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. J. C. AYER,
LYTICAL CHEMIST,
MASS.
and W. R. WATT
for P. E. Island.

FROM ONE
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LOZENGES ARE SOLD
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Sept. 23, 1857.
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The Protector.

AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.---A FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. 2. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, September 1, 1858. No. 27.

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GEO. T. HASZARD, PUBLISHER.

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Mails by Steamer Westmorland.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA and the UNITED STATES, on and after the 1st June, will be made up and forwarded, *via* Shediac, every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning at 10 o'clock.

For NOVA SCOTIA, *via* Pictou, every *Monday* and *Thursday* evening at 5 o'clock.

For NEWFOUNDLAND every *Monday* evening at 5 o'clock

For ENGLAND and BERMUDA every alternate *Monday* evening at 5 o'clock, viz—

Monday evening, June 14th		Monday evening, September 16th	
" "	28th	" "	29th
" "	July 12th	" "	October 4th
" "	26th	" "	18th
" "	August 9th	" "	November 1st
" "	23d	" "	15th
		" "	29th

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

THOMAS OWEN, P. M G.

General Post Office, May 27, 1858.

SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS,

ON THE NINTH CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

146. What was the nature of the blessing which God pronounced on Noah?
147. What power did God a second time confer on man?
148. With what restriction did God give man liberty to eat the flesh of animals?
149. Why was the use of blood forbidden?
150. What shews that the life of man is precious in the sight of God?
151. What was the nature of the covenant which God made with Noah?
152. Were the blessings of the covenant confined to Noah?
153. What was the token which God gave that he would keep his covenant with man?
154. What occupation did Noah follow?
155. What sin was he guilty of?
156. Which of his children acted in an unbecoming and ungodly manner?
157. What prophetical rebuke did Noah administer to Ham, which predicted the slavery of his posterity?
158. What encouragement would this prediction give to the Israelites in their contentions with the Canaanites?
159. What attributes of God does the Christian rejoice in, as he reads of this sentence on Canaan, and is aware of its subsequent fulfillment?
160. What blessing did Noah pronounce upon his other sons, Shem and Japheth?
161. Give some instances in which Shem and Japheth have obtained dominion over Canaan?
162. How long after the flood did Noah live?
163. Which of the patriarchs had Noah an opportunity of seeing before he died, and for what length of time?
164. How old was Noah when he died?

THE DECLINE OF POPERY, ETC.

BY KIRWAN.

Viewed in whatever light, the setting up of the Church of Christ is the most important event in the world's history. It was the introduction of a new element into the affairs of men of vastly greater power than any previously known, and to whose influence there could be no bounds but those of the race and of eternity. At the point of time where the lines of history and prophecy met and blended, Jesus Christ came into the world. He showed his estimate of human conditions by the selection of one of poverty. His doctrines were the most pure, simple, and sublime. To show that he came not on any political errand, or to establish a temporal power, he declared that his kingdom was not of this world; and he warned his apostles not to confound the mission on which he sent them with the power or prerogatives of earthly princes. Their mission was not to govern, but to teach; and their authority was not to interfere in the political contests of the nations but to preach salvation to all men through faith in a crucified Christ, who came to seek and to save the lost. The end for which the Church of Christ was established was, by the diffusion of truth, accompanied by the agency of the Holy Spirit, to bind all men in love to one another, and to subdue all hearts in obedience to God. This was the sublime mission of the Church, and, to accomplish it, it was forbidden the exercise of any authority save that of its virtues and graces, and of any weapons save its pure and simple faith. It is a simple institution of God, with one simple end in view, and adapted to all times, nations, and circumstances. As it came from the hand of its founder, it might be personified as a cherubic form descending from heaven amid the children of men, shedding around her a healing influence on all the moral diseases of society, hushing the spirit of discord, like a new sun dispelling the moral darkness of our world, drawing men closer to one another by drawing them all closer to Christ, and in the course of her progress converting earth into the likeness of heaven. And had the spirit of its founder remained in the Church, and had there been no great apostasy from its simple faith and worship, long ago the shout would have been raised from the earth to the heavens, and would have been echoed back again from the heavens to the earth, "Hallelujah, salvation, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

And how has the Church performed its mission? This is a pregnant question, and one which opens up its history for nearly two thousand years for discussion. As long as it retained the spirit of Christ, and followed the example of his apostles, and obeyed their instructions, its progress was gloriously onward. Its influence was soon felt to the extremes of the Roman Empire; and long before the last of the apostles of Christ went up to his reward, it had its devoted converts even in the palace of the Cæsars. Through its martyr ages, when the Jew and the Gentile, the philosopher and the peasant, the bond and the free, the refined Grecian and the barbarous Scythian, were in league against it, no opposition could retard its progress. The fires which conmed its martyrs only revealed new paths to more extended fields of conflict and victory, until its leaven of divine truth had reached the most distant nations, and its converts were found among all ranks and conditions of man.

But now a change passes over the scene, the result of its very successes. Almost from its very commencement the Church had to contend with heresies which chiefly involved the divinity of Christ. These were successfully resisted; and the controversy excited a vast enthusiasm for the divinity of Christ, and a profound reverence for every thing in any way associated with him. And when Arianism, as a vanquished foe, was retiring from the conflict, the great Deceiver changed his hand, and converted the existing zeal and enthusiasm for the deity of Jesus Christ into powerful agent for perverting, depraving, and undermining the entire system of Christianity. And it is here we date, so far forth as it is a system of religious doctrines, the rise of popery, which, in all its ages and phases, has been the bane of the Church and the curse of the nations. But what is popery?

The discussion which secures a right answer to this question naturally divides itself into the two heads of doctrine and polity. It is the combination of these that forms the system.

As a system of doctrine, it is clearly and fearfully developed. One extreme usually begets another; and, reverting to the point of time already intimated, we find the zeal and enthusiasm excited for the divinity of Christ passing over into inordinate veneration for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and for its defense, the doctrine of transubstantiation was invented, that monster absurdity, and the pantomime of the mass was enacted. A great rage arose for any thing and every thing associated with his memory; and relics were collected with incredible industry, such as pieces of the cross, and pictures of his person and pieces of his garments, reverence for which soon grew into idolatrous worship, to excuse which the doctrine of relative worship, was invented, or rather borrowed from the heathen. As superstition advanced in strength, it passed over from Christ to his friends and followers; and hence the multiplications of saints and saints' days; and soon reverence for the saints grew into adoration. And thus the apotheosis of heathenism was introduced. And to excuse this, the doctrine of saintly intercession was invented, on the plea that sinners themselves were unfitted to make any request of God. With these corrupt doctrines came in corrupt practices, such as forbidding to marry, forbidding of meats, and the commanding of corporeal austerities. And, to recommend all this, the doctrine was invented that these practices made satisfaction for sin, and were meritorious of heaven. And lest this might seem to derogate from the satisfaction of Christ, sins were divided into mortal and venial. As venial sins deserve not eternal death, and as men might die before performing the necessary penance to remove them, Purgatory was invented, where penance for venial sins might be completed. And as punishment in Purgatory is not eternal, and as souls sent there might be redeemed by the good works of others, the doctrine of works of supererogation was invented. The good deeds of men, over and above those necessary for their own salvation, were laid up in the treasury of the Church, and were sold out to such as were willing to purchase them. This was by far the most profitable doctrine of popery.

These tenets, artfully linked together into a great chain, forged for the purpose of binding the soul at the feet of the priest, were quietly received in those days of darkness; and the darkness was cherished by the locking up of the Scriptures from the people, and by the inculcation of an implicit faith. And in case that terrible book should be unlocked and brought out from under the double seal of a dead language and a bad translation, the fictions were invented of an unwritten tradition, without whose interpretations the Bible was imperfect; and an infallible judge, without which both tradition and Scripture were unsafe guides. Thus did the devil, starting on the high wave of zeal and enthusiasm for the glory of Christ build up the doctrinal Babel of popery the foundation of which is laid in hell, whose top reaches unto heaven, and whose dark shadow has stretched from shore to shore.

In the most favorable light in which it can be viewed as a doctrinal system, popery is the merest caricature of Christianity. Its ritual is addressed to the eye, and its whole worship is a ludicrous pantomime, in which the priests are the actors, and the altar the stage, and the ignorant attendants, not knowing what they worship, the spectators. Popery and Christianity are just as opposite as is the truth and its caricature. That you may see this, take, for instance, the doctrine of Christ crucified for the sins of men, and as making atonement to the law and justice of God for all that believe on him. It is one that lies upon the face of the Scriptures. And see how popery caricatures it. The doctrine of the cross gives way to the image of the cross, which is perched on the summit of its churches, and is braided on the backs of its priests, and paraded before its bishops; and to the sign of the cross, which is regarded as possessing a talismanic influence against evil spirits; and to that most unmeaning of all mummeries, the mass, in which the tragedy of Calvary becomes an unmeaning and loathsome farce. The truth is gone, and naught but its caricature remains.

Take, again, the doctrine of the intercession of Christ as our Mediator with the Father. There is nothing more plainly taught than that he is the only mediator between God and man. And yet his work is forgotten, and his mediation is thrown into the shade by the mediation of Mary, and Peter, and Paul; the holy martyrs, virgins, and widows; the holy monks and hermits; the holy doctors, bishops, and confessors, some of whom were men of God, and many of whom were men of Belial—some of whom were ornaments of the Church militant, and are now wearing crowns in the Church triumphant, and many of whom were "wizards and jugglers, the Mesmers, and Fausts, and Merlins of the ages of moral and intellectual darkness." Of the true and only mediation of Jesus Christ, the millions of popery know as little as Chinamen. The truth is gone, and naught but the miserable caricature remains.

Take, again, the doctrine of regeneration. How plainly does the Bible teach that we must be born again! And this consists in the renewal of our moral nature by the power of the Holy Ghost, through the instumentality of the truth. And this, all this, is effected by the papal baptizer. There stands the robed priest, and, as the subject for baptism approaches him, he blows thrice in his face to drive out Satan. He then puts blessed salt into his mouth. Then the priest puts his spittle on his ears and nose; then he is anointed; then he is baptized; then holy chrism and a white cloth are put upon his head; and then a lighted candle is placed in his hand. And then he is regenerated! And this is the only regeneration known to the system of popery; and its heaviest anathemas are poured out upon those who would deny that this miserable exorcism, misnamed baptism, fails to confer the grace which it signifies!

These we give as specimens of the doctrinal system! and they are the best that we could adduce, and the most favorable to the system. It has not left a doctrine or sacrament of the Church in its native simplicity. It has virtually annulled the Sabbath by its holy days, and the worship of God by the worship of saints, and the work of Christ by the works of merit, and the work of the Spirit by the manipulations of its priests, and the word of God by first corrupting it, and then witholding it from the people. There is not a truth in the system which is not clouded by some error, or which is not cast into the shade by some towering superstition, where it can only maintain a sickly existence. Such as the doctrinal element of popery.

And equally unscriptural is its polity, by which we mean its external organization. While the Savior teaches that his kingdom is not of this world, the object of popery in every age has been to make it so. As to the external organization of the Church, every thing in the New Testament is perfectly simple. Not a word is said about prelates, patriarchs, cardinals, or popes, or about the duty of implicit obedience to them. There is a government enjoined, but it is as free and simple as one can well conceive, while popery is as despotic and pompous as one can well imagine. And as it has no foundation in the Scriptures, the question arises, Whence came it? This question is easily answered.

As the Church advanced in age, numbers, and wealth, it gradually lost the martyr spirit of its founders. After Constantine put on the purple, and for reasons of state embraced Christianity, its corruptions rapidly increased. The Church was brought into an alliance with the state, an alliance which has always worked mischief to both. Its government was modeled, after the imperial, into great prefectures. of which Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople were the chief, while a sort of feudality was established, descending from patriarchs to metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and priests, some with greater, and some with less power and dominion. As each grasped for more than belonged to him, the world became convulsed with their feuds and their wars. In these feuds, Rome, as the ancient metropolis of the world, and as the city where the martyrs shed their blood like water, had greatly the advantage. Its Bishop, by fraud and duplicity, obtained the pre-eminence over his brethern. The state courted the influence of the Church to assist in maintaining its authority, and the Church sought the influence of the state in extending its ghostly dominion. Each yielded to the request of the other. The Church rapidly extended, and the ambition of priests conceived the idea of governing it after the model of the state. Rome must be the centre of ecclesiastical as of civil power. The state had its Cæsar, the Church must have its Pope. Cæsar had his senate, the Pope must have his cardinals. Cæsar had his governors of provinces, the Pope must have his patriarchs and Archbishops. The governors had their subordinates, and these again theirs, down to the lowest office in the state. The patriarchs and archbishops had their subordinates, and these again theirs, down to the very lowest office in the Church. As in the state all civil power emanated from Cæsar, and all disputes were finally referable to him, so in the Church the Pope was the source of all authority, and the final judge in all disputes. Thus the Bishop of Rome became the Cæsar in the Church; metropolitans and patriarchs were transmuted into proconsuls; bishops into magistrates; the nominally Christian Church into a kingdom of this world, and its ministers into an army of spiritual janizaries, depending for their authority and support upon the Pope, and sworn to execute his infallible will. Thus "the wicked" was fully revealed. The Roman empire has long since passed away; ages ago its mangled limbs were strewn over the earth and ocean; but in the ecclesiastical organization called popery, we have the living model of that form of government by which the Cæsars bound the nations to their thrones, and by which they were enabled to crush at the extremes of the world every effort to break the yoke of servitude. It is an ecclesiastical despotism, fashioned with great exactness after the civil despotism of the Cæsers. Because of the vitality of the religious element which it contains, it has long survived its model, but it is among the things that must go, and is going, the way of all the earth.

Such, then, is the system of doctrine, and such is the polity, which, when united, form the papacy, or the Church of Rome. In polity, it is a pure despotism; in doctrine it is a bad caricature of Christianity; in worship, it is far more heathen than Christian. The growth and the blending of these two systems were the slow product of ages; but, when completed, the sun which had risen over Judea sat at Rome, and the nations were at the mercy of its universal bishop.

