting of Committee just closed, they had found themselves in a position to recommend unanimously an arrangement respecting the Theological Hall. This was to him a source of great gratification. It had been agreed that the Hall should be conducted at Halifax, the term of attendance extending to five months, and Professor Smith to attend three months, commencing his course one month after the opening of the Hall. The subject of Theological Education was one respecting which the two Synods, now to be united, had adopted different courses. In other matters they were much alike. Professor Smith's department was one in which the Free Church college was deficient, and the proposed addition to its instruction would greatly improve the Institution. The classes would also be enlarged, and this would have a stimulating effect upon the students.

Rev. Professor Ross made a few remarks respecting the Seminary at Truro. The course of instruction was full; but a difficulty might arise in assigning particular departments to the Professors. The great want at present was in the preparatory training.

Rev. Mr. Stewart of New Glasgow next spoke. He regarded the statements made as very satisfactory. He ascribed the change that had taken place during the past ten years to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit of God. That Spirit, as a Spirit of Union, had brought them together that evening. He dwelt a little on the great importance of their ministers especially, seeing that the young men who came forward to the work of the ministry were in the school of grace,—that they were giving some evidence, when under training, that they were influenced by divine grace. The two Synods had reason to be thankful that night for what the Lord had done for them, in removing jealousies, and promoting harmony and unity. He thought that he saw a look of joy on every face.—That filled him with joy. The great success which had attended the operations of the foreign mission of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia had perhaps first turned the attention of the Free Church to it.

[To be concluded.]

Subscription for the Pope.

Some time ago an appeal was made to the Catholics of the Diocese of Charlottetown, by the Very Rev. James McDonald, Administrator, to make a collection for the Pope. The sum of £392 19s. 3d. has been contributed willingly, cheerfully, and enthusiastically, by a people who vie with each other in testifying their affectionate devotion to the Holy See. No public meetings were held to inflame their zeal—no organization was arranged to ensure a general co-operation. They were simply told that their common Father needed their assistance; and priest and people, the rich and poor, measured their gifts not so much by their means as by their affectionate devotion towards the Head of Christ's Church.

The following list comprises the subscriptions so far received:—

Charlottetown, per Rev. Thomas Phelan,	£91	5	0
Vernon River, per Rev. James Brady,	45	0	0
Indian River, per the Very Rev. J. McDonald, Administrator,	48	0	0
St. Andrew's, per Rev. P. McPhee,	32	15	0
East Point, per Rev. D. McDonald, D. D.,	23	14	7½
South West, De Sable & (65), per Rev. J. Duffy,	55	0	0
Miscouche and Egmont Bay, per Rev. Mr Perry,	25	19	10½
Georgetown, per Rev. F. J. McDonald,	14	9	0
Rustico, per Rev. G. S. Belcourt,	12	15	9
Cascumpec, per Rev. Peter McIntyre, *B. elect*,	16	0	0
MAGDALEN ISLANDS.			
Harbor Aubere, per Rev. C. N. Boudroult,	12	0	0
Etang du Nord, per Rev. C. Meville,	16	0	0
	£392	19	3

THOMAS PHELAN, Treasurer.

Charlottetown, June 23, 1860.

The above communication which we copy from the last *Examiner* will no doubt be read with interest by the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic portion of the community. Protestants in this Colony have heretofore done much towards assisting their Romanist fellow subjects—towards preventing their souls from prematurely passing to the imaginary yet much dreaded regions of purgatory; but this work of charity ought now to be considered a work of supererogation as it appears the children of so-called Holy Father have simply to be told that he needs their assistance, and they come forward with subscriptions "willingly" nay, "enthusiastically" for his relief; and therefore cannot consistently hereafter overlook the necessities of their brethren at home. That the Pope needs assistance may be a fact, but that hundreds of his people here are in still greater need of the necessaries of life we are certain. The whole sum collected for the old man of the Vatican, could be easily, and we contend much more righteously expended in supplying the destitute of Rustico Parish for one year.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of £9 1s., from the Rev R. Patterson's Congregation, Bedeque, to be appropriated as follows:—

British and Foreign Bible Society,	£4	8	3
Domestic Missions,	4	12	9

Brackley Point, June 26th, 1860.

The Rev Mr Byres is appointed to preach at Western St Peter's on the third and fourth Sabbaths of July.

We would remind our readers of the Episcopal Church Bazaar, to be held in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday next, and of the Presbyterian Church Bazaar, to be held in the new Presbyterian Church, Queen Square, on Wednesday next, the 4th of July.

The Rev. Mr Hall will (D. V.) preach a Temperance sermon to-morrow (Sunday) evening in the Baptist Chapel, at the usual hour.

The Rev. Mr. Hall will preach (D. V.) in St. James' Church, next Lord's day, July 1st (to-morrow), at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Rev. William Ross, Missionary of the Scottish Free Church, will (D.V.) preach to-morrow, in the Free Church of this City, at the usual hour.

FREE CHURCH SYNOD.—The Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia met in John Knox's Church, New Glasgow, on Thursday Rev. D. B. Blair preached the opening Sermon, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, who has not yet returned from Scotland. Rev. W. G. Forbes, Plaister Cove, C.B., was unanimously chosen Moderator. We hope to have a full report of proceedings for our next issue.—*Pres. Witness.*

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—We understand that arrangements are being made by the sub-committee of the Union Prayer Meeting for the delivery of a series of Sermons in the open air, in various parts of the city and suburbs. The Rev. A. H. Munro will (D.V.) preach the first of the series on the Market Square, to-morrow afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock.—*Ex. Witness.*

Cardinal Wiseman is about to leave Rome for Madrid, in order to ask pecuniary aid for the Pope from Queen Isabella. He will arrive just as her Majesty receives the Morocco idemnity money.

CONSECRATION OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—We understand that the Papal Bulls have been received from Rome, by steamer Europa, authorising the consecration of the Rev. Dr. McIntyre, to the see of Charlottetown, (vacant by the death of Bishop McDonald,) and of the Rev. James Rogers, of St. Mary's, to the newly formed see of Chatham, N. B. We believe that the solemn service of the consecration of the two Bishops, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, is appointed to take place in the Cathedral of Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, being the feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M.—*Halifax Express.*

A VERSIFIED PARAPHRASE OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The following paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer has been set to music in England, and is having a great run. It is the best we have ever seen in any language—there is nothing wanting and nothing redundant.

Our Heavenly Father, hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy Kingdom Come; thy perfect will
In earth, as heaven, let all fulfil:
Give this day's bread that we may live;
Forgive our sins as we forgive:
Help us temptation to withstand,
From evil shield us by Thy hand:
Now and forever unto Thee,
The Kingdom, power and glory be.

BIRTH.

On the 10th of June inst., prematurely, at Cambridgeport, near Boston, the wife of E. R. Humphreys, Esq., LL.D., Literary Editor of the Boston Post, of a son.

MARRIED,

On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev George E. Ellis, of Charlestown, Mr P. W. HYNEMAN, of P. E. Island, to Miss KATE A. GOULD, second daughter of James Gould, Esq., of Lexington, Mass.

DIED,

At Columbia, California, on the 5th of May last, of consumption, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr John McLean, Cooper, formerly of Charlottetown, aged 26 years.

At Portage, Belfast, on Sunday, the 17th instant, after a short illness, JOHN, son of Mr Alexander McSwee aged 25 years. The deceased was a young man of excellent qualities, beloved in life and lamented in death by many friends and acquaintances—this was evident on the day of his funeral, on viewing the very large procession, composed of his acquaintances and brethren in society, who mournfully followed his remains to its last resting place.—*Com.*

On the 15th instant, of Diptheria, EVA ADELAIDE, aged 4 years and 8 months; and on the 20th, HAMILTON FAIRBURN, aged 2 years and 6 months, only children of William Cook, of Charlottetown.

