THE PROTECTOR

AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

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

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(For the Protector.)

ON A YOUNG FRIEND LATELY DECEASED.

O, Sarah dear! I see thee now,
As when thou wert a child,
When flowers all-wreath'd thy sunny brow
Pluck'd from the woodland wild.

I see thee in thy maiden bloom
So joyous, fresh and fair;
Then sparkling eyes lit up the room,
Where'er thou enter'd there.

Some song of Scotland thou wouldst sing—
Some song of olden time—
And thy rich notes were sure to bring
My heart's responsive chime.

Thy laugh I hear so blithe and sweet—
Thy speaking eye I see—
When those leal friends were wont to meet
Beneath the "Birchen tree."

In night's deep hush, when none is near,
Oft comes thy image bright,
And, smiling, thou dost seem to cheer
And point to realms of light.

O, much I lov'd that pure young heart
So innocently free;
And, years to come, the tear will start
Trembling to thy memory.

At wordly shrines thou never knelt,
But nobly bore thee on—
Another's woes thou keenly felt,
But never breath'd thine own.

To make all happy was thine aim
Until thy latest end;—
Unselfish, kind, and aye the same,
Thou never lost a friend.

But angels whisper'd round thy head,
"Thy Saviour calls thee home"—
Then, meekly bowing, sweetly said,
"I come, I come, I come!"

Thou wert the first of that young band
To wing thy flight above,
And they were taught by death's cold hand,
How frail their blessings prove!

But they will meet thee yet elate
When life's dull dream is o'er,
And, fitted for a purer state,
Will love and part no more

Charlottetown Royalty.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

ROMANISM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A LETTER FROM THE REV. H. B. PRATT, DATED BOGOTA, NOVEMBER 25, 1856.

Many circumstances have combined to hinder my giving you a connected view of things as they present themselves to the eye of an observer here. But since such a view may be interesting to some of your readers, I will try and discharge a duty which attention, too undivided perhaps, to my Spanish studies, in the discouragement occasioned by the almost universal indifference of those from whom I had expected support, have hitherto prevented.

EARLY HISTORY OF BOGOTA.

Bogota is an old city for the New World, and much exceeds in age our more thriving cities of the north, having been founded eighty-two years before the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. It is not a little remarkable that but forty-six years elapsed after Columbus planted his foot on the shores of St. Salvador, when the Spaniards had discovered this coast, ascended the Magdalena six or seven hundred miles, traversed the mountains whose roads now are bridle paths, discovered this noble plain, subdued in part the warlike savages who peopled it, and founded the future capital of an independent republic. It is a proof at once of the unvaried activity of Spanish enterprise, fired by the lust of gold, and of the notable place which those aborigines held among the northern tribes of South America. The old annalists of the conquest, report their number as reaching the fabulous amount of *two millions*, who, refusing to share or part with their own, were butchered like sheep, and their name blotted out. In the course of a few years they were almost exterminated, and their miserable descendants, who crouch submissively to the children of their conquerors, appear to have lost entirely their language and national customs, together with all knowledge of the greatness and valour of their forefathers.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY—ITS CLIMATE.

There is but little doubt of the fact, that this magnificent plain was once the bed of an immense lake or inland sea, and was drained by the convulsion which opened for it an outlet at the falls of Tequendama. A large part of it is yet occupied by lagoons and extensive marshes. The city is built on the gently sloping foot of two mountains, which rise above it fifteen hundred or two thousand feet, and which cause rivers of water to flood the streets at frequent intervals during the rainy seasons. The rain, however, does not by any means confine itself to its prescribed seasons, for at these great altitudes, the clouds often float very low, and, at a distance, seem sometimes actually to rest upon the plain: so that lodging against the mountains, which attract them, they descend in showers upon the city, utterly regardless whether it be in season or out of season. The climate appears to me to be the best possible, the thermometer ranging generally between fifty-eight and sixty-two degrees. On my first arrival from the torrid climate of the river, I thought it rather chilly, but in a short time learned to prefer it much to the more luxurious climates, which are to be found at a few leagues distance. The atmosphere seems almost perfectly clear. From a slight elevation above the city, the view of the plain is enchanting, as it stretches for leagues away in its prairie verdure, embosoming lakes, rivers and marshes, till it is bounded by the opposite range of hills and mountains. When the sky is clear, the encircling hills at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, rise in the most perfect distinctness with scarcely a tinge of blue, the varied colours of different formations, the washings of rain torrents, with the ravines and other inequalities of surface more distinct than they would show with us at the distance of half a league. A short range of snowy mountains over-topping all, lie off in the east, at a distance of thirty or forty leagues. One peak (Tolima) is very striking in appearance, its regularly sloping sides, and snow-clad cone piercing the heavens in majestic beauty, whilst another, (Ruiz) appears of enormous size, rising to about the same elevation, it looks like the back of a huge elephant, its top and gently sloping sides clothed with eternal snows.

THE CITY—STYLE OF BUILDING—CATHEDRAL.