But how came the Pope a temporal prince? Partly by donations from sovereigns in whose favor they exerted their ghostly power; mostly by fraud, of which the Vatican and the Lateran have ever been the arsenal and the manufacture. Who has not heard of the Decretals of Isidore? This forged and false legend narrates that, in reward for his healing from leprosy and his regeneration by baptism by the Bishop of Rome, Constantine resigned to Sylvester and his successors in office the free and perpetual sovereignty of Rome, Italy, and the Western provinces. Emperors, kings, and people were incapable of detecting the fraud which subverted their rights and freedom, and the forgery was received in the East and West with equal reverence, and is still enrolled among the decrees of the canon law. By this vile forgery the Pope was made at once the successor of Peter and of Constantine, and, in addition to his spiritual power, was invested with tne purple and the prerogatives of the Cæsars. This base forgery, proved to be so by papal writers, is the foundation of the temporal power of the Pope. And while popes themselves smile at the credulity which sanctioned it, they yet permit a false and obsolete title to sanctify their reign. "By the same fortune which has attended the Decretals and the Sibylline oracles, the edifice has subsisted after the foundations have been removed."

(To be Continued)

NOTES

OF THE VOYAGE OF THE "JOHN WILLIAMS" AMONG THE NEW HEBRIDES AND LOYALTY ISLANDS, IN JUNE AND JULY 1857.

EROMANGA.

Wednesday, June 17th.—We sailed from Tana on Saturday evening, and came to anchor in Dillon's Bay, Eromanga, on Sabbath morning about eight o'clock. The "John Knox" came in about an hour after us. There was quite a little fleet of vessels in Dillon's Bay; no fewer than five were all lying at anchor. In addition to the "John Williams" and the "John Knox," there were the "Egypt," Captain Barnes, a barque from Sydney on her way to China; the "Blue Bell," Captain Edwards, and the "Merondelle," Captain Cooney, two sandal-wood vessels. Mr. Gordon preached on board the "John Williams" in the forenoon, and I preached in the afternoon. But although we gave information to the three vessels of our hours of meeting, I am sorry to say we had very few men from them present at public worship. Mr. Geddie preached to our natives in the Aneiteum language, and Mr. Drummond to their natives in Samoan; a Rarotongan teacher conducted public worship with his countrymen, and Mana, a native of Eromanga, led the devotions of the Eromangans. Thus we had worship on board in five languages, one language fewer than we had four days before, as we had left all the natives of Fotuna at their own island.

On Monday we went ashore to meet with the natives. We had with us Mana to act as interpreter. Mana was for some years at the Institution in Samoa. He acquired considerable knowledge of the Samoan language, and can also smatter a little broken English, and what is vastly better than either, he appears to have embraced the gospel in sincerity and truth. He came back to his own land when the first teachers were stationed at Dillon's Bay in 1852. He has been most diligent in helping forward the mission ever since. Some months ago war broke out on Eromanga; Mana refused to take part in the war; and as his countrymen were angry at him for this, he left Eromanga in a vessel and went over to Tana, where he lived some time with our teachers. He afterwards came over to Aneiteum, and had been there about a month when the "John Williams" arrived. From him we had obtained full information about the state of things on Eromanga. He was very anxious to have Mr. Gordon settled on Eromanga; and as his heart was in the matter, he exerted himself to the utmost to assemble the chiefs and people and obtain their consent. The war, which, like that at Troy, was about a lady, had not terminated. The principal chief, Naiwan, was absent with the war party about six or seven miles distant. Mana was soon off and over the hills to the camp. The chief had a sore foot and could not accompany Mana; and, besides, the warriors were unwilling that he should leave them. Naiwan, however, was quite willing that the missionary should settle at Dillon's Bay; and all the other chiefs and natives were hearty in welcoming Mr. Gordon among them.

The natives appeared to be quite delighted with our Aneiteum chiefs and teachers, and treated them very hospitably. They have few pigs; and as they have scarcely any canoes, they do not seem to catch many fish; but during each of the three days we remained at Dillon's Bay, they collected yams and fowls and made our natives a little feast. It is very likely that Mana was at the bottom of this, to repay to some extent the hospitality which he and the Eromangans had enjoyed on Aneiteum. But, however it may have originated, it produced a good effect on both parties.

For some years past there has been a large sandal-wood establishment at Dillon's Bay, which is productive of the usual proportion of both good and evil among the natives. Several collisions between the white men and the natives have taken place during the past year. It was reported to us that the white men had killed two natives in some part of the island. It was also said, that the natives had killed two natives of Lifu, who were in the employment of the white men. The natives had also nearly killed a white man, who was out along the coast in a boat trading. He had gone ashore in a little bay to obtain water, and had laid down and fallen asleep. While in this state a native struck him on the face with a tomahawk, and cut his cheek and nose so severely, that the white men had to send him off in a vessel that was sailing to Numea in New Caledonia, for the benefit of medical assistance. During the rainy season all the white men on Eromanga had suffered more or less from ague and fever, and some of them had died; but this is not to be wondered at when one sees the houses in which they live. A few days before our arrival at Dillon's Bay, the proprietor of the sandalwood establishment, as if anticipating our movements, had bought up all the available land on the north side of the river, including the portion which the natives had formerly ceded for the use of the mission. However, when we waited upon him to ascertain the extent of his purchase, he very frankly waived all claim over the mission property, and gave us a written document to that effect, distinctly specifying the boundaries.

The way being made perfectly clear for the settlement of Mr. Gordon on Eromanga, we held a meeting on board the "John Williams," at which were present the five missionaries and Captain Williams, and the following minute was passed:—"It was unanimously agreed, that in accordance with their own wishes, and with the approval of all the brethren present, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon be located at Dillon's Bay, Eromanga, that station being in their opinion the most open at present of any in the New Hebrides for the settlement of a missionary, and that two of the Raratongan teachers on board, with their wives, and three of the Aneiteum teachers with their wives, be left to assist Mr. Gordon."

At the mission-station, there is a good plastered house erected by the teachers, also a large school-house covered with thatch, and the sides closed in with bamboo. The "John Williams" also brought the frame of a house to consist of three rooms, which Mr. Geddie prepared on Aneiteum, so that Mr. Gordon will soon be more comfortably accommodated than the most of newly settled missionaries. As soon as the goods were all landed, we went ashore and took tea with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon in their own house. We then held a short prayer-meeting, and commended them to the grace of God. By the time we got on board, night was fast approaching, the anchor was lifted, the sails hoisted, and the vessel again under way.

Eromanga is a large island about thirty miles long, by ten or twelve broad. The land lies somewhat low along the shore, but the mountains in the interior of the island rise to the height of at least 3000 feet above the level of the sea. It is a less fertile, and a less populous island than Tana, it is more like Aneiteum. The murder of Williams and Harris, and other tragical events, which took place on this island, procured for the natives the reputation of being the most ferocious savages in these seas. Subsequent intercourse with them has happily shewn that this estimate of their character was incorrect; and that instead of being the most savage, they are among the mildest natives on this group. Those manifestations of savage cruelty by which Williams and Harris fell, and from which others suffered, were not specimens of the general character of the people, but were attempts to revenge previous outrages which had been committed upon them by foreigners. Dillon's Bay, where Mr. Gordon is settled, in a beautiful spot. The rocks rise precipitously all around the bay, and the table land above is covered with wood, a fine large river falls into the bay. Although both the white men and the Rarotongan and Samoan teachers have suffered greatly from sickness, I am nevertheless of opinion, that, under the blessing of God, and by a careful attention to the laws of health, a fair average of that highest of earthly blessings may be secured on Eromanga.

On the present occasion I could not but contrast the bright prospects that are opening upon Eromanga with what they were when I visited Dillon's Bay in H. M. S. Havannah seven years ago. It was with strange and peculiar feelings that I walked along the shore, and over the spot were Williams and Harris fell, and among the people whose hands were stained with their blood. I little thought that my next visit among them would be to assist in the settlement of a missionary, and that too in so comparatively short a time, and under such encouraging circumstances. Tana and Fate were then apparently as open as they are to-day, Fate much more so; but Eromanga seemed to be entirely shut up. But the prayers of God's people in behalf of Eromanga have been heard, and the set time to favour this degraded people appears to be come. Mr. Gordon occupies a sphere of great interest, and of great prominence in the mission field. The eyes of Christendom will be upon him. I do hope that all the friends of missions will sustain him by their prayers; and may the Lord crown his labour with abundant success.

HOW THE CABLE WAS LAID.

Mr. Field describes the feeling which pervaded all on board the Niagara while the cable was being laid, as one of the most intense excitement. Every man exerted himself to the utmost to achieve success in the work. Throughout the six and a half days the most perfect silence and attention pervaded the men, lest a single moment of negligence should destroy the cable. On the first day after the paying out began it was found that the cable was being payed out at a rate which, in proportion to the distance run, would, if continued, have defeated the the enterprise. This was owing to the fact that the cable on the Niagara had caused so much local attraction as to seriously derange the compasses, rendering it impossible to steer the ship. Next day Commander Dayman of the Gorgon being apprised of the fact, ran ahead of the Niagara, steering in the most direct course for Trinity Bay. This he continued to do day and night until they arrived, never leaving the deck except for a few moments, and verifying his position by repeated observations of the sun, moon and stars.

When his arduous task was accomplished, his eyes were swollen and suffused with blood from long loss of sleep, and he was almost prostrated from the immense fatigue which he had undergone. Without his assistance the cable would have been exhausted long before the Niagara reached land, and to his agency, therefore, the success of the achievement is largely indebted.

On Wednesday morning, August 4, at 8 o'clock, land appeared to the N. W. about 35 miles distant. An hour later the Agamemnon signaled that she had paid out 926 miles of cable, being precisely the same quantity as that laid from the Niagara. At 7½ p. m. her Majesty's steamer Porcupine hove in sight, and Capt. Otter, her commander who had for some weeks been engaged in surveying Trinity Bay and the Bay of Bull's Arm, boarded the Niagara to pilot her into the harbor. At 8 p. m. Capt. Otter reported the telegraph station 19 miles off. There had been payed out from the Niagara 995 miles, 17 fathoms.

As it would have periled the safety of the cable to have waited for daylight before resuming operations, the steamer was kept right on through the night. Capt Otter, who is a skillful pilot, is also a very prudent man. Anticipating that the Niagara might arrive in the night, he had caused boats to be stationed up the bay, along the course laid out for her, and as a signal the men in them kindled blazing torches, and people along shore lighted huge bon-fires to guide the mariners on their way.

The Niagara, guided by her careful pilot, steamed slowly up the bay, and at 1½ o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 5, she came to anchor close to the shore, in 17 fathoms of water, having succeeded in her share of the great undertaking. She had payed out 1,013 miles, and telegraphic signals were constantly flowing through the entire length.

Mr. Field landed near the Telegraph Station, Trinity Bay, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and walked to the Station-House, half a mile distant, through the wilderness, not a person being visible on the beach. At the Telegraph House, he found the operators from London fast asleep, not one of them expecting that the enterprise would succeed. Indeed they had not unpacked their trunks, anticipating that in a week or two they would be ordered back to London: the station house was unfinished, work upon it had ceased, and none of the instruments had been prepared for use. The astonishment of the operators, when they learned that the cable was laid, may be conceived. At 2:45 a. m. a signal was received from the Agamemnon stating that she had payed out 1,010 miles of cable. Mr. Field then telegraphed to the Associated Press the glad tidings of success.

When day broke, the boats were all lowered, and 1,300 fathoms of cable were carried ashore. First Lieut. James H. North handed the shore end to Capt. Hudson, who placed it on the beach. A procession was then formed headed by Capt. Hudson and Mr. North, followed by the officers of the Niagara, Captains of the Gorgon and Porcupine, their officers, crews, and crew of the Niagara. Each taking hold of the cable, they marched up from the beach to the Telegraph station-house, a distance of half a mile, where they deposited the end of the cable. Capt. Hudson then offered prayer and a few remarks appopriate to the occasion, when the ceremony of landing terminated. The officers and crews then returned to their respective boats, reaching their vessels at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Gorgon and Porcupine carried the American flag at the fore, the Niagara the English flag at the fore, and the Telegraph flag at the mizzen.

The Agamemnon telegraphed at 1 p. m. on the same day (Thursday, Aug. 5) that *she had landed her end of the cable.* On the announcement of this fact, the Gorgon fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and her crew, manning the rigging, gave three hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned from the Niagara. All hands then went below to rest from their labors.

In conversation with Mr. Field, we learn that the reasons why signals and not words were sent through the cable as it was being laid, is that on the previous attempt the clerks indulged in irrelevant conversation, which distracted their attention from duty at a time when the slightest obstruction might be fatal to the work. The Directors therefore ordered that signals only should be sent through the cable from ship to ship. Both vessels had Greenwich time, and the electric current played to and fro between them for ten minutes each way.

The signals showed that on the first day the speed of the Agamemnon slightly exceeded that of the Niagara, but on the succeeding days they went at the same rate, there never being more than twenty miles difference between them. When the cable was landed at both ends Mr. Field applied his tongue to the end and received the cheering information that insulation was perfect, in a shock that nearly threw him over. The reason why messages were not transmitted earlier was the fact that all the apparatus at both ends was new and untried, and required a great deal of care and skill to adjust.

Mr. Field states that there is not the slighest doubt that the cable is an entire success, as great or greater than its most sanguine friends had looked forward to. By the Persia yesterday he wrote to the Directors to prepare another cable at once, as it is evident that the present one, which will in a short time, he believes, transmit messages as rapidly as an aerial line, will be entirely insufficient for the business which will flow to it.

Until the 1st of September the line will be closed to all messages save those from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. During that time Mr. Field will keep the public advised of all matters affecting the success of the cable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

In visiting the photographic establishment of Mr. Smith, 102 South Bridge, a few days ago, we were much struck with what we deemed not merely a novelty, but a decided improvement in this art. It consisted in portraits taken in leather, coated so as to form a ground for the figure, instead of glass, the substance hitherto principally in use. The portraits thus taken are remarkable for distinctness, and being upon a surface less transparent than glass, are no more obscured by the light descending upon them at particular angles than any ordinary painting in oil or water-colours. They have, besides, other valuable properties that the others want. They may be rolled up or crumpled without injury, being even more flexible than canvass; and we were informed also that they do not suffer from exposure to the atmosphere. But what will perhaps render this style of photography chiefly popular is, that pictures thus taken may with the utmost safety, and at the smallest cost, be transmitted through the post, simply inclosed in a letter or envelope; so that friends separated, it may be by oceans or continents, have now facilities afforded them for seeing each other, as it were, face to face, not hitherto dreamt of. Need we say how many pleasurable emotions may be thus awakened. What will be the next onward stride in this singularly interesting art?

Scarcely had we penned the above, when the following met our eye in a London paper: "Messrs. A. Marion & Co., the well known fancy stationers of Regent Street, have thus introduced a graceful novelty, which, as it becomes known, will be sure to charm the public, and render the old system of visiting cards, being only engraved and otherwise entirely unembellished, nearly obsolete. As a preferable substitute for the name, Messrs. A. Marion & Co., print a photographic portrait, perfectly executed and mounted on ivory cards. When this manifest improvement becomes more generally adopted; instead of finding on the table at home the mere card of a friend, we shall be in possession of a likeness that will not only be satisfactory at the moment, but infinitely more valuable to preserve. It can be advantageously transmitted in a letter abroad, or preserved in an album at home."—*Scotch paper.*

DREAMING.