On the 25th instant, of Consumption, after a short illness, JANE, second daughter of Mr Robert Sturgeon, in the 20th year of her age, with an assured hope of eternal life beyond the grave. Though this dear youth has been suddenly and unexpectedly called to enter upon her eternal reward, yet our earnest desire and prayer to God is that this severe affliction may yet redound to the glory of God, in leading her youthful friends to make timely preparation for death.—*Com.*

PASSENGERS,

Per R. M. S. *Westmorland*, from Shediac, on the 27th inst.—Judge Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Pariston, Miss Pariston, J. B. Cooper, Miss Bradshaw, Mr. Bateman, Mr. M'Comb, Mrs. M'Comb, L. Wood, Fellows, Baker, Rev. Mr. Crovey, M'Donald, T. Perrier, Mrs Perrier, P. Lowe, Conran, Mrs. Lachour, B. Narraway, Master Narraway, Miss Sedgrove, Miss Welsh, Mr. Rowe, Stewart, Morgan, Fiske, Master Fiske, Mitchell, S. Kimball.

From Pictou, on the 26th instant—Hon William Young, Dr Sutherland, Miss Young, Rev R. S. Patterson, Rev I. Murray, Mr and Miss Lawson, Miss Hyde, Miss Gall; Messrs Grifin, Gleason, Conly, Hyde, Elliott, Gillies, Boyd, Munro, Alexander Scott, Melville, Perrin, and one in the steerage.

From Pictou, on the 28th instant—Revds J. Allan, D. M'Neill, G. Sutherland, H. Crawford, A. Fraser, H. Munro, R. Laird, Mr Ross, Mr Duff; Mrs Allan, Mrs Crawford, Mrs Douglas, Mrs M'Neill; Misses Sutherland, Thain, Fairbanks, Grant, Tupper; Capt Lang, Mr and Mrs Stearns; Messrs I. Smith, J. Purdie, J. M. Poore, R. Rankin, Samphy, Stewart, McKenzie, Cilley, T. Cain, and 1 in the steerage.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 25.—Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, to be a member of the Executive Council of this Island.

JUNE 19.—George Fath Crow Lowden and John Thomas Thomas, Esquires, of Charlottetown, to the Commission of the Peace, for Queen's County.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

June 22—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr Pearl, Turnbull, do., coal.

23—Sea, Ogden, Bay Verte, deals.

25—Amelia, Gerrior, Halifax, goods. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr Venus, Boston, Pagwash, limestone. Mary, McMahon, Tracadie, shingles. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte, deals.

26—Flora, Hingley, Tatamagouche, freestone and spars. Ellen, Pentz, Pagwash, limestone. Primrose, M'Kenzie, River John, N. S., salt, &c. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, do.

26—Do., do., Shediac. Schr Jane Grushy, Provost, Arichat, limestone. Reward, Sprague, Bay Verte, lumber. Cherub, Boore, Tracadie, shingles. Trial M'Donald, Newcastle, N. B., salt.

OUTWARDS.

June 21—Schr George Dundas, Young, Pagwash, bal. Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, do. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.

22—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

22—Schr. Sarah, Allard, Magdalen Islands, bal. Sea, Ogden, Bay Verte, do. Breeze, McLeod, Pictou, do. J. P. Morrison, Clark, Boston, produce. Mary Jane, Foster, Richibucto, bal.

25—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr Mary and Charles, Dubin, Halifax, produce. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte, bal. Romp, Walsh, Labrador, fishing stores.

26—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, bal. Schr Cecile, Bernier, Quebec, bal. Primrose, M'Kenzie, Pictou, salt.

27—Ellen, Pentz, Pagwash, bal.

28—Reward, Sprague, Bay Verte, do. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Trial, McDonald, do. bal.

Memoranda.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Arrived—Liberator. 7th—Brothers, McRae. Sailed, 16th—Hiawatha, Ballantine, for P. E. Island.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 6.—Arrived—Grapeshot. 13th—Alma, Foley. 14th—Petrel. 18th—Alton. 8th.—Sailed—Margaret Ann. 16th—Goldfinder.

LITERARY NOTICE.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New-York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensible to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law, and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and the Useful Arts published in the world. HON. JUDGE MASON, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense Patent Agency department, but as a writer on Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week, (every Saturday,), each number containing 16 pages of Letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of New Inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 52 numbers in a year, comprising 832 pages, and over 500 Original Engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for $2 per annum.

A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe.

Copies of the paper can be seen, and subscriptions received at Mr. Haszard's Bookstore. Terms, $2 per year and 26 cents. American postage to be prepaid.

AYER'S PILLS.

The following statement from James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York city, after a thorough examination of the subject, leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind of the intrinsic virtues of my preparation, or its value as a reliable medicine. Dr. Chilton is known throughout the whole country as one of the oldest and best analytical chemists it contains; and his high character, both as a chemist and a man, is certified by distinguished persons, who are known to the people every where.

J. C. AYER, M. D., LOWELL, MASS. DEAR SIR: I have examined your CATHARTIC PILLS, and become thoroughly acquainted with their composition. It is a new and judicious combination of materials possessing points of excellence which, I believe, have not been obtained before.

As a Cathartic for general use, they are far superior to any which have hitherto fallen under my notice. They do not contain any mineral substance whatever; and, consequently, all objections urged against such ingredients are obviated.

The skillful method of separating the active principles of which these PILLS are composed from the inert vegetable matter is meritorious, and should command special attention, and win for the PILLS the liberal patronage of the public.

JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

We have known Dr. J. R. Chilton for many years as a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a chemist in whom we have utmost confidence.

We fully concur in the above statements.

COLEMAN & SUTTON, Proprietors of the Astor House, N. Y. city.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

HORACE GREELY, Senior Editor of the New York Tribune.

WM. H. SEWARD, Senator of the United States.

WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States.

WM. B. ASTOR, New York city, the richest man in America.

G. W. WESTON & Co., Proprietors of Saratoga Springs.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, the largest Manuf. Chemists in America.

E. L. LEARNWORTH, Secretary of New York.

Bank of England, London, 5th June, 1856.

DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Sir; In compliance with the request of your agent, I have the pleasure to state that having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my family, I have found them superior in their remedial effects to any other purgative we have ever employed. It is within my knowledge that your PILLS and PECTORAL are recommended by some of the distinguished surgeons and physicians of this metropolis, (London.)

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD DEAN BOYLE, Ex-Ass't Cashier.

☞ For list of Agents, see long advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral and Pills, in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—An infallible remedy for bad legs.—Robert Bickie, of Broad-street, Alloa, informed Mr. Cumming, druggist of the same town, that about 16 years ago he injured his ankle in a coal pit, which afterwards formed into a running ulcer. To cure it he tried innumerable medicines, but without effect. He was in the Royal Infirmary about three years ago, there they told him that amputation was the only chance of saving his life. At last a friend very earnestly recommended him to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and they have been the sole means of healing the wound, and rendering his leg perfectly sound. Printed directions for their use accompany the medicines.

Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lords have given a fillip to popular agitation. Numerous meetings have been held in London and the country, denouncing the conduct of the House of Lords in throwing out the Paper Duty Bill, and a determination to resist the encroachment of the Upper Chamber on the privileges of the people has been expressed at these assemblies. Mr Cobden has addressed an energetic remonstrance to his constituents at Rochdale, on the same subject, in which he shews that, if this attempt to trench upon the privileges of the Commons be tolerated, it will be drawn into a precedent, and every future Budget may be exposed to the same annoyances. The Committee appointed by the Commons is still searching for precedents, and will exhaust the subject before it makes its report. It is understood that the Ministry will make a determined stand in favor of popular rights, and Mr Gladstone, Lord John Russell and Mr Milner Gibson are named as being ready to sacrifice their seats in the Cabinet if any wavering is shown on this momentous question. When the Committee has made its report the fight will begin, and all parties are disposed to view the impending conflict as one of the most important which has occurred in our day.