The city of Bogota has a population of forty or fifty thousand. The appearance is altogether Spanish, and the style of building entirely different from ours. The houses are usually of one or two stories, enclosing two, or even three courts, or "patios;" but, although usually unpromising or even uninviting without, they are often as commodious and pleasant within, as our own. They are built I suppose, with some regard to earthquakes, (though they have never done serious damage here,) occupying several times the space which in our cities could be allowed to single dwellings. There are in and around the city about twenty-six churches and thirteen convents, for monks and nuns. Each convent has a church attached, the church and convent occupying sometimes the whole block, and in one case two. These convents enjoy the reputation of being very rich, and have claims on a very large part of the property in the city. The Cathedral is an imposing structure, facing on the principal plaza. In length it reaches from street to street, and in breadth occupies half the block. It is a noble building, and must have been built at enormous cost. Within, it presents the appearance of two buildings rather than one. The churches here, like those in Carthagena, are not made for preaching, but for saying mass, and for this reason there are very few seats, and these rather along the sides and beside the pillars, than in the body of the building, for the style of attendance on mass, (which is nearly all the worship they have here) is to throw a mat upon the floor, and kneel; and if there be a good attendance when there is preaching, the larger number must needs stand.

ROMISH PRIESTHOOD IN BOGOTA.

The number of ecclesiastics in the city is enormous, amounting to several hundreds. The regular clergy, I am told, are more than two hundred; and so it seems, for it is impossible to walk any distance without meeting a half a score of them in their black gowns and sacerdotal hats. The ecclesiastical style of dress is quite a singularity. They seem to have a peculiar dress by which they are to be known, according to their rank and the order to which they pertain, from the Archbishop and Internuncio down to the lads of twelve or fourteen years, who hope to be "put into the priests' office," or who serve as acolytes to aid in the mummeries of an idolatrous worship. They find use for all varieties and shapes of black hats, allowing to the archbishop and internuncio a mixture of the favourite "scarlet" and green; and for gowns of all shapes, sizes, and qualities. Some with a sort of hood to cover the head, and some without; some of a light colour, some mixed, but nearly all black, and in shape from what appears to a genteel broadcloth cloak, reaching to the ancles, down through nondescript varieties, to that which leaves the [illegible] from an old woman. Why the Romish clergy in the United States [illegible] adopt the fashions of Rome, I [illegible] know not why, where we truly see "Romanism at home," they should impose upon the ignorant and credulous, by affected singularities of dress, let them reply, who would overturn the order and decency which prevail in Protestant lands, happier far than those where Rome has planted the foot of her accursed dominion, and "fouled with her feet" the pure and holy streams whereof the flock of Christ should drink. God in mercy grant us, that these regiments of lazy, ignorant and hungry priests, vicious too, withal, and hooded monks, with all their auxiliary apparatus of convents and confessionals, may ever be esteemed strangers and aliens in our land of Bible Christianity!

TRUE CHARACTER OF ROMANISM.