That volition is not suspended during sleep, is proved by many facts; and probably the experience of every person who remembers his dream affords evidence that the will is as busy during sleep as when awake. But the fact is strikingly illustrated by examples of remarkable exertion of will in the employment of intellect and genius during sleep. Tartini, a celebrated violin player, composed his famous "Devil's Sonata," which he dreamed that the devil challenged him to a trial of skill on his own violin. Cabarris often during his dreams saw clearly into the bearing of political events which baffled him when awake. Condorcet frequently left his deep and complicated calculations unfinished when obliged to retire to rest, and found their results unfolded in his dreams. Coldridge's account of his wild composition, "Kubla Khan," is very curious. He had been reading "Purchas's Pilgrimage," and fell asleep the moment he was reading this sentence, "Khan Kubla commanded a palace to be built and a stately garden thereunto." He continued in profound sleep about three hours, during which he had a vivid confidence that he composed from two to three hundred lines; if, as he says, that can be called composition in which all the images rose up before him as things in a parallel production of correspondent expression. On awaking he appeared to have a distinct recollection of the whole, and proceeded to write down the wonderful lines that are preserved, when he was interrupted, and could never afterwards recall the rest.

RATS.

When a house is infested by rats which refuse to nibble at toasted cheese and the usual baits, a few drops of the highly scented oil of rhodium, poured on the bottom of a cage-trap will almost invariably attract it full of the "mischievous radents" before morning. We have known this to be tried with most extraordinary success. Where a trap baited with all manner of edibles had failed to a tract a single rat, the oil of rhodium caused it to be completely crowded night after night, until the house was cleared of the noisome visitors.

BUFFALOES.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says that a Utah mail party encountered on their journey "millions of buffaloes, blocking up the highways so as to delay the mails, feeding upon the luxuriant grasses of the plains, while deer and antelopes were more numerous than ever seen before."

THE COUNTY MEETING.

(*From the Islander, August 27th, 1858.*)

Below will be found the Resolutions proposed and carried, together with the names of the proposers and seconders.

1st. Moved by William MacNeill, Esquire, seconded by Colonel Gray :—

Wheras, Thomas Owen, Esq., late Postmaster-General of this Island, has filled that office for the period of sixteen years, during the whole of which time he has conducted the business of his office with unexampled ability, scrupulous impartiality, and the most indefatigable attention to his duty; nevertheless he has lately been summarily superseded in said office by the Government of this Colony, on the pretence that he had retained for a few days in his office Mr. Peter Desbrisay, his able and faithful Assistant, after that gentleman had also been superseded by the said Government, but whose temporary aid was indispensable to the public convenience,—*Resolved*, Therefore, that the removal of Mr. Owen from the Office of Postmaster General, is an act injurious to the public service, unwarranted by any sufficient grounds of complaint, unjust and tyrannical towards himself, and one which cannot fail to remove those inducements which encourage and animate a public officer to discharge his duties faithfully and independently for the public good. (Carried.)

In seconding the above Resolution, COLONEL GRAY said—

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen ;—It is now close upon five years ago since I was asked to second a resolution, before a nearly similar assemblage of the respectable inhabitants of Queen's County—such resolution being condemnatory of the conduct of the Executive of this colony, as evidenced by their reckless and wanton disregard for the safety of our lives and properties, in connection with the lamentable occurrences attending the loss of the Steamer *Fairy Queen*. Yes, gentlemen, five years have elapsed since then, and during all this time I have anxiously looked upon the further acts of this Executive ; or to speak more plainly, upon the acts of Mr. Coles and his obedient members of Council, to see where and by what measures they have benefitted our country; and I confess when I take a resume of all their proceedings, I am utterly astonished that any body of freemen, rejoicing in the name of British subjects, should so long have confided their dearest privileges to the keeping of those who call themselves the custodians and guardians of our vested rights; for myself, I can truly say I rejoice that from such overseers we are speedily to be delivered. Their late flagrant violation of all the amenities and decencies associated with our rights as freemen, is but the climax to that course of misrule by which they have brought our fine colony to its present state of poverty, distress and ruin. Unfortunate, indeed, must it be for any gentleman in the position of our Governor, to be aided by such a set of advisers! and I am not surprised if His Excelleney be heartily ashamed of them ; but if His Excellency, who is comparatively a stranger among us, feel contempt for his Council, what must the respectable inhabitants of this colony feel when they see such incapacity and imbecility thrust upon Her Majesty's Representative as the would-be specimens of the intelligence of our country! Gentlemen, to enter upon a critical disquisition of all the acts of this Executive for the past few years would take up too much of your time ; nor do I consider this the platform upon which I would wish to discuss them—the object of our meeting here this day is to accord our sympathy to an old and worthy resident, whose gray hairs have long entitled and gained him the respect and esteem of us all, whether as regards his conduct as a private citizen, or his public career as the head, for sixteen years, of one of the most onerous and important departments in this or any other colony. But before remarking upon the features of this case—as there may be strangers here who may think I allude in too general terms to the conduct of this Executive, and would rather have something more tangible upon which to form an opinion of that system of deception and hood-winking by which they endeavour to carry on the government of the country—I would, therefore, first call your attention to one of the most artful and deep-laid plots which could ever be entertained or planed by any Dictator to subvert and crush the liberties of a confiding people—I allude to Mr. Coles' famous project to raise a body of soldiers, who, as his minions and ready tools, and in duty bound to the hand who paid them, would soon have shown the people of this colony that of all the misfortunes which could ever befall us, that of the presence of an armed band of mercenaries, at the beck and nod of an irresponsible power, would have been the most fatal; and, Gentlemen, I cannot find words to express the abhorrence I feel for the deceit with which this great wrong was sought to be perpetrated upon us. First the people of this Island were told that these soldiers were required for our protection, against the American fishermen; and that the money for their pay and subsistence was to be raised by a Tax levied upon Landlord's Rent-rolls; but the Despatch which was sent by this Executive, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, told a very different story; in it the Secretary of State is informed that these soldiers are absolutely necessary to force the Tenantry of this Island to pay their rents; and that the money for their pay and subsistence was to be acquired, in a small part, by a Tax upon Landlord's Rent-rolls, but the greater part was to be raised by the House of Assembly bringing in a Bill to levy fresh Taxation upon us all; and mark the apparent cunning and duplicity by which the Proprietary Interest is attempted to be won over—it would be but a small matter for them to pay a small share of the Tax, when they were to have all their rents collected at the point of the Bayonet! But, Gentlemen, I feel too much rising indignation to proceed further upon this point, your own intelligence will shew you the depths of this atrocious scheme; happy for the people of this country they have not become its dupes. History, in all ages, has told us what a man may become if armed with the possession of irresponsible power; that history has also told us of the greatest Tyrant who ever reigned, who when upon his first assuming authority, being required to sign the death warrant of a malefactor, shed tears, and cried out "would that this hand had never been taught to write;" and yet a few years after, actually put to death his own mother; and I firmly believe, that had this project succeeded, neither your liberties, Sir, nor my liberties, nor the liberties of those I see around me, would have been worth one months purchase. Again, with regard to the Loan Bill for £100,000, which Her Majesty's Secretary of State has just rejected. Some months ago when attending public meetings in the Country, prior to the late general Election, I told the electors of that District who have done me the honor to send me as their member into the new House of Assembly, that I did not believe this Executive had either the respectability, weight or influence sufficient to carry this Loan through the Imperial Parliament—and I had scarcely quitted the District, and returned to my home, when the emissaries of Government rushed into the country, publishing far and wide, on the right hand and on the left, that the Loan Bill had actually passed; that it had received the Royal assent—nay, it was stated that the home Government had sent out the sum of £100,000 as a gift to the Colony! And why, it may be asked, and to what purpose were these disgraceful untruths put in circulation? To impose upon the already deluded men in the out of the way country parts, and induce them only to vote for such men as were the friends of this Executive, who had promised that they should have *free* lands, not in accordance with the Land purchase Bill, by which they must pay the Government for them, but simply free grants, without any payment whatever; and now when all this deception has lost its aim, hear what the organ of this Executive utters, when groaning forth the announcement that the Loan is refused. I will quote the very words in the leading article of the *Examiner* of the 2d instant:

"As for the Loan we confess we are not near so anxious as we were some months ago."

This is plain-spoken truly, and thus are all their promises kept to those poor men whom they have kept in suspence, and upon the rack of expectation. Gentlemen, my heartfelt and sincere conviction is, that this Executive do *not* wish to have a settlement of the land question—they wish to keep it an open and unsettled question, so as to make political capital out of it by some fresh scheme at each general Election; and I would say to the Tenantry of this Island, (and they have not a warmer friend in it than myself, or one who will stand up with a more undaunted front to combat for their rights and privileges)—but I would say to them, that while trusting for a redress of their grievances to these men, they have fallen out of the fryingpan into the fire. And further, Gentlemen, I would ask you, who pay Taxes, can you view with apathy and indifference, another of the late acts of these men; is it not notorious that the sum of £700 has been abstracted from the Treasury, in warrants, and sold to a gentleman for £630; and while I fearlessly assert that this is illegal and unconstitutional, I ask you, Taxpayers, just to reflect, by the rule of three, what will your loss be if £20,000 or £50,000 be laid hands on and similarly applied! Now I think, Gentlemen, these few facts are pretty significant of the system by which these men would carry on the government. And with regard to the object of our meeting here this day, for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments as to the virulent conduct which has characterized the acts of this Executive since the last general Election, I now say that if they possessed one modicum of self respect, or of that dignified attitude and demeanour which should ever be assumed and maintained by men aspiring to be the rulers of their country—I say had they one particle of self respect, they never would have wreaked their spleen and disappointment upon those men throughout the country, whose only fault was that they availed themselves of their rights as freemen, and voted according to their conscience. And as for this Post office affair, it does not require any of us to put on our spectacles to see that it was a poor flimsy plot from beginning to end. Why did not this Executive dismiss the Postmaster General, and his Assistant, without assigning any reasons? Surely of the two evils this were the least, without committing themselves by an exhibition of argument and reasoning painfully childish and purile, added to its untruthfulness. Are we to understand that nothing open or above-board can proceed from them? Must venality and deceit ever be the treasured weapons of this extraordinary Council? And now let me prove the untruthfulness of their reasoning from their own correspondence. In the minute of Council, dated 13th July, 1858, we read, "They cannot admit the principle of any Public Officer voting against the Government that gives him employment; and this rule is fully recognized and strictly adhered to in Britain." I say this is untrue. In England there are numbers of Public Officers who are forbidden by Law to vote at all, either for the Government or those in opposition; and this wise law was actually framed to prevent public officers from voting for the Government. But there are numbers of public officers who are not fettered by any restrictive law, but who exercise their rights as freemen without hindrance; the Executive never presumes to interfere with them, for public opinion is too strong for them to do so. But, Gentlemen, public opinion in England, and public opinion in Prince Edward Island are two different things; but I am happy to perceive that my countrymen are beginning to wake up, and beams of sunshine are breaking through the dark clouds which have heretofore obscured our atmosphere ; and ere long men will find that public opinion is not to be set at defiance. Again, in the letter dismissing Mr. Owen, dated the 3rd August, we read "the Government having had hitherto no intention to make any change with respect to yourself in the Post Office," what I ask, are we to understand by this? were nothing like threats held out at George Town, weeks before the 3rd August, by the leader of the Executive, Mr. Coles himself, against young Mr. Owen, and pointed at his Father? and is it not equally the case that three weeks before the third August, Mr. Owen's successor was named? Gentlemen, His Excellency must have been misinformed and misled by the specious misrepresentations of these artful and designing men ; and I think we may safely conclude, that this old and long tried servant of the public, whose fidelity and devotion to the duties of his office for the long period of sixteen years might well have exempted him from reprehension, even had he been somewhat uncourteous to a *raw* clerk ; I say we may safely conclude he was dismissed, not because of any of those reasons implied by that weak and venal Council, but because he had a son who was bold enough to allow himself to be returned by an unbought constituency, in opposition to this Executive. And what are we to say to such an exhibition of petty vindictiveness upon the part of men who know full well that they themselves must give up the offices they so much abuse so soon as the new House of Assembly meets? Gentlemen, wrongs real and imaginary once drove a great nation to submit for a time to the Dictatorship of a Robespierre, and to the effusions of the hireling pen of a monster Marat; but what was the result? Soon the united voices of an indignant people ascended to the Heavens, as the voice of one man, and they hurled from their high pinnacle those unworthy betrayers. And already we may hear the dying and convulsive throes of that huge incubus under which we have suffered so long; and I rejoice that the good sense of the people of this colony have now sent into the House of Assembly fearless and upright men, in sufficient numbers, to put an end to this system of chicanery, corruption and tyranny, and who will shew that there still beat within the boundaries of our Island, hearts filled with nobler and higher attributes than quietly to submit to be ridden over, rough-shod, by the Iron heel of Despotism, whether wielded by an assumed irresponsible and arbitrary authority, or by any other power whatever. Sir, I heartily and most cordially second this resolution ; and Gentlemen I hope you will shew by your unanimous voices that you all approve of the sentiments therein expressed.

2d. Moved by Hon. E. Palmer, seconded by W. H. Hyde, Esq., West River :—

Whereas the Government of this Colony have lately dismissed Mr. Peter Desbrisay from the office of Assistant Postmaster-General, which he had previously filled for nine years, having during the whole of that time discharged the duties of said office in an able, efficient, and courteous manner, and in every respect to the satisfaction of the public. And, whereas, the only cause assigned by the said Government for his dismissal is, that he had voted at the late General Election in opposition to two new Candidates for the representation of Charlottetown, whose intention, it was alleged, was to have supported the present Government had they been returned; Mr. Desbrisay having previously, upon a similar occasion, during the present administration, voted in like manner without having incurred their disapprobation. *Resolved*, Therefore, that it is the opinion of this meeting that in voting as he did at the late General Election, Mr. Desbrisay merely exercised his elective franchise in that independent manner which the law expects every man to do to whom it extends that privilege; and that in dismissing him for such cause, the Government have acted with a persecuting and unjustifiable severity, and with an arbitrary restraint upon that liberty and freedom of conscience which it is the duty of a sound and honest Government to protect and uphold. (Carried.)