The Dissenters are up in arms against the clauses of the Census Bill which professes to ascertain the religious opinions of the public, while taking their numbers. A great meeting of the dissenting body was held in London the other day on this subject, and a regular organization is to be formed in the provinces. The scheme is denounced as one which is at variance with the system of religious equality, and it is contended that the object is the aggrandisement of the Church, for all persons who hold no religious opinions will be put down as belonging to the Church Establishment. The political consequences of this movement can not be slight. There were several members of Parliament at the London meeting—some Dissenters, some Churchmen—and they one and all maintained that the subject was of far more importance than it appeared to be at the first blush, and that if Lord Palmerston insisted on carrying out its obnoxious provisions, it would be their duty to pursue a course which would place his Government in jeopardy. A deputation has waited on the Premier, begging him to relent, but so far he shows no sign. The dissenting bodies maintain that they are in a majority amongst the constituencies, and that the proposed measure will unite them in a way which will compel every future Government to respect their wishes.

It seems to be determined by the projectors of the Great Decennial Exhibition that, as far as money goes, the speculation shall not languish. The guarantee fund now reaches the enormous sum of £302,000,—a proof that those who subscribe do not think there is much risk connected with the undertaking. As two years will elapse before the opening of the Exhibition, ample time will be afforded to make all the necessary preparations. Usually, these speculations are too hurriedly undertaken and carried out, and the last hour is always the busiest. It was so in 1851, but we hope that the error will be avoided on the forthcoming occasion. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the services rendered to the manufacturers and artisans of this country by the great display in Hyde Park nine years back, when the products of the whole civilised world, in a raw as well as in a manufactured state, were submitted for inspection and criticism. Such amicable international contests do the greatest amount of good, for they enable us to compare our own progress and to estimate, at the same time, those of neighboring as well as of distant nations.

Now that the war with China has re-commenced, we must expect an increase of outlay. Contests of this kind are enormously expensive, and we find by the proceedings of the House of Commons this week that the vote for £850,000 has been increased by another vote of half-a-million. It is deeply to be regretted that the Chinese Government has declined the ultimatum of the Western Powers, the terms of which were by no means harsh or humiliating, and the acceptance of which would have spared an effusion of blood and the waste of endless treasure. It appears that the war party is in the ascendant at Pekin and the Emperor has been led away by them. A war with a people like the Chinese is hardly less murderous than a battle. They have nothing in their arms and organization to compete with the rifles and rifled cannon of Europeans, and they will be slaughtered wholesale and almost unresistingly. This new affair may end in the breaking up and destruction of an empire which was established and venerable before the most ancient or modern nations of the European Continent had a name or an existence.

Amongst "the murder of the Innocents" this session must be included that gigantic bantling, the new Reform Bill. It was strangled with due ceremony on Monday night, and Mr Disraeli sang its requiem in the most approved form. He disliked it when it lived, and he was happy when it expired. The father of the hapless offspring, Lord John Russell, is so accustomed to murder of this kind, that his stoicism was a theme of wonder. Use, they say, is second nature, and this is the third or fourth time that the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs has witnessed his Reform Bills descend to the tomb of the Capulets. But he may console himself with the reflection that retributive justice is certain to overtake the offenders. It may be delayed, but the time will come when he will be avenged, and that time may be nearer than he or most people imagine.

In the Upper House Lord de Grey, in answer to a question, stated that some of the ships belonging to the Royal Navy were supplied with rifled cannon, but he did not deem it prudent to state the number, a show of discretion which will certainly tend to keep up a feeling that will make nervous people uneasy.

In the House of Commons on the 12th inst., Lord Palmerston stated, in reference to the Sicilian revolution, that an envoy was then on his way from Naples to London and Paris, for the purpose of communicating with the English and French Governments on the desperate prospects of Francis II.; and he would assure the House that Her Majesty's Government would not conceal from His Excellency, on his arrival, the feeling of abhorrence and detestation with which they viewed the barbarities committed at Palermo by the royal troops, "barbarities which were really a disgrace to the present age." With respect to the application made by the King of Naples to the Great Powers, for a guarantee of the integrity of the Two Sicilies, His Lordship stated that Austria had peremptorily declined to interfere in the matter, while he had reason to believe that a similar determination had been arrived at by the French Government. "It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British Cabinet was upon such a question." He strongly condemned the grinding despotism which prevailed at Rome and Naples, and said that the removal of the government of the two states would be the proper response to the appeals which were made to the other Powers to step in and crush the instigators of this revolution

The papers are filled this week with the abduction of a youth aged 16, the son of Mr Vansittart, M.P. for Windsor, from the house of the Rev. Mr Hodgson, Rector of Rackheath, a quiet retreat a few miles from the city of Norwich, to the dwelling of a Catholic priest, in the same city, in order, as the accounts allege, that he might be seduced from the Church of England, in the tenets of which he had been brought up, to the Church of Rome. The lad had been on a Continental tour, and had betrayed symptoms of partiality for the Catholic religion, which, coming to the knowledge of a priest of that communion, an Italian, he was seduced from the roof where his father had placed him to be educated.

FRANCE.

The commissioners appointed by the King of Sardinia to fix the boundaries between Savoy and Nice and Piedmont have arrived in Paris, to come to an understanding with the French commissioners, so as to bring the affair to a conclusion.

The recent storms are reported to have done a great deal of mischief to the young wheats, and a rise of three francs at the corn market on Wednesday weighed upon the Bourse. It is reported by the *Journal de Havre*, in reference to the treaty with Abyssinia, which was regarded as an indication of hostility to England, that the Emperor has adjourned the ratification.

A letter from Rome, in the *Union*, says the health of Cardinal Wiseman inspires great uneasiness; successive relapses leave little hope of his recovery.

The weekly paper the *Press* makes the following statements:—

1st. That the Great Powers have discovered a scheme on the part of Russia and France to give the Danubian provinces to the Grand Duke of Lachtenberg. The discovery of this secret arrangement had a great influence in occasioning the cold reception given to Prince Gortschakoff's proposal of an intervention in Turkey.

2d. Russia and Austria have refused to recognise the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia. Prussia has escaped the obligation of a refusal by asking Count Cavour not to announce the annexation officially.

3d. That the Emperor Napoleon, it appears, is about to claim, as a compensation due to France in consideration of the new territory which Garibaldi's successes will add to the House of Savoy, that Genoa, the province of Nice, and the island of Sardinia should be annexed to France.

PARIS, June 15.—The Emperor has set out for Baden-Baden.

THE CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

The new Prussian *Gazette* adverts to the interview fixed for to-day, between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Regent of Prussia. The Emperor of the French considered that such an interview might tend to dissipate the lamentable distrust in Germany towards France. The reply of the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs was, that Prussia also was the object of distrust in Germany, and the interview would not, therefore, be attended with the desired result. The Emperor Napoleon then telegraphs that he would be delighted also to meet any other German Prince at the same time. The Prince Regent accepted the proposal for an interview on this condition. The Prussian Cabinet is said to have addressed a note on the subject to all the German Courts. A member of the Imperial House of Austria is expected to be present.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* quotes private letters from Turin, which state that the Sardinian Government will have to support Garibaldi, and therefore go to war with Naples; or, it will have to put down an insurrection at home, so excited is public opinion becoming in Piedmont. It was reported that, as a kind of half measure, Cavour was about to send a Commissioner-Extraordinary to Sicily. Orders had also been given to prepare for sea all the men-of-war at Genoa and Spezzia.

The recent embarkation of 900 Chasseurs of the Alps at Genoa, to reinforce Garibaldi, was effected without any possibility of the Government offering resistance, as it was known that if troops had been marched down to stop the shipment of these auxiliaries, the soldiers would have commenced going on board themselves.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

PARIS, June 7.—It is believed that hostilities will not be resumed at Palermo. The authorities are engaged in devising the means for preventing the further effusion of blood.

It was on the 30th of May that General Garibaldi went on board the Hannibal, British man-of-war, to meet the Neapolitan delegate charged to demand an armistice. The conditions were —1st. The retention of their respective positions by both parties. 2d. Liberty to attend to the wounded, and to remove them on board the fleet. 3d. Permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor. 4th. That the municipality should address to the Royal Commissioner a petition for the concession of such reforms and institutions as might be necessary for the country. The first three points were consented to by Garibaldi without difficulty, but he peremptorily rejected the fourth, and the conference was broken off. Nevertheless, hostilities did not recommence on the following day, and the armistice, which was fixed to terminate to day, was still under discussion.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that 12 transports had left Naples in tow of steamers to embark the garrison into of Palermo.

GENOA, June 8.—News from Sicily states that a capitulation had been concluded between General Letzia and Garibaldi. The conditions are not known.

MEDIATION REQUESTED BY THE KING OF NAPLES.

PARIS, June 8.—The King of Naples has not only addressed the Western Powers, but he has also invited the simultaneous intervention of the five great Powers, in order to obtain from their collective action the guarantee for the integrity of his states. King Francis II. has more particularly claimed the mediation of the Emperor of the French for the pacification of Sicily, and has promised to proclaim immediately the constitution of 1852. His Majesty has also requested the five great Powers to employ their authority and their influence to restrain Piedmont from favoring any revolutionary movement on the mainland of the King of Naples. As regards the collective action of the great Powers, the English Cabinet was the first to reply that it did not intend to interfere in any other way in the conflict between the Neapolitan troops and Garibaldi than to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood without siding with either party. After this answer given by England, the other Great Powers likewise, in more or less positive terms, declined intervention. Napoleon III. was at Lyons when M. Thouvenel transmitted to his Majesty, by telegram, the demand for mediation by the King of Naples, and his Majesty replied immediately that a mediation was only possible between two Powers, and, unless officially recognised, no Power could place itself as mediator between the revolutionists and the King of Naples. Lord John Russell had promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment any disaffections in the Neapolitan possessions in the Peninsula. Except Austria, who does not maintain diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great Powers will act in a similar manner.

British and For. American News.

United States.

A CONTUMACIOUS ARCHBISHOP.—Archbishop Hughes of New York refuses to comply with the law which requires every clergyman to report to the City Inspector the names of persons married by him. His reasons for this conduct are not clear. He simply says, in a vague way, that Catholic Priests are often called upon to remedy, privately, the evils caused by the corruption of morals; that these are cases of conscience; and that he would rather suffer on the scaffold, or rot in prison, than betray the confidence reposed in him. He may mean, possibly, that persons sometimes repair the sins of their youth by subsequent marriage; or, he may mean that persons reputed to be married are not married till after they have lived together for years; but, in either case, there is no valid reason for withholding their names from the City Registry, as the records are rarely consulted, and no unpleasant publicity would be given to such marriages. Penalty for refusing to comply with the law is fifty dollars, and the inspector proposes to enforce it.—*Boston Journal.*

The Boston Correspondent of The *World* writes:—We are anticipating a visit from the outside barbarians known as the Japanese. Certain members of the Common Council were notorious for their love of good dinners and manifesting a suitable degree of anxiety on the subject, and we are assured they will come, *if* the New-Yorkers do not kill them with kindness. It is questionable how much stuffing and cramming the Prince of Boojeen can stand, and how much Yankee wit "Tommy" can endure. But if they live through inflictions now being put upon them in your city, we expect to see them. Indeed, we are big with excitement—bursting with expectation. The battle of Bunker Hill and Tom Thumb, whose pigmy majesty is now here, are nothing to what we expect when those subjects of the Tycoon get here. You hint at suicide—pray do not let them commit it until we have had our share of official junketings.

In the religious world we are having the usual changes and progress. On Sunday, at Music Hall, Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered a discourse upon Theodore Parker. What will become of Mr. Parker's congregation no one seems to know. The platform at Music Hall has been occupied by Wendel Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and William Alvin Bartlett, William H. Furness, and Theodore Tilton, orthodox and heterodox being mixed up in delightful confusion. Probably the whole enterprise will be abandoned, or so modified as to lose its distinctive character.

AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION SAILED.—Dr. Hayes expects soon to leave on his expedition. Last week a new Arctic expedition sailed from New London, Conn., on board of the bark Henry, under command of Mr. F.F. Hall. Mr. Hall, who lately resided in Cincinnati, designs to leave the vessels in which he sailed at Sussex Island, taking with him a large boat, which has been constructed expressly for him, and with which he designs to make explorations in the region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Straits. A crew of five Esquimaux, which he will select at Sussex Island, assist him in his researches. Mr. Hall hopes to obtain farther traces of the party which went with Sir John Franklin.—*N. Y. Observer.*

There was a terrible hail storm at Albany on the 17th inst., lasting half an hour. The streets were submerged, houses inundated, trees stripped, gardens destroyed, and a great amount of property damaged. One house fell in, killing one man and injuring three others.

CROWDING STEAMERS.—The Panama Star of June 3d has the following, which would seem to confirm the statement of the Rev. Star King:—

"Probably the most shamefully crowded steamer that left New York for the Isthmus was the Northern Light, on her last trip. Nominally she had some 880 passengers, but in reality considerably over 1,000 people were crowded into her cabins and steerage. We are credibly informed that large numbers could not even get benches to lie on at night. One lucky individual was enabled to procure a bed by paying one of the stewards twenty-five dollars for it, in addition to the passage-money, and many others would have gladly procured a sleeping place at a similar price, had it been possible."

SAD DEATH OF A NOVA SCOTIAN.—Henry T Crawley, Esq., well known in this city, son of H. W. Crawley, Esq., of Sydney, C. B. was murdered in Cincinnati on the 6th inst., under the circumstances described below, in an extract copied from the Boston *Courier*. The deceased was a graduate of the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass. Soon after being admitted to the Bar, he received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics at Mount Auburn Institute, Cincinnati, which situation he filled at the time of his death. His untimely fate is mourned by many warm friends in this city.

Under the head of "More of the Mysterious Midnight Murder," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 6th inst. gives the particulars of the killing of Henry T. Crawley, Professor of Mathematics in the Young Ladies' Seminary in that city. According to the account, it would not be considered mysterious at all in New York, or even in Boston. The Professor took the Misses Sallie Valletti and Carrie Menzies, pupils of the Seminary, to a Concert at the Opera House, on the evening of the 6th. Next the party visited the printing establishment of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, for the purpose of witnessing the process of printing. Towards 12 o'clock they started to walk up to the Seminary, the night being pleasant. The Professor lighted a cigar, and on that account allowed the young ladies to keep a little ahead of him, but within conversing distance. As the party crossed the main street and bridge, they had to pass three or four men, who made some insulting remark to the ladies. After telling them not to be afraid, the Professor turned towards the spot where the men were standing. A slight scuffle ensued, and immediately afterwards Professor Crawley ran towards the young ladies, and as he overtook them, fell and expired. He had been stabbed in the right breast to the depth of eight inches. He was a native of Nova Scotia, thirty two years of age, and had been connected with the Seminary four years. The fact that Professor Crawley unwisely went back to call the ruffians to an account for their rudeness takes the "mystery" out of the homicide, and points to a verdict of manslaughter. Physically the Professor was very powerful, and personally very popular.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death, by small-pox, of Mr. William Till, Junior, the editor of the *New-Brunswicker*. In the duties of his profession he made many friends, who join his bereaved family in mourning his sudden and early removal. We had frequent occasion to meet Mr. Till in his editorial capacity, and bear testimony to his unfailing urbanity and courtesy. —*Col. Presbyterian.*

Canada.

The *Globe* draws attention to the remarkable coincidence that Canada will be visited by three princes this summer—the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, and Prince de Joinville. The two latter, he thinks, come to feel the pulse of the French Canadians and see what prospects there are now for a reconquest of Canada, when Lower Canada has to pay its own taxes.