3d. Moved by Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., Cavendish, seconded by Frederick Brecken, Esq. :—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in appointing a new Postmaster-General, the Government of this Colony have acted in direct opposition to those principles of government by which they pretend to be guided, inasmuch as the newly appointed officer had but a few weeks previously been rejected at the hustings by a large majority of a constituency to which he had appealed as a candidate to represent them in the House of Assembly of this Island; whence, and from other appointments to office, made under similar circumstances, it appears to this Meeting that the said Government in making appointments to office are totally regardless of the public interest, and are actuated by no principle except that which procures for them such patronage as will enable them to draw to themselves that species of support which is requisite to maintain an unprincipled and corrupt administration.

4th. Moved by Colin Holm, Esq., M.P.P., DeSable, seconded by Allan MacDougall, Esq., Belfast :—

Resolved, That the following Address be presented to Thomas Owen, Esq., expressive of the sentiments of this Meeting on the occasion of his removal from Office; and that the following persons be nominated a Committee for that purpose :—

William M'Neill, Esq., Cavendish; Allan M'Dougall, Esq., Belfast; Mr. John McPhee, York River; Mr. John Hyde, Elliot River; and George Beer, Esq. (Passed unanimously.)

To THOMAS OWEN, Esq., late Postmaster-General of P. E. Island.

Respected Sir;—

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Queen's County and vicinity, cannot witness your removal from the management of the General Post Office of this Island, over which you have presided for nearly sixteen years, without expressing the high estimation in which your services are held in this community.

Your able and efficient management of this important and difficult branch of the public service has given general satisfaction.

It was, therefore, with feelings of the deepest regret, not unmingled with surprise and indignation, that we learned a few days since that you had been superseded in your office; and we now take the liberty to assure you that in retiring into private life you carry with you our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity. We view your dismissal from office without, it appears to us, any sufficient ground for such a proceeding, with surprise and alarm, convinced that if changes of this nature be permitted, they will necessarily lead to a very serious diminution of that confidence so essential to such an institution, and so conducive to the public interest.

Feeling satisfied that the public of this Island deeply sympathize with both yourself and Mr. Desbrisay, in consequence of the arbitrary and tyrannical treatment to which you have been so unjustly exposed, and will, when the proper time arrives, insist that their most valued interests shall not be sacrificed in this or any other way to subserve mere party purposes.

We are, respected Sir, your well wishers.

5th. Moved by T. Heath Haviland, Esq., seconded by John Longworth, Esq. :—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the present financial embarrassment of the Colony and prostration of its public credit, involving the serious losses which are now daily sustained by District Schoolmasters, and public contractors generally, as evidenced by the unexampled depreciation of our Treasury Warrants, are caused by the gross and extravagant expenditure of the present Administration. (Passed unanimously.)

6th. Moved by Charles Gregor, Esq., Brackley Point, seconded by Mr. John Wood, Lot 49 :—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the House of Assembly, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and to present the same in the name and on behalf of this Meeting to that branch of the Legislature at its first Session, praying the House to take the same into their serious consideration, and to adopt such proceedings thereon, as to their wisdom shall seem meet. (Passed unanimously.)

7th. Moved by Mr. Duncan Shaw, Brackley Point, seconded by Mr. Daniel Frazer, Belfast :—

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be chosen a Committee to carry out the object of the foregoing Resolution, namely:—

Messrs. William McNeill, Allan McDougall, William Henry Hyde, Samuel Drake, James Miller, Jacob Dockendorf, William Haslam, William Inman, Neil McKinnon, Lot 65, Joseph Crabb, James McCallum, and James Rattray. (Passed unanimously.)

8th. Moved by Hon. Col. Gray, seconded by T. Heath Haviland, Esq. :—

Resolved, That in consequence of William McGill, Esq., the High Sheriff of Queen's County, having permitted the leader of the Government, and other members of the Executive, as well as various Government officials, to obtrude themselves upon his platform, and to excite the hostile feelings and disorderly inclinations of a number of their party against the objects of the Meeting, before any of the Requisitionists had sufficient time or proper opportunity of disclosing their objects, with the usual formalities; this Meeting do now express their high disapprobation of the Sheriff for allowing himself to deviate from the order proper to be observed on all such occasions. (Passed unanimously.)

It was then moved that William Haslam, Esq. leave the chair, and that the Hon. Colonel Gray do take the same; and then the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct while presiding over the meeting. After a good deal of cheering of the principal speakers, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, and the meeting almost immediately quietly dispersed.

Indignation Meeting at New Glasgow.

A large and respectable meeting of the Electors of New Glasgow, and vicinity, was held in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, at New Glasgow Bridge, on Thursday, the 19th inst. After having appointed Mr. Andrew Nisbet to the Chair, and Mr. Josiah McLeod, as Secretary, the following Resolutions were read and adopted with but one dissentient voice:

1st. Moved by Mr. William Brown, Seconded by Mr. James Laird, senr.,—

Resolved, That the conduct of our Government in dismissing Mr. DesBrisay from an office, the duties of which, according to their own acknowledgments, he had ably and faithfully discharged, and appointing in his stead a man who, whatever his ability in other matters may be, *must* be incompetent in a business with which he is totally unacquainted, thus endangering the public weel to gratify private resentment, was most reprehensible; that such conduct on their part shews how little they regard the public convenience or welfare when their own feelings or interests interfere; and is besides indicative of conscious weakness and the meanest selfishness.

2nd. Moved by Mr. William Laird, Seconded by Mr. William Semple—

Resolved, That we take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy with Mr. Owen, and our full and firm confidence in his ability and integrity; that we conceive that part of his conduct, that gave particular offence to the Government, to have been perfectly justifiable; that we regard the conduct of the Government in dismissing an old and faithful servant for having strictly performed his duty, as scarcely paralleled in the political annals of any civilized community.

3rd. Moved by Josiah McLeod, seconded by Mr. David McKinnon :—

Resolved, That this Meeting views with feelings of pain and disgust, the conduct of the Government in appointing some of the most incompetent men to the most important offices in the Colony, to the exclusion of abler and better men; that we regard such appointments as the surest indication of the political degradation of a country.

4th. Moved by James Laird, senr., Seconded by Mr. John Darrach—

Resolved, That as our present Lieut. Governor has assented to the tyrannical measures of his Council, we deem it expedient that Her Majesty's Government should be petitioned for his removal.

From two years' acquaintance with the people of New Glasgow I can state with the firmest confidence that I believe there are not more quiet, sensible, or intelligent people on the Island. There are none of the inflammable, excitable dispositions that are to be met with in other settlements, amongst them at all. They are all solid, grave, thoughtful Scotchmen, who never shew displeasure until they have a real cause, and this will cause those who are acquainted with them to attach greater importance to their expressions of indignation.

New Glasgow, Aug. 21, 1858. JOSIAH McLEOD.

[The Committee appointed at the meeting to present an Address to Mr. Owen, waited upon him with the same, when he was pleased to reply as follows :—]

Charlottetown, August 27, 1858.

Gentlemen;—

I beg to thank you for the Address now presented to me, expressive of your sympathy on my recent removal from Office, and of your approval of my official conduct in the management of the Post Office Department of this Colony during the past sixteen years.

I assure you it is in the highest degree gratifying to me to learn that my humble endeavours in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me, have met with the approval of so large a portion of the Inhabitants of this Island.

Blessed by a kind Providence with good health, I was enabled, by unremitting application, to fulfil the very onerous duties which devolved upon me. The consciousness of my having done all in my power to give satisfaction to the public,—and also that my summary removal from office was not warranted by any dereliction of duty, as testified by the kind expressions of sympathy from so many of my fellow Colonists, are to me sources of more than ordinary consolation.

Mr. Desbrisay's conduct while with me in the Department, fully entitles him to the kind feeling which has been expressed towards him; therefore, on his behalf, as well as on my own, I again thank you for your very kind Address.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS OWEN.

To William McNeill, Esquire, and others, the Committee appointed to present the Address.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The long expected journey of the Queen and the Prince Consort to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, took place on Tuesday last, when the royal party left Gravesend, the Mayor and Corporation of that place presenting an address before the embarcation. They reached Breidenbach the next afternoon, and would speedily be at their distination. It appears that her Majesty expressed a wish that the scholars of St. Paul's should have an additional holiday this year in commemoration of the marriage of her daughter, Princess Frederick William, so that the school, instead of meeting on the 3rd of September will not meet until the 10th,—an act of condescension on the part of the Monarch which will secure her the best wishes of the boys.

Chartism is raising its head in Yorkshire. At Bradford, on Sunday last, a meeting was held on the Moor, at which it is said that upwards of a thousand people were present, the object of which was the advocacy of the "six," or we suppose we must now say the "five" points,—since one of them, the non-property qualification, —has been conceded by Lord Derby. If the Chartists are wise they will use the time that intervenes between this and the meeting of Parliament next year to secure as much as Lord Derby may be induced, under pressure, to concede. The only method of making Chartism at once formidable and respectable is for its leaders to combine with the middle class, and the union would soon render the House of Commons a tolerably fair reflex of the national feeling. There are demands urged by the Chartists which most Liberals would have no hesitation in supporting, and by this movement the basis of Lord Derby's new Reform Bill would become much larger.

Mr. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic telegraph cable, is now about to reap the hard-earned fruit of his long and arduous labours. Honours follow success, and one of the first compliments proceed, naturally enough, from Dublin, the Lord Mayor of which city has invited that gentleman, and the principal officials connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to dinner, at the Mansion-house. The banquet is to take place on the 1st of September, and, to make the honour more marked, the Lord-Lieutenant has intimated his intention to be present.

The French papers, and more especially those of the metropolis, are elated at the good feeling which the Cherbourg fêtes have produced between England and their own country. The speech of the Emperor of the French and the rejoinder of Prince Albert, are especially referred to as exhibiting pledges of warm attachment. The mass of the French people, we are assured, deprecate war as the greatest calamity that could possibly happen, and this is said to be emphatically the feeling throughout the provinces. The tour of the Emperor and Empress shows the popularity which they have achieved, and at Brest their reception was more than cordial—it was enthusiastic. On the Bourse the pacific state of things which now exists has given greater confidence to capitalists, and the transactions have shown a far greater buoyancy than usual.

Between France and Piedmont a strong sympathy is growing up. Count Cavour is the warm friend of Italian nationality, and he professes to believe that this object may be better furthered by French than by English diplomacy. The Count is displeased at the support which the British Cabinet, past and present, gives to Austria, and contrasts this with the support which his country invariably receives from the Tuileries. Louis Napoleon has lost no opportunity recently of petting the Sardinian Government, while his relations with Austria are by no means cordial.

Miss Nightingale's health is such that she has again been obliged to resort to Malvern for the benefit of the water cure.

M. Henri de Pene, the victim of the military duel, is about to start for Nauheim near Frankfort, which has a high reputation for the cure of wounds.

The English papers are filled with the details of the fetes at Cherbourg. Queen Victoria was received with great honour, and everything passed off in the most happy manner. The Queen and Prince Consort were entertained at dinner by the Emperor of the French, on board the line of-battle-ship Le Bretagne. The Emperor, in proposing the health of Her Majesty and the Royal Family of England, made a speech in which he said : —

I am happy to be enabled to express the sentiment by which I am actuated upon this occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg.

The facts do indeed speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions which were excited by some unfortunate incidents have never been able to alter the friendship which exists between the countries, and the desire of the people to remain at peace.

I have therefore the fond hope that if any attempt was made to revive again the rancors of a former period, such attempt would be foiled with the good sense of the public, as the waves are baffled by yonder breakwater, which at this moment serves to protect the squadrons of both empires against the violence of the sea.

The Prince Consort, on behalf of Her Majesty, responded to the toast, in doing which he said :—

The Queen is most sensible of the words we have just heard, which will forever be dear to her.

The Queen is doubly happy in having an opportunity, by her presence here, to join the Emperor in endeavouring to draw together as closely as possible the ties of friendship which exist between the two nations.

That friendship has their mutual prosperity for its basis, and the blessing of Heaven will not be wanting to confirm it.

The emperor has resolved to erect a granite column as a memorial of Her Majesty's visit. The Paris *Siecle*, a journal which may be regarded as in some measure the organ of the French Democracy, says :—

The interview at Cherbourg has assumed the character of a great political event. The policy of good sense, the policy of the moral and material interests of the country, has triumphed. Great is the disappointment of the parties representing the ancient *regime*, of the party representing religious intolerance. We do not know whether our partiality for the English alliance blinds us, but we recognise in the step of the Queen of powerful England not only much skill, but a sentiment of strength and a noble abnegation which must strike the attention of the world. * * * In spite of the declarations of certain journals in both countries, the two nations perceive that a conflict between them would be a crime of lese-humanity. A decrease in the power of England, far from strengthening France, would weaken her in the event of a possible coalition of the enemies of the French revolution.

The most reliable information hitherto received respecting the proceedings of the Paris Conference has been by way of Constantinople. On the 28th ult., the *Journal de Constantinople* published the following details :—

The Principalities are henceforth to be terminated under the name of United Provinces of Wallachia and Meldavia. The two Principalities are to preserve each a separate flag, but may make use of a joint one in the event of a general review of their respective militias. It was at first proposed to use, instead of the words, "general review," those of "war or a common expedition," but that appeared to award the Principalities a right which cannot be awarded to them. Each of the provinces is to have a special Divan, and there is to be a Central Committee of sixteen members. It was at first proposed to have sixteen members chosen by the people, but Austria and Turkey strongly objected and it has been determined that eight of them shall be nominated by the chiefs of the Principalities, and that those eight shall recommend eight others. These arrangements are the result of the French and English provinces, modified one by the other.