Nova Scotia.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Of late years there have been frequent reports of gold being discovered in different parts of Nova Scotia, and within the last few days the story has been revived with every appearance of the report being this time founded on fact. A lodge of gold bearing quartz has been discovered between the settlement of Musquodoboit and the shore, somewhere about the head waters of the Tangier river. Samples of it have been brought to town and submitted to the test of persons competent to judge, who speak positively as to the fact of the article being the real simon pure. The metal discovered is gold, but in what quantities, or whether in such a situation as will pay for working, we have not heard. We are informed that a large number of men are already on the ground looking after the precious staff. If the story is correct in all its particulars, we shall probably hear more soon.—*Chronicle.*

New Brunswick.

A tremendous thunder storm passed over Canning Maugerville, and French Lake on Saturday last. A friend resident in Maugerville, informs us that the thunder and lightening were most terrific, and the rain descended in overwhelming torrents. The brooks in some places were speedily filled to overflowing, and the roads and fields were flooded. At the French Lakes frightful showers of hail came down with the rain. Many of the hail stones were larger than a musket ball, and came with such pelting fury as to do considerable damage to fields of grain; on side hills, plucking the grain up by the roots, and in other places smashing it down. So violent was the tempest that not only window glass but sashes were broken in some of the dwellings. This furious storm passed over in given directions, and lasted for about three hours.—*Christian Visitor.*

MEXICO.—By Tampico dates of the 4th inst., we learn that the main Constitutional army, 9,000 strong, under General Uraja, was totally defeated at Guadalajara. The victory was already with the Liberals and they were carelessly entering the city, when a stray cannon shot took off General Uraja's leg, and at the instant General Woll, at the head of 1,000 of the enemy, charged the Liberals, threw them into disorder, and put them to the rout, with great loss. Uraja will probably not survive his wound.

Zulonga, Miramon's rival, had made his escape, and re-established himself in the Presidential chair.

The great specie convoy from Zacatecas had brought down $1,133,000 in silver.

We have Vera Cruz dates to the 8th inst. There was trouble in the Juarez Cabinet, and it was thought that if the Mexican treaty was not ratified by the United States, the Constitutional Government would break up.

Agents for the "Protestant."

The following persons have kindly consented to act as Agents for the "Protestant" in their respective localities:—

Rev Henry Crawford, St. Peter's
Rev Robert S. Patterson, Bedeque
Mr Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Port Hill
William Rogerson, Crapaud
James Bearisto, Esq., Princetown
Rev Neil McKay, Murray Harbor
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast
George McKay, Esq., Campbellton, N. L.
Charles A. Crosby, Park Corner
Patrick Brown, Summerside
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville.
Rev Allan Fraser, Cascumpec.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

MAIN POST ROADS.—The Executive Council, we learn, after mature consideration, have determined to postpone for the present the introduction of the system of letting the Main Post Roads by contract to be kept in repair for a number of years. The reason of this decision, we understand, is that the Tenders lately called for, when opened, were in general so very indefinite that it was impossible to make out whether those who tendered, agreed to keep the Bridges as well as the Roads in repair through the portion of road for which they tendered; and also from the circumstance that most of the Tenders were considered too high, at least so high that their acceptance would have necessitated a greater outlay than the Colony can at present afford for that service.

SUPREME COURT.—The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court of this Island was commenced on Tuesday last. The Grand Jury having chosen for their Foreman, John Morris, Esq., were sworn, and received from His Lordship, the Chief Justice, a charge from which we take following extract—

You will be pleased to learn that there are only two cases in the Criminal Calendar for this Term, one a charge of Assault and battery, the other a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

The former has been continued over in the calendar for nearly twelve months, in consequence of the illness of a mutual witness; the latter therefore, is the only criminal offence, in so far as it comes to the knowledge of the court, appearing to have been committeed within your county since January last.

I am happy to be enabled to say that this decrease in crime is not peculiar to your county. At the late Term of this Court for Prince County, even a more favorable state of things presented itself, there not being a single criminal case in the calendar: and the labors of the grand jury were limited merely to the preparation of the usual lists of Fence-viewers and Constables. Queen's and Prince counties comprise within their boundaries more than two thirds of the population of the whole Island and the healthy tone that pervades them, evidenced by the paucity of crime, cannot but be most gratifying to you and to all interested in the prosperity of the colony.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—With to-day's issue, we complete the first volume of the *Protestant*; we would, therefore, respectfully request all whose subscriptions are now due to forward them without delay, either to our Office, or to our nearest Agent. Subscribers also, who wish to receive the second volume for Twelve Shillings must not forget to pay before the expiration of three months.

The R. M. S. *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last, and by yesterday morning's mail from Pictou, we have been furnished with Liverpool dates to the 16th instant. The Great Eastern's trial trip was very satisfactory. Her average speed was 12½ knots.—She left on the 16th for New York. For other items of European intelligence we refer our readers to preceding columns.

TAVERN LICENSES.—One of the defects in the amendment to the Liquor License Law, which we referred to a few weeks ago, has been temporarily remedied by an order of the Executive Council. We allude to the absence of a provision in the Act pointing out some certain method whereby the Colonial Secretary might be informed whether the persons whose names are subscribed to a Certificate for License, are actually a majority of the Householders resident in the School District. The order in Council, requires all persons applying for a Tavern License—Charlottetown excepted—to produce to the Colonial Secretary, in addition to the Certificate of the magistrates and householders, an Affidavit to be made by the person or persons who apply for such License, as will be seen by advertisement in another column.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—By the English Mail received here this morning we learn that His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES will embark at Devonport on board the *Hero*, on the 10th July next, and that it is expected that Newfoundland will be reached on the 25th, Halifax on the 30th, and Fredericton on the 4th of August. From Fredericton the Prince will proceed to Windsor, and thence by land to Pictou, where the *Flying Fish* will be in attendance to conduct the party to Charlottetown, which will probably be reached on the 9th or 10th. After spending here at least one whole day, His Royal Highness will proceed to Canada.—*Ibid.*

LAND COMMISSION.—We also learn by the English Mail of this day that His Excellency has received despatches expressive of the satisfaction with which the Colonial Minister received the Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature for giving effect to the award of the Commissioners. The Commissioners appointed by the Crown and the Proprietors are respectively John Hamilton Gray, Esq., of New Brunswick, and J. W. Ritchie, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia; and who, together with Mr. Howe, appointed by our Legislature on behalf of the Tenantry, will form the Commission.

The Commissioners are well known for their ability and their practical acquaintance with Colonists and Colonial affairs. Mr. Gray—formerly Attorney General of New Brunswick—has recently discharged, with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to his Sovereign, important duties connected with the Treaty relating to the rights of Fishing to be enjoyed by the United States. Mr. Ritchie is a Barrister, resident in Halifax.

We may expect that very shortly the Commissioners will arrive in the Island, and enter upon their labors, which we trust will result in an unanimous recommendation, such as will give satisfaction, to all parties interested.—*Ibid.*

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor,—Please be kind enough to publish in your journal the following names of the first and second best pupils attending the Mount Stowe School, as decided after an examination by the trustees, parents and teacher, on the 13th instant:—

3d Book—Charles E. Strong and William Robins, equal.
4th do.—Eliza S. Robins and Montague Tarrow, equal
1st; Emily and B. Elizabeth Schurman, equal 2d.
5th do.—Martha E. Robins, 1st; Lucinda Schurman, 2d.
Mental Arithmetic—Martha E. Robins, 1st; Sarah R. Inman, 2d.
1st Geography—Martha E. Robins Sarah R. Inman and Lucinda Schurman, equal.
2d do.—Eliza S. Robins, 1st.
1st Grammar—Martha E. Robins, Sarah R. Inman and Lucinda Schurman, equal.
2d do.—Eliza S. Robins and Jesse Crossman, equal 1st.
1st Dictation—Martha E. Robins and Sarah R. Inman, equal.
2d do.—Montague Tarron and Arthur Crossman, 1st.

JAMES BURNS.

Bedeque, May 15th, 1860.

The National Division.

No event has occurred in this city, in the history of the Temperance reform, which, we think, has done and will do more good than this meeting of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance. This has been effected in various ways:

1. This body is composed of men from all sections of the United States and from nearly every State in the Union and the British Provinces, as will be seen by the list of delegates on our fourth page. The whole appearance and bearing of the members showed them to be men of the highest character and respectability. We think no one who saw them together will accuse us of extravagance, when we say, there is seldom seen an assembly of men, convened for any purpose whatever, where there was combined a larger amount of substantial talent and weight of character, than was gathered in that body. Sure we are, Portland never saw a body together in her precincts, superior to them in every respect.

There are a great many men who have been disposed to think that this Temperance movement was confined mainly to New England, and was merely an overflowing Puritanic rigidity, favored only by a few fanatical minds, whose character and ability they have been disposed constantly to disparage. This meeting has shown such persons their mistake, and that it is a movement which has enlisted the sympathies and co-operation of the highest characters and best minds in all parts of the continent, from the frozen North to the sunny South, and from the rock-bound coast of Nova Scotia to the golden sands of the far off Pacific.

2. There were not a few among us, who have imagined that this prohibitory law of ours, was sustained only by a few mad-caps and fanatics in Maine and New England. But the speeches made in the various public meetings that have been held during the past ten days, have most effectually dispelled this illusion. They have shown the people of Portland, and we are glad to say many who seldom put themselves in the way to hear such things, that there is a large and influential body of men in every section of this continent who not only sustain the principles on which our law is founded, but tell us we must go still farther. Men from the West, and from the South all united in sustaining our position and in assuring us we must go still further in the practical application of our principles—thus showing that if we are fanatical, those from other sections are still more so—that the Temperance men of all sections are united both in principle and in action. This is a moral force not to be thought lightly of.

3. This meeting will do good in another direction. Heretofore very few prominent and leading men among us in this State, have had anything to do with the Sons of Temperance. It has been regarded by many as a sort of boys and girls' affair, not designed to be of any practical utility. Besides, some persons highly obnoxious to our best citizens have assumed to be leaders which has placed affairs in rather an unpleasant position in their eyes. But this meeting has dispelled all these feelings and views, and shown that the government of the Order on this continent is in the hands of such men as would render all the governments in America safe and sure of being well administered, if entrusted to their hands. They cannot help seeing that this organization is a power in the land for good, and one that is not to be thought lightly of or treated with contempt; and that the motive power of this movement is not fanaticism, but deliberate conviction, founded on the sharpest and soundest logic.—*Maine Temperance Journal.*

FARM TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF SEVEN years from November next, that valuable Property known as "WILLOW FARM," situate about a mile from the City, on the Princetown Road, containing 78½ acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, and at present in the occupation of Mr. RALPH BRACKEN, Jun. The Farm is subdivided into 12 Fields, with substantial fences, with a neat COTTAGE, and an extensive range of Barns and Out-buildings.

For particulars, enquire at the Office of the late JAMES FRASER.

June 23, 1860. 4w

TEA MEETING.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING WILL BE held at the Baptist Chapel, Bedeque, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, next for the purpose of raising funds to finish that Building.—Tea on the Table at Three p. m. Admission, 15 cts.

On behalf of the Committee,

JOHN B. SCHURMAN.

Bedeque, June 22, 1860

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, JUNE 23, 1860

EXCHANGE, 50 PER CENT. ON STERLING.

Beef, (small) per lb	3d a 7d	Oats	2s 6d a 2s 6d
Do. by quarter	4d a 6d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d a 7s 6d
Mutton	4d a 6d	Geese, each	
Lamb	2s a 4s	Fowls, each	1s a 1s 6d
Pork, per lb.		Ducks, each	
Do (small)	5½d a 7½d	Patridges, each,	
Veal per lb.	3d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	15s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	9d a 11d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub		Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	3d a 5d	Mackerel, per doz.	2s 6d a 3s
Tallow	8d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	8d a 10d	Do, (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	6d a 8d	Do. (Pine)	7s a 9s
Pearl Barley	1½ a 1¾	Shingles, per M	
Flour, per barrel	42s a 45s	Timothy seed per bus	
Flour per lb.	2d a 2½d	Clover seed, per lb.	1s 6d a 2s
Oatmeal	1½d a 1¾d	Wool, per lb.	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Eggs per dozen	6d a 7d	Hay, per ton	90s a 100s
Potatoes per bush.	2s	Straw, per cwt.	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Turnips	10d a 1s	Homespun, per yard	2s 6d a 6s
Carrots		Apples, per bush.	
Peas, per quart		Calf-skins, per lb.	7d a 9d
Wheat per bush.		Hides, per lb.	4d a 4½d
Barley	4s a 4s 9d.	Sheep-skins,	

TEA PARTY.

A TEA PARTY, IN AID OF THE Funds of St. John's Church, Belfast, will be held on the Church Grounds, by the Ladies in connection with the said Church, on THURSDAY, the 19th JULY next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Tickets—1s. 6d. for Adults, and 9d. for Children, to be had at the STORES of the following persons—

JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., Charlottetown,
Mr JOHN DUNCAN, Vernon River Bridge,
ROBERT S. FINDLEY, Esq., Orwell,
EDWARD ROBINSON, Esq., Newtown,
Mr WM. McLEAN, Belfast,
ALEX. McDONALD, Murray Harbor Road,
KENNETH MORRISON, Flat River,
NEIL KENNEDY, Wood Islands.

☞ The Steamer ISO will leave Charlottetown for Belfast on the morning of the 19th, wind and weather permitting.

June 23, 1860. 2w

NOTICE.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT to leave for England, would suggest the propriety of all interested making substantial preparation for his departure, on or before the 23d day of JULY next.

All arrangements not completed by the above date, will be entrusted to the supervision of the man with the White Horse, who does not travel without being well paid for mileage, &c.

JOHN STUMBLES.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1860. 3w

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Relating to the Granting of Tavern Licenses.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 19, 1860.

THE BOARD HAVING HAD UNDER consideration the Law regulating the granting of Tavern Licenses, was pleased to order, That the Colonial Secretary of this Island shall henceforth require from all persons who shall apply for License to keep a Tavern or Inn, within any School District now established, or hereafter to be established within this Island—the City of Charlottetown excepted—in addition to the Certificate, according to the form marked (C.) in the Schedule to the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the Twenty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to alter and amend the Laws regulating the sale by License of Spirituous Liquors,' which by such Act is required to be produced to the said Colonial Secretary, an Affidavit to be made by the person, or persons who may apply for such License, and to be sworn before any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, which Affidavit shall be annexed to such Certificate, and shall set forth and declare that the Magistrates whose names may be subscribed to such Certificate, or Magistrates resident in the neighborhood of the Inn, Tavern or House of Public Accomodation, for which such License may be required; and also, that the names of the persons other than such Magistrates, which may be attached to such Certificate, are the names of a majority of the Householders resident in, and entitled to vote for Trustees of Schools for the School District within which the proposed Inn or House of Accomodation shall be situate, and also, that the names of such persons are of their proper hand writing, respectively, or where subscribed to such Certificate in their presence, and by their direction.

Townships Nos. 9. 16. 22. and 61.

TENANTS ON THOSE TOWNSHIPS AND other persons indebted to the Right Honorable LAWRENCE SULLIVAN are hereby notified that the subscriber has—by Power of Attorney dated 30th April last—been appointed the Agent of the said Lawrence Sullivan, for the management and protection of the said Townships, and for the collection of all debts due to him. All persons, therefore, so indebted, are requested to make an early settlement of their Accounts at the office of the subscriber.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch. Town. May 23.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BAZAAR.

THE LADIES IN CONNECTION WITH the Presbyterian Church on Queen Square, Charlottetown, purpose holding a Bazaar on the FOURTH July next, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the seating of that Church. Donations are respectfully solicited from all friendly to the cause.