England's Strength.—England is not quite so unprotected as some may think, and as many say she is. In one week we might assemble at Spithead or in Cherbourg roads fifteen sail of powerful screw ships of the line, including some of the most powerful now afloat, and in a fortnight twenty-five sail of the line, with large frigates and steam-ships. These ships would all be in efficient fighting condition, and would speedily be full manned. They are now in part distributed along our sea coasts, but the electric telegraph would in a short space of time concentrate the whole at any given point. Independent of our war ships, we have some hundreds of merchant steamers calculated to bear an effective armament ; and, as we have often stated, an unprovoked and aggressive movement on the part of an enemy would be sufficient to kindle a flame of patriotism in the breast of thousands of the Queen's subjects now engaged in peaceful occupations and stimulate them to volunteer their services to fight for their homes and firesides. We repeat therefore, that Cherbourg is not an object calculated to occasion any unpleasant feeling in the breasts of the subjects of Queen Victoria.—*United Service Gazette.*

British Exports to Australia.—With reference to the export trade of this country with our Australian colonies, the official returns of the Board of Trade furnish some interesting particulars for the past six months. There has been a continual decrease during the half year of articles transmitted from our shores to Australasia, which is a point of importance, inasmuch as we know there was a glut of every description of merchandize in the different dependencies, and it was apprehended that if the supplies continued to be poured in there would be great derangement in commercial matters ; therefore a decrease, as shown in these official statements, is a source of congratulation and benefit to the colonies and those interested in trade with them. The total amount of exports for the six months ending June 20, 1857, was £3,670,028 ; while for the corresponding period of this year the aggregate value was £3,290,995 which necessarily shows a falling off to the extent of £379,033. The decrease was chiefly in leather goods, beer, ale, and spirits. The greatest amount exported was in metals, wrought and unwrought, which amounted in value to £670,467; leather and saddlery are set down at £401,806 ; beer, ale, and spirits at £363,757 ; cotton goods at £288,520, stationery at £121,151, silk goods at £82,992, linens at £74,879, earthenware at £50,132, oils at £19,859, and soaps at £7,478.

The Wesleyan Conference in England.—Sermons in connection with the Wesleyan Conference held at Hull are now being preached twice daily in the various chapels of the town. On Sunday, the 1st, in addition to the sermons preached in the chapels, there were open-air services in various parts of the town. On Monday evening twelve candidates for the ministry, who had been employed in various circuits as probationers for four years, were examined. The President (the Rev. J. Bowers) presided. After the usual devotional exercises, the young preachers were called upon individually to give an account of their conversion to God and their call to the Christian ministry. This constituted part of the examination, which was resumed on Tuesday morning, when the several candidates were closely questioned as to their theological views. On Tuesday evening a meeting was held for the purpose of recognising those missionaries who had just returned from their posts, and who, though ordained, had not been publicly recognised by the Conference prior to their departure from England. Each missionary briefly narrated his experience of the missionary life. The following is a list of the missionaries who spoke at the meeting, with the places where they were stationed :—The Revs. George Buttle, New Zealand ; Jos. Little, India ; R. B. Lythe, one of the founders of the mission to the Feejee Islands ; John Wood, West Indies ; and Calvert Spenseley, Natal. The ordination service, on the occasion of the entry into the ministry of the young men who had been examined on Monday and Tuesday, took place on Wednesday. The service was read by the President, who laid his hands upon the candidates individually, giving them power to preach. Each was presented with a handsome Morrocco-bound Bible. After the sacrament had been administered, the Rev. F. A. West, ex-president, delivered the charge.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

The Australian Nugget.—Of the £11,000 in gold sent into the Bank on the 12th the principal portion consisted of the large Australian nugget recently exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The four owners were at one time offered and refused £10,000 for their prize ; after the process of melting, &c., they were not able to obtain more than £6905.

About £400 has been subscribed of the £1000, required for the purchase and transmission to Australia of the alpaca flock now for sale in London.

The New South Wales Legislature is entertaining favourably the proposition of the English company for the formation of a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the Australias.

RIOTING IN KILKENNY.

DESTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

We regret to announce that the peace of the city has not only been seriously endangered for some days past, but that acts of violence have been perpetrated in several parts of the country, by a large body of labourers from this and the surrounding counties, who have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery for agricultural purposes. On Sunday the 8th upwards of 4,000 persons assembled in our streets, most of them armed with reaping hooks, yelling in a most frightful manner, to the great dismay of the citizens, who were hourly expecting nothing less than the sack of the city. Fortunately, the rioters were allowed to have their own way as long as there was no overt act of violence in the streets ; and we think the Mayor and the authorities acted with great prudence on the occasion, as a single arrest might have led to most lamentable consequences. The mob we believe consisted principally of disbanded militiamen, from Tipperary, Queen's County, and King's County, with an auxiliary force from this neighbourhood ; and it would seem as if there was a certain amount of pre-concert and organisation in the movement. On Sunday, the city may be said to have been absolutely in their possession, but no violence took place beyond the shouting and yelling already mentioned. On Monday morning at day break, the streets rang with the rioters, who held a sort of council of war, in which it was decided that all the machinery in the county should be forthwith destroyed, as the only chance of employment for the labourer. After parading the streets for some time, they proceeded at six o'clock to Oldtown, about two miles from this city, to the residence of a farmer, named Walsh, and commenced breaking his reaping machine, which they soon smashed into fragments. Walsh offered no resistance, as he considered it useless, but looked on quietly, and the mob proceeded on their work of destruction without offering him any personal violence. At nine o'clock they reached Pigeon Park (near Danesfort,) the residence of Mr. Howson, a Scotchman, and prepared to attack his machine also. Mr. Howson and his family, on the other hand, prepared to defend it; but at the very outset his gun was knocked out of his hand by a blow of a large stone, with which he was struck on the arm. One of his sons seized the gun and ran off with it ; but while in the act of doing so he was closely pursued, when he turned round and fired, but without effect, upon his pursuers. He was instantly seized and the gun taken from him and broken ; but he suffered no personal violence at the hands of the rioters. We regret to say that his father was not so fortunate, for, while striving to defend the machine, he was knocked down, and received several severe injuries in the head and jaw ; but though severely hurt, we are happy to say his life is not in danger. While Mr. Howson was lying on the ground, his daughter, with the courage of a heroine, seized a pitchfork and held it above him, threatening instant death to whomsoever should touch a hair of his head ; but she also, after some vain resistance, was speedily disarmed, and received some slight injuries in the struggle. The machine was then broken to pieces, and, more disgraceful still, Mr. Howson's gold watch was carried off by the rioters. The work of destruction was not proceeded with further on that day ; and though several rumours were afloat in the city yesterday as to other intended attacks on machinery, nothing has occurred to justify those rumours. Yesterday morning, the crowds again assembled in the streets, and paraded up and down in thousands, as on the previous day, cheering, and shouting, and yelling, till about nine o'clock, when the city assumed its usual orderly appearance. None of the rioters have been apprehended, or even identified ; and the only steps that have been taken to prevent the recurrence of these lawless proceedings is an order from the authorities for two troops of dragoons, which were telegraphed for to the Curragh Camp yesterday, and which were expected to arrive in town last night. A meeting of magistrates, also, was held in Stoneyford, yesterday, in the neighbourhood of these outrages, to consider and devise the best means to be adopted for the protection of life and property in the county.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Kilkenny, Wednesday Night.—The following are the resolutions proposed yesterday at the meeting of magistrates at Stoneyford, near this city :—That the requisition for additional police and a party of troops, forwarded by the resident magistrates, was necessary for the protection of the farmers and preservation of the peace of the county. In addition to the force applied for by the resident magistrates, it is expedient to apply for 30 more police to act as reserve. Two troops of 3rd Light Dragoons, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, from the Curragh, and 50 police under a sub-inspector, from depot, Dublin, have arrived. Town quiet and tranquil ; confidence restored by the presence of the Dragoons.

Civic Courtesies.—The Mayor of New York having sent a congratulatory despatch to the Lord Mayor of London, on the successful issue of the Atlantic Telegraph, which after some delay at Trinity Bay, being sent across the Cable, elicited the following happy reply from the Rt. Hon. R. W. Carden, the magnate of the world's metropolis ;—London, August 23rd.—From the lord mayor of London to Hon. D. F. Tiemann, mayor of New York :—The lord mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic telegraph cable. It is indeed one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill and perseverance of all parties entrusted with so difficult a duty ; and the lord mayor sincerely hopes that by the blessing of Almighty God it may be the means of cementing the kind feelings which exist between the two countries.

Singular Coincidence.—Cherbourg was captured by a British fleet, under Lord Howe, Aug. 5, 1758 ; and on the 5th of Aug. 1858, an English squadron of which a grandson of Lord Howe, (Rear-Admiral Freemantle) is second in command, convoyed the Queen of England to the same port to dine with the Emperor of the French.

It is understood that the Ministers contemplate a before-Christmas session, and that at present it is determined Parliament shall reassemble early in November.

Dr. Merled 'Aubigne, the venerable historian of the Reformation on the Continent of Europe, is now in Dublin, and not many evenings ago addressed a large assembly of Roman Catholics at the Discussion Class, Street, after the ordinary business of the meeting had concluded. The Doctor spoke in English, with great clearness and force, urging upon all the Roman Catholics present the fullness of Christ to meet all their need, and showing how those who have the Saviour already possesses all the Church can bestow. The venerable Genevan delivered a sermon in French on the 1st inst. in the Presbyterian chapel in Adelaide Road, which was attended by foreigners residing in Dublin, as well as by some of the Dublin Episcopalian clergy and laity.—*Christian Times.*

Liverpool—Converts from Rome.—Last week, a whole family of Roman Catholic converts, consisting of father, mother, and seven children, were received into the communion of the Church of England by the Rev. Dr. Taylor at St. John's Church. They are highly respectable and intelligent. Such pleasing instances as these are truly gratifying, and give encouragement to the lovers of our Protestant and Scriptural Church not to be weary in well doing, for in due season they shall reap if they faint not. —*Liverpool Courier.*

A Protestant lady, having an Irish Roman Catholic servant who was accustomed to go to confession, asked her what took place between her and the priests. Her reply was—"Why, ma'am, I tells them all the lies I tells and all the things I takes!"

Death of M. Soyer.—We regret to hear of the death of M. Alexis Soyer, the justly renowned professor of an indispensable and most respectable art, which he has done more than was ever before done in England to improve and to dignify, as well as to diffuse the benefits of its consummate exercise amongst the middle and poorer classes of the community. M. Soyer, who had suffered from an affection of the liver ever since his return from our camp in the Crimea, was at Norwood on Wednesday night, when a sudden attack of disease obliged him to return to his home at St. John's-wood ; on Thursday morning he became insensible, and died about ten o'clock last night. We are informed that the portable cooking apparatus invented by him, which is being constructed at Woolwich Arsenal, was to have been tested in the presence of the military officers deputed by the government one day next week. This, and many other plans for the reform and organisation of the army cooking system, remain to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Warren, his secretary.

An attempt was made by a Jew in Amsterdam to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Schwartz a Free Church Missionary.

We are glad to learn that a commttee of the Jerusalem Diocesan Fund, after a careful examination of the circumstances connected with the controversy which has occurred in reference to certain affairs at Jerusalem, fully exonerate Bishop Gobat from all blame in the matter. The committee has publishe1 a pamphlet on the subject, and it is said that "it deals not with assertions but facts, giving the names of witnesses and the actual documents relating to recent transactions. To all impartial readers it cannot fail to be conclusive, as vindicating alike Bishop Gobat and the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews."

A Jew, writing to one of the London journals, protests against the common belief that Jews must necessarily be opponents of Christianity. He maintains that so far from this being the case, the Jews are enjoined by their most venerated authorities highly to reverence the work of Jesus Christ, who was one of the greatest agents employed by God in preparing the way for the coming of the Messiah.

Sir Colin Campbell has been raised to the Peerage, by the style and title of Baron Clyde of Clydesdale. This graceful recognition of his services in the trying Indian campaign shows the estimation in which Sir Colin's skill and prowess as a General are held in high places. Sir Colin has succeeded in the great object confided to him—the repression, for the present, at least, of the Indian insurrection. He has on every possible occasion endeavoured to preserve the lives of his men, while he has himself never shrunk from danger, and has even been censured for sometimes rashly imperilling his own life. He has always also evinced a considerate interest in the welfare of the soldiers, and has never hesitated to share with them in their discomforts. These are solid reasons for Sir Colin's popularity with the army; and whatever military critics may say or do, the same reasons will weigh with the people of this country, who look to the Highland Chief as the greatest commander of the day, and feel thankful to a gracious Providence for bringing him safely through those hard-fought fields which he has rendered illustrious by the sagacity of his counsels and the valour of his arms.

Sir John Lawrence is raised to a Baronetcy, and is returning home invalided. He is to have a seat in the new Council. The *Times* complains justly that no higher honours have been bestowed upon him.

In reply to a question, Lord Stanley stated that the Queen's army in India numbers 60,000 effective men, and about 11,000 are on their way out. The Company's European troops amount to 15,855. The united European army in India therefore will shortly amount to between 86,000 and 87,000; and making every allowance for losses sustained by service in the field and by sickness, its available strength is not deemed to be overstated at 70,000 European soldiers. No estimate can be made of the insurgents in arms. As to the sinews of war, the East India Company have borrowed only £4,421,000 of the £8,000,000 they received power to obtain; and they still possess means for meeting the cost of the war till next session of Parliament.

Mr. Spooner and Mr. Kinnaird took advantage of the last of the Indian debates to say a word for the cause of Christianity in India.

Sardinia and France are cultivating each other's affections as much as possible—while Britain tries to cement the Germanic nations into friendship.

COLONIAL.

The Pictou *Eastern Chronicle* (which comes to us this week much improved in appearance and size) speaks of the Coal Trade as exceedingly dull this season. This is attributed partly to the inferior quality of the article, and partly to its dearness. A valuable vein has been discovered up the East River beyond the domain of the Company. Iron ore has been discovered on the property of Donald Fraser, Lime Brook.

HONORS TO A ROMAN PRELATE.

The *Morning Journal* gives the following account of the funeral of the late Archbishop Walsh. "The remains of the Most Rev. Dr. William Walsh, after having lain in state at St. Mary's Cathedral, whither they were removed from his rural residence, Dutch Village, at midnight on Wednesday, were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, on Saturday last. The funeral procession formed the most numerously attended ceremony of the kind ever witnessed in Halifax, and moved off from St. Mary's at 2 o'clock, p. m. precisely. The children of the several Catholic Schools, suitably attended, and probably numbering 2000, occupied the van. The Clergy of the Catholic Church followed with lighted candles and chaunting the funeral service, immediately preceding the Coffin, which was of massive mahogany. The charitable Irish Society and the several Temperance Societies followed, the citizens of all denominations and a party of military closed the procession, the whole of these walked four deep, and among the citizens were most of the leading professional gentlemen and merchants, and officials in Halifax. A line of carriages brought up the rear, among which were, those of their Excellencies the Lieut. Governor, the Vice Admiral, and other prominent persons in the City. A better ordered Civic procession we have never witnessed. During the day the numerous Catholic places of business were completely closed; and the several Consulates let their national Ensigns, at half staff. Flags also floated at half staff, at different places in the city."