The following ladies will thankfully receive contributions:—

Mrs. Keir, Princetown,	Mrs. Douglas, Charlottetown,
" Patterson, Bedeque,	" Galloway, do.,
" Murray, Cavendish,	Miss Lockerby, do.,
" Allan, Covehead,	Mrs. W. Mutch, Lot 48,
" Fraser, Cascumpec,	" S. Mutch, Southport,
" Crawford, St. Peter's,	" Jardine, Lot 49,
" K. Coffin, Mt. Stewart,	Miss Cairns, St. Peter's Road.
" LePage Charlottetown,	Mrs. Samuel Hyde West River.

The aid of friends in the adjoining Provinces is respectfully solicited. Contributions may be forwarded to the following persons:—

Mrs Thomas Bayne, Halifax,
Miss Bessie Robson, Pictou,
" M'Gregor, New Glasgow,
Mrs Millar, Tatamagouche,
" Downie, Antigonishe.

There will be an excursion trip of the Steamer *Westmorland* from Pictou to Charlottetown, on the day previous, by which parties may go to the Bazaar, and return to N. S. on the following Thursday, at half price.

WOODVILLE BAZAAR!

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE WOODville Manse, Lot 62, will come off, (D. V.) on FRIDAY, the 6th day of JULY, where a large collection of useful and ornamental Articles, in great variety, will be disposed of. An abundant supply of Refreshments, suitable for the season, may also be expected.

Tickets of admission to be had on the spot.

JOHN McDONALD, Jun.

Flat River, June 19, 1860. 2i

BAZAAR AND TEA PARTY.

THE LADIES IN CONNECTION WITH the Kirk at Cardigan, intend having a Bazaar and Tea Party on Wednesday, the 11th JULY, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a Church at Alley's Mills. And they respectfully request that all friendly to the cause will favor them with their donations. The Bazaar will be opened at 11 o'clock, a.m.; and the Tea will be on the table at 6 p.m. Tickets, 1s. 6d.—to be had at the stores of Messrs. D. Gordon, F. McNeill, J. McFarlane, J. Cogswell, and J. Poole.

The following Ladies have been appointed to receive contributions—

Mrs Lochhead,	Mrs E. Poole,
" Finlay,	" E. McDonald.
Miss Flora McDonald,	" Thomas McDonald
Mrs Joseph McDonald,	" Donald Stewart.
Miss Alley,	Miss Melinda Alley.

June 9, 1860.

SELLING OFF!

The Subscriber will Dispose of his present

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

FOR SIX WEEKS!

Commencing on MONDAY, the 25th JUNE instant.

PAYMENT, IN ALL CASES, CASH.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

June 23, 1860.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—JULY.

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 0h. 54m., morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 1h. 45m., morning.
● New Moon, 18th day, 10h. 7m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 27m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	Moon rises	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	4 18	7 49	9 5	6 48	15 31
2	Monday	4 19	7 49	10 3	7 39	30
3	Tuesday	4 20	7 49	10 55	8 27	29
4	Wednesday	4 21	7 48	11 42	8 52	28
5	Thursday	4 21	7 48	——	9 18	27
6	Friday	4 21	7 48	0 47	9 37	27
7	Saturday	4 22	7 48	1 27	9 56	26

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

For England, Bermuda and West Indies, and also for Nova Scotia, every alternate Monday at 3 o'clock p. m., *via*:

May 28th; June 11th and 25th; July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th November 12th and 26th.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

COMMITTEE ON WATER PRIVILEGES.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

The House in Committee on the subject of granting water privileges. Petitions and correspondence on the subject having been read—

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND explained that it rested with the House to take such action as they thought fit in the matter, which was of great importance, as affecting the rights of owners of lands fronting on navigable rivers, to erect wharfs or breastworks in front of their properties. Grave doubts were entertained as to the right to licence such erections. Summerside was the only locality where it had been done; but the principle involved affected the country generally. A question had occurred in the district represented by the Hon. Messrs. Laird and Longworth, and petitions had been presented to the House expressive of the dissatisfaction of the settlers at the alleged interference with their privileges. Wharfs were essential to the mercantile progress of a country, and it was necessary for the Legislature to decide what powers should be given to the owners of water fronts. The question was not invested with a party character. A former Attorney General had given it as his opinion that the sanction of the Legislature was necessary for the action of Government.

Mr. MONTGOMERY asked if it were intended to give a general authority, or to limit it to the vicinity of towns. Country localities might be seriously inconvenienced by wharves being run out into the rivers to low water mark as they would prevent the farmers collecting sea manure.

Mr BEER saw no objections to granting the privilege of erecting wharves in the country, which could be constructed with open spaces, so as to admit boats to pass under to gather sea-weed. He was in favor of sanctioning the wharf at Rustico, which formed the subject of some of the petitions, if it were built so as not to interfere with the navigation, by preventing the collection of sea manure. At Summerside there was already a long wharf, than which no greater obstruction to the free navigation of the space between high and low water mark could be constructed, and, therefore, he saw no harm in allowing erections of a similiar character in that particular locality. In other parts of the country the case was widely different.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The question for the House to decide was, not the particular situation of Summerside, but whether the public had or not the right freely to use the space between high and low water marks, for the collection of sea-weed, or for any other purpose. If it was admitted that they had, no Government had the right to grant sites for the erection of wharfs any where. The right to all below high water mark was vested in the public, and the wharfs in Charlottetown below that mark had been built on land specially granted by the Crown, which right had been transferred to the Assembly by the Civil List Bill. He hoped the question, as far as it referred to Summerside, would be settled in a manner beneficial to that rising town, which might require peculiar privileges. When he was in the Government he had reserved the rights of the public to the free access to the side of the public wharfs, that no obstruction should be presented to the approach of vessels to discharge or receive freight, or to be repaired. Parties had applied for a licence of occupation of the space he alluded to, but the Government required a plan, in order that they might judge of the necessary reservations to the public.

Hon. Col. GRAY, while opposed to granting to individuals privileges which might interfere with the general rights of the public at large, admitted that towns had claims to which other parts of the Island could lay no claim. He had understood that the late Government had made distinctions between individuals in their action on this matter. The Hon. Mr. Wightman, he believed, had been allowed to build a wharf out to the channel without being charged for the privilege, while others had been called upon to pay for a similar right. In cases of towns, the Government should be empowered to afford every facility for the prosecution of mercantile business; but in country districts, they should cautiously guard against the obstruction of the highways, of which at Cavendish, some of the petitions complained. He did not know the particular locality specified in the papers he referred to, but if it were as he surmised, a serious inconvenience must have been occasioned.

Hon. Mr. COZZENS—Hon. Mr. Wightman made application for the right to the channel.

Hon. Mr. POPE was glad the subject was before the House. He was interested in it, as owning water lots at Summerside. In the present position of the question, he knew not how to build on them. It had been said last year that individuals defied the late Government. He for one considered that although the right was in the Crown, the lots were for the general use of the public, and it should not be left in the power of any Government to benefit or injure any particular individual, by asking what amount they chose. As he was the party referred to by the leader of the opposition, as having applied for lots at Summerside—he denied having done so, any more than the Hon. Mr. Wightman. He received a notice to pay 2s. a foot, and that amount was subsequently reduced to 1s. 6d., which was demanded under a threat of prosecution; the notice and threat he equally disregarded. He had been selected individually, as opposed to the late Government, while Hon. Mr. Wightman, a member of it, was allowed to go free. He would have paid 1s. 6d. per foot, but considered that it was an unjust demand, preferred against himself personally. Mr. Muirhead got a grant at 1s. per foot. With reference to the resolution the House might adopt, he hoped it would define the duty of Government to as to prevent favoritism or persecution; and, in country districts, put it out of the power of any man to gratify his bad feelings towards another, by taking the front of his farm, which should be at the disposal of the owner so long as he did not obstruct the freedom of navigation.

Hon. Mr. COZZENS—The hon. member had imputed dishonest motives to the late Government, but had admitted that he had taken possession of public property, which it was their duty to protect. The harbor master had, doubtless, called the attention of the Government to the fact, and had been referred to the Act pointing out his duty. The sum of 2s. was not very high; but the main object of the Government was to obtain an acknowledgement of their title. The hon. Mr. Wightman had been told that he would have to make terms for his occupancy, as the late Government were determined to act on a general consistent plan for the protection of the public property, and not on personal grounds. He agreed that all reasonable privileges should be conceded, but it would not do to allow individuals to take public property for their own benefit, whenever they chose, as the hon. member had done.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—While private individuals owned to high water mark, the fee in the soil below that was in the Crown, and the right of use in the general public. This double right occasioned it a matter of some difficulty so to adjust the question, as to give the Crown the power to authorize the erection without encroaching on public rights. It was a well established principle, that public interest superseded private. A distinction should, he thought, be made between shipping ports and the ordinary shores of the Island. If the Government were empowered to grant the water fronts, and wharfs erected on them obstructed the navigation, such erections could be indicted by the grand juries as nuisances.

Hon. Mr. POPE—If the late Government were so zealous to preserve the rights of the public in the water lots at Summerside, it was strange that they should be willing to barter them away for 1s. 6d. per foot. He had never asserted any claim of right to those lots; but was aware that on complaint made he would have to leave them. According to the hon. leader of the opposition, every man who laid down a slip or a boom in front of his property, was guilty of a dishonest appropriation of public property.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD—It was but fair that parties at a place like Summerside should have the privilege of laying down launchways or booms, which were not permanent obstructions to navigation, and Government should be empowered to grant the right to do so. The case complained of at Rustico was, however, quite different. There the farmers depended greatly on obtaining sea manure. The late Government had appointed Commissioners, of whom he had been one, to open a road; and no complaint had been made until some two years ago, when an American merchant built houses and stages on the public road, and filled up the spaces between the piles with stones, thus effectually preventing the people from obtaining the sea-weed. This no one had a right to do.

Hon. SPEAKER—The stages were erected in front of the property, and he had been informed that the proprietor had expended $10,000 in the erection of breakwaters, &c. It would be a serious hardship to deprive him of such an amount. The breakwaters were an accommodation to all in the neighborhood who owned boats. The owner had done a great deal of good to the country; he had instituted a most extensive fishery, the benefits of which were widely experienced in the extended outlay of money it occasioned. The petitioners complained of the obstruction to their getting sea manure. He had been informed by the proprietor that the people had never been prevented from getting as much as they choose, and in fact that they were in the habit of going on the premises and removing it. He was inclined to suspect the existence of personal ill feelings.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD—The land was in the public, and no amount of expenditure by an individual in the prosecution of his private business would deprive the public of its rights.

Hon. Mr. PEDAR—The question affected the whole Island. If private individuals were allowed to monopolize the shores, the people would lose the benefit of the sea manure, which, in his district, was worth hundreds. If one person be allowed the exclusive possession to low water mark, he would not be able to take more than a small portion of it, and storms would sweep the rest to sea, and thus a general loss would be experienced. He would cheerfully do all in his power to encourage the fisheries, and if breakwaters were constructed so as not to interfere with the right of way, he had no objection to them.

Mr. DAVIES—There was no doubt that the establishment at Rustico had been and was productive of great benefits to the people, but that circumstance afforded no justification for encroachment on the rights of others. Private breakwaters and wharfs, however necessary, should not be suffered to interfere with a general right of way, and thus debar the public from their privileges. They should, at all events, be constructed with sufficient archways.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON—They had been debating whether they would prevent a business in which it was admitted a large amount of capital was invested, for the sake of a few loads of manure. It was their duty to encourage trade, any unwise interference with which would only injure the Colony. The case instanced of the hon. Mr. Wightman had no bearing on this part of the discussion, as his wharfs were an accommodation to the public, and presented no obstacle to the collection of sea manure, which parties did not seek in the cove on the South side of St. Andrew's Point.

Mr. DOZEE had no objection to erections below high water mark for the prosecution of the fisheries, if people could conveniently pass under them. No obstruction should be offered to the prosecution of the farming.

Hon. Mr. Longworth submitted the following resolution which was adopted:—

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to vest in the Government power to appropriate the ungranted portions of the Coasts and Shores of this Island, by enabling it to grant to private individuals, or Corporate bodies, small portions or sections thereof, to be used as the sites of Wharfs, Slips, Breakwaters, or other such purposes, for such price or consideration as may be uniformly fixed upon in such cases, but under such conditions and limitations as may be deemed necessary for the protection of public rights as affected thereby.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare the Bill:—

Hon. Messrs. Longworth, Haviland, Coles, Thornton, and Pope.

W. M. HOWE, Reporter.

Miscellaneous.

Gold.

A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millons, eight hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which melted in one mass, could be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet. The relative value of gold to silver, in the days of the patriarch Abraham, was one to eight; at the period of B. C. 1000 it was one to twelve; B. C. 500, it was one to thirteen; at the commencement of the Christian era, it was one to nine; A. D. 500, it was one to eighteen; A. D. 1100, it was one to eight; A. D. 1400, it was one to eleven; A. D. 1613 it was one to thirteen; A. D. 1800, it was one to fifteen and a half, which ratio, with a slight variation, it has maintained to the present day.

Mules in Central America.

One of the most striking characteristics of the mule is his aversion to the ass, and the pride he takes in his relationship to the horse; which instincts are met by obtrusiveness in the ass, and by indifference in the horse. If an ass at any time—urged by the vanity peculiar to its race as related to the mule—happens to fall in with a drove of mules, he will, in all probability, be kicked and lamed by his proud relatives. A horse, on the contrary, takes a distinguished position in a drove of the mules. The latter crowd around him, and follow his movements, exhibiting a violent jealousy, each trying to stand nearest to their high bred relative. The instinct is employed to keep together the droves of mules, on a journey or at pasture, by putting a mare to the drove, with a bell around her neck, and called the bell mare. This animal is led day and night by a cord, and the whole drove is thus kept under control, and will not leave their queen. It is, therefore, very difficult to separate the drove. The man who leads the mare is instructed, in case of an attack from the Indians, to leap upon the back of the animal, and take refuge in the wagon encampment, whither the drove is sure to follow him. Even if the Indians succeed in separating any from the drove, they find it difficult to carry them off. The animals incessantly attempt to turn back; and the travellers are thus enabled to overtake the robbers, and recover the stolen animals. The Indians, in consequence, use every means to get possession of the mare; and if they succeed in this, the whole drove is lost to the owners. If several horses are in a drove of mules, the danger is that the latter become dispersed; and this is the reason that, in these journeys, saddle-horses are not allowed to go loose, but are led by a cord.

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All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would rarely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable Ointment be effectually rubbed into each parts twice a day, the benefit will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy, and from no other.

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Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of the above classes of skin diseases, by totally eradicating them from the system. Soldiers, sailors and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

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Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creeps upon us at first by a simple swelling of the feet, and very little notice is taken of this, perhaps, till the legs begin to swell. There, again, the root of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach; therefore set to work earnestly by taking these famous Pills according to the printed directions, and by rubbing the Ointment very effectually into the swollen parts. Live principally upon solids, avoiding the use of slops, and everything that will derange the stomach and liver. Most cases readily yield to the combined influence of the Pills and Ointment.

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In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases, if a small pot of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most cases, give immediate relief; but perseverance is necessary to effect a cure. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly, according to circumstances. Whoever tries these Pills and Ointment will not do so in vain, but, on the contrary, the result will be most wonderful.

DIPTHERIA, SORE THROAT, &C.

These cases are of so serious and frequently of so dangerous a nature, that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means may fail, if applied immediately, and not when the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throats, under any circumstances. Any settled coughs, cold on the chest, or wheezing, even if of twenty years' standing, will be promptly removed. Mothers should rub this remarkable Ointment into the chest of their infants whenever there may be any hoarseness, tightness, or anything else affecting the breathing or otherwise.

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SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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