In addition to the above, our Government, we are told came very near exposing the province to the scandal of having all the Public Offices closed, and the business of the country suspended, that every honor might be paid to the remains of the Archbishop. On Friday afternoon, an order issued from the Provincial Secretary's office to the Public Departments in the city to close their offices at one o'clock; on Saturday morning the offices were placarded with an announcement that they would be closed at one o'clock. The flag floated at *half mast high* at Government House. The Protestant feeling of the city resented this glaring impropriety. The order was countermanded and the British flag at Government House was elevated to its proper place.—*Hx. Wesleyan.*

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

First Telegram via Atlantic Cable!

GOOD NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA!

The first dispatch by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was received on Thursday the 20th Aug., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms in this city. It is dated, Cyrus Station, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. We congratulate the Mercantile community on this the first European intelligence received *via* the bottom of Old Ocean, and our readers generally on the highly satisfactory news from China and India. Subjoined is a copy of the dispatch in question:—

Treaty of Peace concluded with China; England and France indemnified.

Steamers *North America*, with the Canadian mails, and *Asia*, with direct Boston mails, leave Liverpool, and the *Fulton*, Southampton, on Saturday next.

To-day, 25th inst., papers contain long and interesting Reports by Bright, Atlantic Telegraph Company's engineer.

INDIA NEWS.—Bombay dates to July 19. The Indian Mutinies being rapidly quelled.

Second Telegram by Atlantic Telegraph.

The subjoined telegraphic despatch dated London, August 27, was received at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, Halifax, at noon on the same day!—a few hours only after it was written in the British metropolis!! It confirms the gratifying intelligence, relative to the satisfactory turn affairs have recently taken in China and India—Peace having been profitably proclaimed with the former and tranquility may soon be expected to re-visit the latter fair portion of the British Empire. May the Atlantic Telegraph, from its mysterious location in the depths of the vast Western Ocean, ever herald the same Gospel glad tidings—"*Glory to God in the highest. Peace on Earth. Good will to men*"—which has characterized its commencement, and which, it is devoutly to be hoped, is prophetic of its heaven born mission to the present and all future generations:

Following received from Seaward, Secretary Atlantic Telegraph, for Associated Press—

Emperor of France returned to Paris on Saturday (21st inst.) from the fetes.—King of Prussia too ill to visit Queen Victoria (at Potsdam, Prussia).—St. Petersburg, 21st August: Settlement of the Chinese question. Chinese Empire open to trade. Christian Religion allowed. Foreign diplomatic agents admitted. Indemnity to England and France.—Alexandria, 9th August: The Madras mail arrived at Suez on the 7th inst. News from Bombay to the 19th ult.—No Commercial news as yet transmitted over the Cable—Signed, De Lauty.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.

The monster meeting came off on Wednesday last, and, we rejoice to say, ended without displaying those fearful results, which—not without cause—were anticipated. We do not regard it as required of us to wade through the tortuous course which the *Examiner* and *People's Journal*—so called—have followed, in defence of the proceedings of the Government on that day. It was sufficiently evident to all strangers—as many of them observed—what was the character of the supporters of the present Government, and no man possessed of common sense, and only a spark of sound principle, would have trusted his life in their hands for a moment unprotected. We only wish that every independent voter on the Island who was absent had been there, merely to witness for his own satisfaction the spectacle presented on Queen Square, between 12 and 3 p.m. on the day in question. The Government has now afforded abundant evidence of the fact that they rule not by the consent of the independent yeomanry of P. E. Island, but by the concentration of the most ignorant and degraded men that are to be found among us. Unfortunately for these colonies, the very principles of self-government, that should exalt us morally and socially, are through such means as were displayed on Wednesday last by our rulers, rendered a curse instead of a blessing. Talk of freedom! why the serfs of Russia may boast of their position, when compared with those poor creatures who, at the bidding of *a few needy men*, were dragged from their homes,—for what? To talk over the moral and political degradation of our colony?—to listen to the statements which were to be adduced by those who had requested the Sheriff to call the meeting? No, nothing of the sort. The furious passions which were displayed by those besotted men, when the electors from Lot 49 and Belfast came up the street, and walked past the hustings, were more in keeping with the demons of perdition than the sane inhabitants of this planet. It was truly noble in those men from Belfast and Lot 49, that when the mob rushed toward them, shrieking, cursing, stamping and jumping, with clenched fists (only surpassed at Donnybrook Fair), they fearlessly and deliberately walked past, and took up their position at the back of the hustings. At that moment, we trembled for the results. If one blow only had been struck, not all the officials in the Island could have prevented the collision between both parties. It was very easy to tell those maddened men, at a subsequent period of the day, that their previous conduct was praiseworthy in the highest degree; but suppose a conflict had occurred. How is it likely to have ended? Had it been confined to pugilistic efforts, the results would have doubtless been deplorable. But we can only conjecture what the end would be, when we reflect on the fact that a great many—if not all—of the Irish, were armed with fearful weapons, and that a considerable quantity of fire arms were provided by them for the occasion. One circumstance alone is sufficient proof of the diabolical intentions of the supporters of Government. A Monaghan who is regarded as a very decent man of business in this town, on the morning of the day, kindly informed a friend of his, belonging to the opposite party, "that not one Protestant would be allowed to leave the Square alive; that he was bound to join the others in accomplishing this object at all hazards,"—and we have no doubt of the correctness of this statement, and that, had one shot been fired, a general slaughter would most certainly have followed, the effects of which might have extended all over the Island. And what, we ask, would be gained? For what public good are the people to stand out and shoot down each other? Is this to be the result whenever a section of the community choose to meet together to expose the doings of the Government of the day? And to sustain any Government, does it require that human life shall be sacrificed before they give place to better men?

The Sheriff, we are bound to say, acted very far from impartial in the affair. We understand he had no right to erect a hustings in Charlottetown, without the consent of the Mayor. Be that as it may, there could be only one object in placing the hustings in the middle of the Square, unprotected by any railing, and so narrow that any person could be reached from one side or the other by those who stood around it; and when the Government party arrived, they all but surrounded it—leaving only a small spot free at one corner. At the very commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Heath Haviland and Mr. Coles were conversing on some topic; the former happened to contradict the latter, and immediately a fierce cry was raised, "Pull him down,—down with him," followed by a rush in that direction. It was at this juncture that his Worship the Mayor, fearing the consequences, applied to the Sheriff to ascertain whether he had adopted sufficient means for the preservation of order, in accordance with the directions of His Excellency. Mr. McGill at once replied, he had not; and immediately a rush was made toward the Mayor, which was not quelled until the Sheriff and others of the Government party had stepped in among the leaders and allayed their rage. In the midst of this tumult, one Irishman was observed with a naked clasp-knife, which he was doubtless waiting for the opportunity of putting in use. But in addition to the affair of the hustings, the Sheriff acted the partizan throughout, for no sooner was the meeting opened than, instead of calling upon those who had signed the requisition for the meeting, he at once permitted *Captain Swabey* to walk forward and occupy the platform by reading papers, the only object of which appeared to be, the annoyance of those who had called the meeting.

It appears that there were some who apprehended this policy on the part of the Government, and who early in the forenoon caused a platform to be erected at the corner of the old Court house, where it is usually placed on such occasions. We regard it not only as displaying wisdom on the part of Col. Gray and his friends, to retire there when they found the hustings filled with the Government party, and the ground immediately surrounding, occupied by their bloodthirsty adherents, but as a merciful movement. If they had not retired, a *fight must have occurred*, and there being no force provided by the Sheriff—because the Government had refused the necessary funds—it must have ended in bloodshed, and death to a fearful extent. It was not only wise but merciful, for to this circumstance, and to the early return of the Belfasters, against whom especial hostility was aroused,—we attribute under Providence, the peaceful termination of the day.

We congratulate our friends, Thomas Owen and Peter Desbrisay, Esqrs., on the unanimous expression of public sympathy manifested toward them, by the monster meeting on Wednesday last. When the augean stable is cleansed, we have no doubt the public will demand their return to official duty.

With reference to the scurrilous attacks made by the Journals in the pay of the Government on the Protestant Ministers of the Island, as well as on Col. Gray—who has but lately set their teeth on edge—we are sure that such treatment will only unite more firmly than ever both Pastors and people in the defence of our common rights and liberties. It appears to us that the Editor of the Examiner made a great mistake, when he observed "the black coated gentry, labouring like beavers, &c." The only persons to whom this could apply at the meeting, were a number of Roman Catholic Priests who were present.—We are not aware that we have made any "unwarrantable and groundless attacks on Her Majesty's Representive in this Colony;" but if the Government choose to identify him with all their unrighteous acts, and expect the commission which His Excellency holds from Her Majesty to shield them from public indignation, we can only say they have deceived themselves.—Such conduct in England would involve the Throne itself—much as our beloved Queen is respected and esteemed—in danger.

We cannot omit guarding the people against placing the least dependence on a single statement made by the *Examiner* respecting the meeting, in his last issue. Nor can we stay to enumerate the highly decorated falsehoods which he has there strung together in defence of his party. We say to our friends in town and country, unite as one man in carrying out the object of this meeting, the exposure of the unrighteous acts of a party which has not only proved itself perfectly incompetent to carry out a just and impartial system of Government, but has brought the country to beggary and the verge of ruin; and in order to keep themselves a little longer in office, have not flinched to bring an Irish mob forward—many of them armed to the teeth—to carry by force of arms, or the fear of its consequences, what they well knew the great bulk of the people would not consent to. We believe, in spite of all manœvering, that their days are numbered, and when a free and impartial government shall be exercised over us, we have no doubt that those poor misguided men who have shown themselves willing to kill or be killed in their defence, will equally with us hate and despise their doings and memory.

UNION OF THE FREE CHURCH AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

On Wednesday last, a Conference was held, in the Free Church, in this city, between the Free Church Presbytery and the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. All the ministers, and a considerable number of the elders, of both Presbyteries, were present. The design of this Conference was, to forward the completion of the union, which has been so long discussed, and which is so desirable, between the Free Church and the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. The meeting was of a most friendly character. The members of both Presbyteries cordially entered into the object of the Conference. Explanations were made, which happily tended to remove misunderstandings, and thus pave the way for the speedy completion of the contemplated object. It seemed to be the general impression that we had deliberated long enough, and that the time for action was come. It was felt that the common cause would be greatly advantaged by an immediate union; that, were this effected, many stations would be able, without delay, to secure the stated dispensation of the ordinances of religion, which, in their present divided state, they are unable to do; that the purity of the church would be promoted, as its hands would be strengthened in the exercise of discipline; that obstacles, which now might be easily surmounted, would, by delay, be increased. In a word, a speedy union would be attended by the most happy results to both parties.

The points of difference between the two bodies were discussed in the most unreserved, friendly, and candid manner. The basis of union agreed upon between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church in Canada, seemed to be approved of by the members of both Presbyteries. The matter in regard to the support of religion by the state was not overlooked. While there did not seem to be a perfect agreement among themselves, between the members of either body—while there were slight differences of opinion—and while there was no probality that this would become a practical question,—it was thought proper to make it a matter of forbearance. Thus, one obstacle after another vanished, when it came to be grappled with. The Conference, which was most agreeable throughout, terminated in the adoption of the following resolution moved by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, seconded by Rev. Alexander Sutherland, and unanimously Resolved, That this Conference approves of the basis of union, prepared by the Committee of the Free Church and the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, in Truro, in 1844; that they are willing and anxious to unite on said basis; that they agree to request the moderators of their respective Synods to call a *pro re nata* meeting for Synodical Conference, on the subject of union, to be held in Pictou, on the 13th October first ensuing, at 11 o'clock a.m.; and that the Free Church Presbytery of Pictou, and the Presbytery of Pictou in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, together with the Committees for conference upon union, be solicited to coöperate with us, in making the above request.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say, that we hail with no ordinary satisfaction the very gratifying results of this Conference. It is plain that, if the other Presbyteries of the Free Church, and of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, be as anxious for union as the Presbyteries of P. E. Island, the event can no longer be either distant or doubtful. Nay, we would venture to go farther. We hope, and most sincerely wish to see a union of all the Presbyterian bodies in these provinces. It is time, not only that Presbyterians, but all Protestant bodies should draw closer together. They have a common enemy to encounter. Romanism is their uncompromising foe. She wages against them an unceasing war. Her efforts for their overthrow never for a moment cease. If they should not be apparent, still they are secretly carried on;—she is sapping and mining. And she boasts of her unity. Let Protestants present to her an undivided front—a united phalanx, and they will be victorious.

We sincerely hope that there may be such unanimity in the request of the members of the two Synods, of the Free Church and of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, to the respective moderators, that they may see it to be their duty to call the contemplated meeting of the Synods.

IT was recently stated in one of the papers that each editorial published in the *Protector* "was submitted to the judgment of the whole Committee." We beg to inform them that such is not the case. *Each writer is responsible for his own article*, not for his neighbour's. No editorial is submitted to the judgment of the committee. The committee as a body do not hold themselves responsible for any editorial that appears, as a rule. Should a special case arise demanding the sanction of the committee, notice would in all probability be given of the fact in the said article. Till such notice is given, all writers having to deal with the *Protector* may take it for granted that only one man is responsible for one article.—[AN EDITOR PROTECTOR.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada, and this Island.

Holloway's Pills, without a vestige of mercury or other deleterious mineral particles, are composed entirely of vegetable extracts, and form the most powerful combination ever discovered for the removal of internal diseases. They renovate the system, and act as a tonic as well as an aperient in all stages of diseases or conditions of the body.

☞ Divine Service will be held in St. Paul's Church, on to-morrow evening (Thursday, the 2d inst.), at 7½ o'clock. A Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, on the Jewish subject, and a collection taken up in aid of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

The Rev. John McKinnon, will preach (D. V.) in the Temperance Hall on Sabbath 1st at 3 o'clock and at half-past 6 p. m.

Died,

At Bedeque, on the 13th ult., from the effects of measles, ANN, aged 34 years; and on the 22d inst., ELIZABETH, aged 22 years—daughters of the late John Craig, Esq. They have left a widowed mother and a large family circle to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., of paralysis, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Trevnere, at North Wiltshire, aged 78 years, MARY ISABELLA, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Hacker, of Gandvill, New London, and daughter of the late Edmund Leach, Esq., of Cornwall, England, leaving a large circle of friends to lament their loss. Her end was peace.

On the 29th ult., CHARLOTTE, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Brehaut, in the 24th year of her age, after a short illness of four days. Patience and resignation characterized her amid great suffering, and she died relying on the merits of her Saviour. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn her loss. "In the midst of life we are in death."

ENTERED.

Aug. 25—Schr. Mary, LeBlanc, Shediac, deals. Brigt. Minnie, Boudet, Montreal, flour.
26—Schr. Betsey, McNeill, Antigonish, limestone. Belle, Sprague, Shemogue, boards. Carrie M. Rich, Hardy, Boston, goods. Margaret Ann, Thomas, Halifax, goods.
28—Schr. Prompt, Hogan, Shediac, coal. Schr. Ellen, Pentz, Richibucto Limestone. Schr. Sago, McRae, Sydney, coal. Schr. Curlew, Mattatal, Tatmagouche, Boards. Schr. Arabecca, Brundage, Pugwash, Limestone. Schr. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Schr. Venus, Beaton, River John, Limestone. Schr. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Schr. Angelique, Babin, Pictou, coal.
30—Schr. William Nelson, Selliker, Bay Verte, deals. Schr. Defiance, Hector, Canso. Schr. Eclipse, McDonald, Sydney, herrings, coal. Schr. Woodbine, Robertson, Sydney, coal. Schr. Elizabeth, Scott. Sydney, coal. Schr. Sovereign, Purdy, Pictou, coal.
31—Schr. Messtime, Dixon, Buctouche, boards.

CLEARED.

Aug. 26—Schr. Eva, Cameron, Limerick, deals. Schr. Belle, Sprague, Arichat, boards.
28—Schr. Mary LeBlanc, Pictou, Bal. Schr. Angelique, Babin, Pugwash, do. Schr. Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, N.B., do.
30—Brigt. Pallas, Salmond, Plymouth, deals. Margaret, Finlayson, Miramichi, cattle. Arabecca, Brundage, Pugwash, bal. Brig Nelson, Baldwin, London, timber. Schr. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte, bal.
31—Brigt. Elease, Gordon, Cork, timber.

DEALS FOUND.

FOUND, ADRIFT, ON THE SOUTH Shore, near Mr. T. CARRUTHER'S, a quantity of Spruce Deals. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. If not claimed before the first of October, they will be sold to pay expenses.—Enquire of
BENJAMIN COLE.
Tryon Road, Lot 27, Aug. 27, 1858.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A YOUTH, FROM 17 TO 18 YEARS of age, wanted, as an Apprentice to the Plastering Business.—Enquire of
Dorchester Street, Sept. 1, 1858. WM. McKAY.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A CARPENTER AND JOINER IS IN want of a good Boy, from 15 to 16 years of age.—Apply to
Alberry Plains, Sept. 1, 1858. THOS. CAIN.

For New Zealand.

A NEW CLIPPER BRIG, 228 tons burthen, to class A1 at Lloyd's, will sail from this port
On or about the 1st November next,
for AUCKLAND, New Zealand.

This Vessel will be commanded by an experienced Captain, and pains will be taken in fitting up the vessel so as to ensure the comfort of the passengers.

PASSAGE-MONEY:
1st Cabin, - - - - - - £40 Currency
2d " - - - - - - £30 "
Children under 12 years of age, half price.

A deduction of £10 for each adult will be allowed to persons finding themselves in provisions.

A deposit of One-third will be required on securing Berths.

☞ As several berths have already been taken, immediate application must be made, to ensure accommodation. For further particulars, enquire at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore.
ROBERT HASZARD.
September 1, 1858.

Teacher Wanted,

TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE NEW Glasgow District School—For particulars apply to the Trustees. GEORGE BAGNALL, Chairman.
August 18, 1858. 3in.

Dwelling House to Let,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, AT the corner of Prince and Water Streets, together with the commodious Out-buildings belonging thereto. Early possession can be given. Enquire of the Owner, on the premises.
J. P. BEETE.
August 25, 1858.

To be disposed of by Private Sale,

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE and beautifully situated properties in this city, having a front of 115 feet on Queen Square, and 154 feet on Grafton Street, together with the residence of the Misses STEWART thereon.—For particulars, apply to—
JOHN BALL.
Charlottetown, Aug. 25, 1858. E&I

To Contractors.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 10th September next for laying the floor and lathing and plaistering the new Presbyterian Church in Charlottetown, according to plans and specifications to be seen with Mr. Adam McKean, Pictou, up to the 26th inst., and afterwards with Mr. G. H. Lockerby, Charlottetown, to either of whom tenders may be addressed. Discretion reserved as to acceptance of lowest tender.
August 17th, 1858. 2w.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine,

SUITABLE FOR TAILORING, SHOE and Harness Making, and all the finest kinds of Family Sewing, 18 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON; and 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"Let no one be tempted to buy a Machine that does not work with two needles."—[N. Y. Tribune.

"The peculiar advantage in these machines, consists in their having two needles, one fixed, the other moveable."—[Home Journal.
August 25, 1858. 3m

BRICKS.

70,000 to 80,000 BRICKS FOR SALE, on approved joint Notes of Hand, payable from three to nine months.
June 16, 1858. J. P. BEETE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS HERETOFORE existing and carried on under the style and firm of "THOMAS & DAWSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. T. THOMAS.
WM. E. DAWSON.

ANY person having demands against Thomas & Dawson are requested to furnish their Accounts without delay. All persons indebted to Thomas & Dawson, by promissory note, book debt, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN T. THOMAS.
J. T. THOMAS.
WM. E. DAWSON.
Charlottetown, June 8, 1858. RG&I

Wool and Sheep skins.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR THE above in any quantity, at BELL'S PROVISION STORE
Charlottetown, June 16, 1858. 6in Market-square.

Covered Carriage for Sale.

A NEAT AND LIGHT COVERED CARRIAGE, with Hood, for Sale.—Apply at this Office.
Aug. 11, 1858. 2i

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale 100 acres of free land on Lot three, situated along the main post road leading from the Cross roads, Cascumpec, to Kildare Bridge. There are ten acres cleared, and about 40 more with very little trouble could be rendered fit for cultivation—it also contains a valuable brook. For further particulars apply to Cascumpec Village, Aug. 10th, 1858. ROBERT GORDON.

Dwelling House to Let,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, AT THE corner of Prince and Water Streets, together with the commodious Outbuildings belonging thereto. Early possession can be given, enquire of the owner on the premises.
Aug. 17, 1858. J. P. BEETE.

For Vancouver's Island.

THE BARQUE "GOLDEN Empire," 500 Tons Register, Class, A. 1., will Sail from St. John, New Brunswick on the first day of November next, for VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

This Vessel is quite New, built after the model of the Conquest; will be well fitted in every respect for the voyage. She will be commanded by an experienced Captain, and have on board a skilful physician; no pains or expence will be spared to ensure the comfort of the passengers, of which there will be a limited number.

All applications for Passage to be made to the Secretary, on or before September 1st, and a deposit of one quarter the passage money to be paid on that day, when a guarantee will be given to sail on November first.

☞ Price of Passage £35, New Brunswick currency; Children under 14 half price; under 7 one third price. Provisions included. By order of the Committee.
August 18, 1858. JAMES J. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Books and Stationery.

JUST RECEIVED AT GEORGE T. Haszard's Bookstore, from Edinburgh,
Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books, National Series.
Arithmatics do.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionaries.
Nautical Almanack for 1858 and 1859.
Norie's Navigation.
Enquire Within.
Chambers Mathematics and Algebra.
Maps of New Zealand from 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
August 18, 1858.

THOMAS & MACGOWAN,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACturers of
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
Respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish at shortest notice,
Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Chimney Pieces, Counter Tops, Toilet Tables, &c.
At prices less than heretofore offered on the Island. Persons wishing any of the above mentioned would do well by calling on our agents, PETER MACGOWAN, Ch. Town; GEORGE LOWTHER, Crapaud, or JOHN GREEN, Summerside; who will receive orders which shall be promptly attended to.
Dorchester, May 20, 1858. 6m. x

NOTICE TO FISHERMEN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL PAY cash for green and salt fish of all kinds, at their place of business, at Campbell's beach, one mile inside the Light House, in the harbour of Pictou, and will keep a supply of salt, and other things required for the fisheries.
THOS. T. McKEEN & Co.
Pictou, April 15th, 1858. 6m.

Salt, Flour, Corn-meal & Groceries.

2500 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 Barrels extra Canada FLOUR
100 Barrels CORN-MEAL
100 Bags do.
And a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES, ust received and for Sale low for cash only, at
BELL'S PROVISION STORE, Market-square.
Charlottetown, June 16, 1858.

NEW GOODS.—Spring 1858.

LONDON HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED per ship *Isabel*, from Liverpool,
120 Packages British and Foreign Merchandize, 10 Tons IRON,
which, with Stock on hand, will be sold at their usual low prices, for prompt payment. Present importation consists of—
30 chests prime Congo TEA, 9 trunks Ladies Boots & Shoes,
2 cases Ready made Clothing, 4 cases Townend's Hats & Caps,
2 do Millinery, 2 do Straw & Silk Bonnets,
3 do Containing Parasols, Muslin dresses, Shawls, and Mantles,
1 do Ribbons, 1 case Gloves, 1 do Hosiery,
1 do Summer Clothes, Gambroons, Drills, &c.
1 do Floor Cloth, 1 case Flannels & Woollens,
50 boxes "London" Soap, 1 case Starch, 1 chest Indigo.
15 bundles Spring Steel, 10 Tons Bar Iron.
D., G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, May 26, 1858.

ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN RETURNING thanks to the public of P. E. Island for past favors, would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Prices, in Nova Scotia currency, are as follow:

For Dying and Full Dressing Black, Dark Brown, Snuff Brown and Olive Brown, - 10d.
Half Dressing the above Colors, - 8d.
Bottle and Invisible Green and Blue, - 13d.
Half Dressing the above Colors, - 11d.
Fulling only, - - - - 3d.

WOMENS' WEAR.

Green and Pressed, per yard, - - 7d.
Brown and Pressed, per yard, - - 5d.
Dying Scarlet, per pound, - - 2s. 6d.

The following gentlemen will act as our Agents, from whom Cloth will be taken and returned with dispatch, and without any additional cost—

NEIL RANKIN, Esq., Charlottetown; Messrs J. HASZARD, St. Eleanor's; WILLIAM G. STRONG, Bedeque; D. FRASER, Portage, Belfast; HECTOR GILLIS, White Sands; JOHN HYDE, Esquire, Murray Harbor; Messrs. J. DALZIEL, North Side do.; DONALD GORDON, Georgetown.
R. & A. FRASER.
Rocklin, Middle River, Pictou, May 20, 1858.

Bone Dust and Gypsum.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED A quantity of the above valuable MANURES from the Crushing Mills of Mr. PRIOR, of Wallace, N.S., and offers them for sale on liberal terms.
May 26, 1858. W. W. IRVING.

MANURE.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ON liberal terms, Messrs. Cooke & Emerick's FERTILIZER, for the growth of Turnips, and improving the yield and quality of all kinds of grain.
June 23, 1858. W. W. IRVING.

THE PROTESTANT DISCUSSION

HELD AT HAMMERSMITH, between REV. DR. CUMMING, and DAN. FRENCH, Esquire, on the Differences between Protestantism and Popery.
For sale at the published price—6s. sterling.
Dec. 9, 1857. GEORGE T. HASZARD.

W. C. MACDONALD,

(*Formerly of Tracadie, near Charlottown, P. E. Island.*
GENERAL MERCHANT,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO PAINS SPARED, BUT every exertion made, to procure for the owners of property (Vessels, Produce, &c.) consigned to my care for sale, the highest prices that the Market will yield.

Consigners desiring it, can have their returns made in Flour Corn, or Cornmeal, &c., shipped direct from Montreal.

N. B.—Extensive Wharfage and Yardage for large quantities of hewn and sawed Lumber, such as Deals, Boards, Scantling, Spars, &c.

Premises fronting on Water Street, foot of Cochrane St

INTERESTING ITEMS:

Dedication in St. Petersburg, Russia.—The collossal church of St. Isaac, the largest in Europe, with the exception of St. Peter's in Rome, has just been finished and dedicated with great pomp and ceremony in St. Petersburg. The church, which is said to be a magnificent as well as gigantic structure, was commenced by Alexander I., in 1818, and has consequently been forty years in the process of construction. Under the Emperor Nicholas great progress was made in the building, but he did not live to witness its completion. The church will probably stand for centuries, a monument of Russian greatness and perseverance. Its style is unique and for a long time gave umbrage to the Slavophiles, who preferred an exclusively Russian style, similar to that of the Kremlin churches of Moscow. It is surmounted by a dome three hundred and forty feet high, supported by twenty-five polished granite pillars, and surrounded by a massive bronze gallery. It has four fronts furnished with porticos of one hundred and twelve feet in length, which are supported by granite monoliths fifty feet high. The situation of the building is unequalled—on the Place of St. Isaac, adjoining the Admiralty Place, with its principal front looking out on the Neva, and environed by palaces, it overlooks not only the whole city, but its dome, with its lanterns and cross, is visible from the entire surrounding country as far as Cronstadt and the Gulf of Finland.

Mr. Peabody's Dinners.—Mr. George Peabody has lately been giving a succession of dinner parties to his American friends at Blackwall and Richmond. On the 9th ult. he entertained a large party at the Crystal Palace, and the guests after listening to the music of Mario and Grisi, dined in the magnificent saloon appropriated to that purpose.

The Sun in India—Sufferings of the British Soldiers.—The London *Times'* Bombay correspondent says:—"I do not often write of the weather, but it is at this moment the most important element in the campaign. For twenty years no such season has been known. The little rains fell a fortnight before their time, and then ceased; and the land is one huge steambath. At Calpee the thermometer in tents is 134 degrees; in Judgespore it is 130 degrees; and in Lower Bengal, within reach of the sea breeze, it is 126. In Calcutta, in a house hermetically sealed against the admission of light, and with the punkah going, it stands steadily at 96 degrees. Sickness is all but universal. The small-pox is bursting out here and there, half the European community have fevers, and a moiety of the other half only escape by an infliction which, though not unhealthy, is even more unbearable—innumerable boils. In Allahabad, out of 1600 Europeans, not 900 are fit for duty, and the number of deaths from 'apoplexy'—that is, sunstroke—exceeds the mortality from all other sources."

Sacrilegious Robberies.—Private letters from Madrid, Spain, mention the prevalence of sacrilegious robberies throughout the country. So devoid of proper respect for holy things are these *ladrones* that it seems they do not scruple of stripping the Virgin Mary and the various saints, of the bracelets, necklaces, and golden robes with which their statues are bedecked, and the gold and silver vessels used for the celebration of the mass are ruthlessly plundered by them, so that in some churches the celebration of the offices can hardly be carried on for want of the proper instruments. M. Posada Herrera has issued a circular to the police on the subject, but so little success has attended the exertions of that worthy body, that those who are acquainted with the "Cosas d'Espana" are so ungenerous as to hint at the possibility of a league between the alguazils and the irreligious burglars.

Railway Train Struck by Lightning.—A train recently left Birmingham, England, amidst a heavy shower of rain and hail. After some time it was struck by lightning. The flash was followed by a report of a most unusual sound, resembling the crack of a hundred rifles exploded close to the train. The report and the flash were almost simultaneous. The engine-driver and stoker felt themselves wrapped round in a sheet of blue flame, the stoker experiencing a shock on the back of the head, which, for a time rendered him unconscious. At the same time the fluid seemed to run through the entire train. Every person in the train felt the shock. One of the passengers was struck upon the right arm, and knocked to the opposite side of the first-class carriage in which he was riding. The guard appears to have sustained the greatest shock. In an instant his whole system was paralyzed. It is dreadful to contemplate the result that would have followed had both driver and stoker become incapacitated under such circumstances.

Queen Victoria Accepting a Mechanic's Hospitality.—The English papers state that Queen Victoria has accepted the offer of Woodsey House, the residence of the Mayor of Leeds, (Mr. P. Fairbairn,) on her visit to that town in August next. Mr. Fairbairn is a manufacturer of machinery for woolen mills, a mechanic in fact; and as this is probably the first time in the history of England that a reigning sovereign has accepted the hospitalities of any but nobles, it is a notable proof of the growing consideration for the middle classes and the drawing together of monarchy and the people; and forms a point for history in a long line of events of which the gorgeous progress of Elizabeth to the Castle of Kenilworth forms the other extreme of feudal grandeur and popular abasement.

Commendable.—A subscription was recently started in Glasgow, Scotland, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, to buy a thousand or more copies of "Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible" at 45 shillings, and supply it to ministers and divinity students at 20 shillings per copy. The *Scottish Guardian* states that there have been 1356 applicants, all of whom were supplied; 446 of the applicants were clergymen of the Established Kirk.

The American Chapel in Paris.—The collections at this chapel have averaged over one hundred dollars at every morning service since its dedication. They are to pay for a new building and the support of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Seeley, formerly of Springfield, Massachusetts. The audiences are large, and the Americans in Paris take a national pride in upholding the undertaking.

A Growing City.—Not four years since, according to the Leavenworth *Times*, the first house was built in that place. Yet at this time they have nearly 1300 houses within their bounds, and a large number in process of building, or yet to be erected ere the season closes. It is a little over three years since the population was estimated at one hundred! Now, it is at least eight thousand! It has nine hotels, thirty-two grocery stores, eleven banking houses, twenty-two dry goods houses, twenty-three clothing and thirteen tailoring establishments, besides other stores for every variety of goods, to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five; four daily and four weekly papers, twenty-two real estate offices, seventy-nine lawyers, thirty-eight doctors, &c.

A Team of Pigs.—Governor Cummings testifies to having observed a wagon, on the road from Salt Lake City to Provo, which was drawn by pigs harnessed to the tongue by an ingenious combination of straps and cords. In it was seated a fat man, who excited his team even into a trot, by the aid of a black-snake whip.

REV. DR. LIVINGSTON AND THE COACHMAN.

Long before railroads were invented, the slow-moving coach and muddy highways often tested the patience of both traveller and driver. As the Doctor was passing from New York to Philadelphia, there chanced to be in the stage several fashionable young gentlemen, whose dress was better than their principles. As the sequel proves, they, with some of the same character in our day, might learn reverence towards superiors from the youthful Turk. They stopped at an inn for the purpose of changing horses, and to obtain their dinner. These rude young gentlemen conspired, secretly to defraud the reverend divine of his meal. The moment the coach arrived they hastened with all speed to the table, and hurriedly swallowed their dinner. The Doctor, through age, moved but slowly, and had barely time to invoke a blessing and begin his meal, when they arose and called loudly upon the driver, that they were ready to start, and the time was up. "All aboard," they lustily screamed. The driver was in the dining-room. The Doctor saw immediately their object, and their triumph at the thought of cheating him out of his meal. With inimitable grace and kindness, the man of silver hair turned to the driver and said, "I am an old man and hungry, and can eat very slowly; will you be so kind as to give me time to get some dinner?" The generous nature under a rough exterior, yielded to the appeal, and he said, "Yes, sir; you may take as much time as you wish." "Thank you, sir; I am glad that there is *one gentleman in our number*." The youths slunk away one after another, feeling that a poor hostler, whom they despised, had administered to them a withering rebuke for their rudeness.

PARISIAN CHANGELINGS.

The French practice of giving children to nurses gives rise to some curious social features. On the Northern Railway there are special nurse trains on Saturdays. At the Paris station there is a room where the children may be deposited, if the train is not ready to start, while the nurses go out to gossip and to bid adieu to their lovers—the Lancers and the Carabineers of the Guard—so that when the last bell rings for the starting of the train, a general rush of the nurses takes place, and, as all very young children look much alike, and as French children are all dressed alike, it is easy to conceive how, in the confusion of the moment, a wrong selection from the mass may be made. If the second nurse sees that her child is a stranger, she must put up with her fortune, just as gentlemen do at a soiree, where the first out have made a razzia on the best hats. With the nurses it is a commerce, and it makes little difference with them whether they have changed children or not; so that a change once made, the affair rests a secret for all parties.

A BROTHERLY DOG.

Two dogs, near New York, were in the practice of going out together to hunt squirrels on a mountain. One of them, in pursuit of some game, got his head fast between two rocks, from which he could not extricate himself. He remained in this situation eight days, during which time his associate fed him daily. Watch—for this was his name—was observed to whine, and show great uneasiness. He would seize every bone and bit of meat he could find, and hasten up the mountain, reserving for himself only the crumbs which were shaken from the table-cloth. He also went often to the master of his friend, and by signs endeavoured to induce him to follow him. At length the master began to notice the conduct of the dog, and one day said to him, "Watch, do you know where poor alonzo is?" The dog, appearing to understand him, sprang up to him with so much force as almost to throw him down, and by other signs induced him to follow him, and conducted him to his imprisoned companion. The poor dog was found to have suffered greatly. In addition to his being nearly starved, in his efforts to extricate himself he had worn the skin from his neck and shoulders. Fragments of the bones which Watch had brought him lay around.

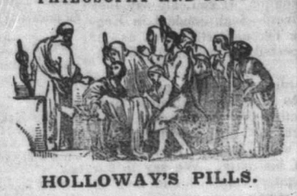
Hiving Bees.—If not already known to your readers, the following recent incident may be useful:—I threw open my blinds a few days since and raised my window, to inhale the pure air, and take a morning look at the gay flowers that were in full blossom under the window, when I heard a most unusual humming of bees; not seeing any on the flowers I looked into the air, and just over my head they were in agitated commotion preparatory to swarming from the hive of a neighbour. On a fine locust, near the front door, they were soon settled, but before any effort could be made to hive them, they commenced flying, and all returned to the old hive. Next day they came out again, and a man who knew something of bees was sent for, to hive them. He called for a long woollen stocking, and drew it on to the end of the pole, and placed it where the bees seemed thickest on the tree, as if they had seclected it as a place where to light. He held it a few moments, and the stocking was very soon covered completely with the whole swarm. A table had been spread with a white cloth and a hive all ready. He laid his pole or rather stocking of bees upon the table, and then put the hive over, while he carefully drew out the pole. In an hour or two the bees were all in the hive, and placed in the bee house—and in a short time more they were at work furnishing their new home. While they were upon the table, they "cleaned house," and dislodged every particle of dust adhering to their new abode. In two days more another swarm came out of the old hive, and in the same manner the son and females of the family secured, in this simple and easy way, another fine swarm. The ladies told me, as I watched their movements, they could now do it any time alone.—*Cor. Farmer's Journal.*

A California Orchard.—The California *Farmer* says:—G. G. Briggs, Esq., near Marysville, has the largest and finest fruit in California. His grounds, now employed as a permanent orchard, cover 160 acres, and have been prepared with great care, and planted with the best varieties of fruits. The principal variety consists of peaches, of which he has now, mostly in bearing, about 15,000 trees; 5000 apple trees, three hundred in bearing; 3500 pear trees, several hundred in bearing, some of them the largest and best in the State; 3000 nectarine; 300 apricot; 2500 cherry; 100 fig; 2500 grape; and others, making nearly forty thousand fruit trees in one orchaad. It will be recollected that Mr. Briggs now occupies the grounds so long celebrated as Briggs' melon patch of 1850 and 1852, when and where he sold melons $8 apiece.

In private we must watch our thoughts, in the family our tempers, in company our tongues.

The Medicine of the Million!

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

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

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

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

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

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

A WORD TO FEMALES.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines through out the Civilized World, at the following prices: 3s., 5s. and 8s. each Box.

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

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

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

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,
STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

AND AFTER A THOROUGH trial by innumerable living witnesses has proved itself to be *THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE.* Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, he Pain Killer has continued steadily to advance in the estimation of the world as the best family medicine ever introduced. As an internal and external remedy it is truly a source of *JOY TO THE WORLD.*

One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have constantly increased, and upon its own merits, as the proprietors have not resorted to advertising to gain for it the rank it now holds among the great number of preparations of the present time. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Colds, Coughs, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medicinal preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pains, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century. The magical effects of the Pain Killer when taken or used according to directions are certain. You have only to be sure that you buy the genuine article and adhere to the directions in its use, and you will admit its wonderful medicinal properties.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—noneothers can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles 12 1-2cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 respectively.

Valuable Medicine.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success, It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietor.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, and dealers generally.

ALLIANCE
Life & Fire Insurance Company,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

BOOKS TO READ.

THE SUBSCRIBER KEEPS a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, where all the popular BOOKS of the day can be had at 2d per volume, and upwards. G. T. HASZARD.

ABOVE WE PRESENT you with a likeness of Dr. Morse, the inventor of Morse's Indian Root Pills. This philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country; it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended on this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open.—And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased men. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water-sponge, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted part, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass: thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

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

W. R. WATSON,
October 6, 1857. General Agent.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by Curtis & Perkins. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases: for the cure of spinal complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism in all its forms, billious cholic, chills and fever, burns, sore throats and gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine are on circular in the hands of Agents. You may be positively sure of relief if you use it. Millions of Bottles of this medicine have been sold in New England the past six or eight years—

OLD RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS
CAN BE CURED BY THE
CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Dr. Henry Hunt was cured of Neuralgia or Sciatica Rheumatism, after having been under the care of a physician six months, the Cramp and Pain Killer was the first thing that afforded him any permanent relief.

David Barker was cured of a Rheumatic Pain in the knee, after three or four days and nights intense suffering, by one bottle of the Cramp and Pain Killer.

T. H. Carman, suffering from Cramp in the Limbs, the cords of his legs knotted up in large bunches, was cured by Cramp and Pain Killer. At another time a few applications entirely cured him of an exceeding bad Rheumatic affection in the back.

A young lady 15 years of age, daughter of John W. Sherwood, was long afflicted with

SPINAL COMPLAINT,

after being reduced to the very verge of the grave, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

John Buckman, after having suffered everything but death from Rheumatism, which seemed to pervade almost every part of the body, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

Mrs. Davies was cured by it of Bilious Cholic.

A man in Portland was also cured by it of Bilious Cholic, when his life was well nigh despaired of.

Hundreds have been relieved by it of tooth ache, ague in the face, &c. &c.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR Children.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children ever consents to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of Bottles are sold every year in the U. States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac-simile of *Curtis and Perkins*, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

W. R. WATSON,
October 21, '57. Agent for P. E. Island.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

EPT ALWAYS ON HAND from No 1 to No. 6, by

G. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

GREAT P. E. I. REMEDIES!

W.M. R. WATSON

WOULD DIRECT PUBLIC attention to the annexed original Preparations, which he guarantees to be all that he claims for them, viz *the best Medicines of the kind ever offered to the public.* Innumerable certificates, of the highest authority, might readily be adduced as to the efficacy of each, but the universal celebrity they have attained throughout this Island, where they are manufactured, and consequently best known, renders it unneceesary.

Balsamic Syrup.

An Invaluable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Chronic Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Pulmonary Complaints.

This Medicine has the extraordinary property of *immediately* relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness in the Throat, &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, thereby causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle will, in most cases, affect a cure.

Where a gentle aperient is required, take an occasional dose or two of "Watson's Dyspepsia Bitters." They operate without producing these unpleasant and often distressing effects which frequently continue for a day or two after taking powerful medicine.

Dyspepsia Bitters.

An Invaluable Remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Jaundice, Billious Complaints, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach and Diarrhœa, and all Diseases having their origin in Costiveness or Bad Digestion.

These Bitters will be found beneficial in the first stages of Diarrhœa or Dysentery, by taking half a teaspoonful at bed-time, but when it fails, "Watson's Diarrœa Mixture" will be found a perfect remedy.

Dysentery & Diarrhœa Mixture.

Is a Safe, Speedy and Effectual Remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholic, and Disorders of the Bowels generally, in adults and children; and if promptly applied in cases of Cholera would be productive of the happiest results, as it quickly relieves Acute Pain, dispels Flatulence, subdues Purging, and comforts and invigorates the whole system.

*** The public will please observe, there is a Seal—"Watson, Draggist, P. E. Island,"—upon the Cork of each Bottle, and that on the back (in panel) of each Bottle there are these words, "W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, P. E. Island," without which none are genuine.

Charlottetown, Jan. 20, 1858. 1y

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, acidity on the Stomach Nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, Fullness or weight in the stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burnings in the Flesh, Continual Imaginings of Evil, and Constant Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor, given by the most prominent and well-known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense; and a careful perusal of the Almanack, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office, and Manufactory, No. 96, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store-keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indias and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

T. DESBRISAY & CO., Agents,
No. 5, 1857. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FOR THE SURE DESTRUCTION of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. This preparation differs also, in its effects, from all others, as they do not die in their holes, but instantly leave the premises in the quiet possession of the occupants; and is in every instance warranted. All vermin and insects eat this preparation with avidity, and it can be used with safety under all circumstances.—Price 25 cents per box.

*** The above preparation is manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory, and under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor; and the public are hereby assured that no pains or expense are spared in making this article what the Proprietor fully and conscientiously claims for it, viz: the best in the world. It is the result of time and money—the former of which has been met with patience and perseverance, and the latter with an unsparing hand; and it is with the utmost confidence that it is now offered to the public, as fully equal to all he claims for it! Doubt not, but try it! It costs but little!—And you will never repent the money thus invested. It is warranted in every instance!

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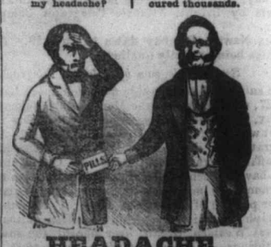

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