How absurd it is for persons to judge of Romanism from the appearance which she wears in Protestant lands. There the surrounding Protestant influence modifies its character, so far as it is capable of change. She must approximate at least the standard of Protestant morality, and their clergy must be superior in all respects to four-fifths of their brethren in their own lands. Were it not so, they could exert no influence whatever; and yet they have the effrontery to demand that their system be judged by what Protestant influences has made it to be. We find in this country and others similarly circumstanced, an admirable illustration of the legitimate workings of the doctrines of Popery. They have nothing to complain of, in this judgment, for until very lately, Protestantism has been excluded by force of law, while through the schools and confessionals, they have had free scope for exerting their best influences during the formative period of human character, so that they are responsible for the result. If it be said that nearly all the youth and intelligent manhood are deists, it may be answered that their mothers and wives are all "good Catholics;" and we say that if we have a nation of holy and God-fearing wives and mothers, we will have, at the least, a nation of religion-respecting men. So that the system is responsible again for the wide spread deism which prevails amongst the thinking classes. If Christianity as it prevails here, claiming to be the only Christianity, and denying the right of private judgment, be weighed in even balances, by calm and impassioned reason, it will be found wanting; and if this be the only Christianity, deism is the inevitable result. I met while on the coast, a young Irishman, from western New York, who had spent nine years in this country; and in conversing with him on the importance of his personal salvation, he said to me that he was a Catholic, but, that though he admitted the importance of his soul's salvation, he had not, and could not attend the church services in this country, because it appeared so absurd, and many of their rites were so ridiculous; nor could he believe that the religion was the same as his own. This was the testimony of a matter-of-fact character—a North American Catholic, who judged things as he saw them. The unconstrained operations of Romish doctrine deserve to be weighed attentively by those misnamed Protestants, who, finding no power or efficacy in evangelical doctrines, and ridiculing the gloriously transforming power of the Spirit of God, desire to seek their salvation in the magical virtues of sacraments and ceremonials. St. Paul said to the Corinthians, "I bless my God that I baptized none of you but Crispus and Gaius and the household of Stephanas, for Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel." (1 Cor. i. 14, 17.) The preaching of the cross of Christ, with earnest reliance on the promised influences of the Spirit of God, was his only hope for the conversion of men. But many years after he was gathered to his fathers, it was discovered that the apostle was greatly mistaken in the light estimate he made of baptism, which has proved to be the very gate of heaven, while sacraments and ceremonials are found to be of immensely greater importance than the preaching of the Cross of Christ. I am surely within bounds when I say, that of fifteen hundred priests in New Grenada, there are not fifty who ever pretend to preach, and of the fifty, there are not five who would preach what even here would be called a "good sermon;" and of the five, there is not one who would preach salvation through the blood-shedding of Christ. And why not so? What can preaching effect? Nothing. Grace must come through sacramental channels if it come at all. The preaching is of little other use (if there be no pestilential heresies to denounce) than to persuade men to avail themselves of the sacraments, and revere the Church and her ceremonials; and if they be so disposed already, as they are whenever there is no exercise of private judgment, but rather abounding ignorance, then preaching is wasted breath. This system of mechanical religion is not only destructive of true piety, but is necessarily productive of ignorance and vice, among both priests and people. With us their priests must be educated men; they must preach; if not Christ, at least some saint, or else they will not be able to keep their flock together, nor resist the tide of Protestant influences which sweep around them. But here they have been undisturbed for more than three hundred years; there has been here no Protestant standard to imitate; so that they have formed their own. And what need is there for an educated and pure ministry? None, unless the public voice of the community demand it, as some are now beginning to do, loudly. If the people outstrip the clergy, then must a few of the clergy keep pace with the people; but as for the rest, what need? Grace is communicated mechanically, and with this communication the intellectual and moral character of the priest has nothing to do. Episcopal hands have imparted grace to him in his official character, (however graceless soever, personally, he be.) and made him a channel of grace to others, who like him, may claim to have grace professionally, by virtue of union with the gracious Church which is a fountain of grace to all her children, though he be destitute of it personally. It matters not whether the priest be learned or unlettered, a good man or a knave, a wise man or a fool; so that he be a priest, it is enough. He is then empowered to offer propitiatory sacrifice for the living and for the dead. He is authorized to celebrate the seven sacraments, every one of which confers the grace of God, as certainly as fire imparts heat to iron, or as water cleanses impurity and filth. A priest may be a very dunce, or sunk in moral character below the lowest standard of decency, what does it signify, if the people will but avail themselves of his mediatorial and priestly office? His baptism as truly regenerates and constitutes the recipient a member of the family of God and an heir of glory, as would baptism by the Pope; absolution from his lips is as efficacious in blotting out sin; matrimony performed by him is as truly sacramental and indissoluble; his words of incantation perform as truly the miracle of transubstantiation, and give the people to feed upon their God; and the last unction administered by his hands is as sure a passport to the departing soul, as would have been that of St. Peter himself, who unfortunately, lived too early, by some centuries, to have availed himself of this expeditious mode of saving the souls of men. Hence it follows, that since it is [illegible] easier to find a bad priest [illegible] nearly as well as a good one, the priests generally are of poor education, and worse morals. In proof that this is the legitimate operation of the Romish Church, we have only to [illegible] it in those countries where it is most undisturbed by foreign influences, or as it was before the Reformation, and we will find the great bulk of the clergy ignorant and vicious, to a proverb. It cannot be said that this is owing to the want of rivalship with other sects, for religion would be a farce indeed, if it derived its life and springs of action from without, rather than from within.

THE INFLUENCE OF THIS RELIGION UPON THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE.

And what is the effect on the people? This is, if possible, even more disastrous. It leads to the unnatural divorce, in their conceptions, between the possession of grace and its exhibition, between a renewed heart and a holy life. In partaking of every sacrament, if there be but a willing mind, the grace of God is received, and the title to heaven is sealed. And yet the recipient cannot perceive any change in his heart, habits, desires or affections, nor can others perceive it in his life. And what is the result? In spite of all the learning and eloquence which may be used to prevent it, the people will of necessity believe that grace and the favour of God are not inconsistent with a "heart of stone," and a life of unrestrained worldiness and sin. I need not say here, that their accepted standard of *Christian* morality is very different from our own. The idea of a religion truly spiritual is almost unknown, and a faith which purifies the heart and works by love, is esteemed a thing too celestial for the attainment of any but those who aspire to be "Saints." Even their more intelligent priests seem utterly incapable of understanding the legitimate operation of the gospel on the individual and on the community. I have tried to set before an intelligent Italian priest, (who was one of my travelling companions, while on the river,) by facts which furnished unmistakable proof, some idea of the comparative purity of morals amongst us, and what are the lowest forms of it, which are tolerated in our church members, but he seemed unable to comprehend or believe it. In regard to things which are the commonest forms of morality, things most obligatory, and the least that could be expected, such as fidelity to the marriage vow, he would shake his head and say, that human nature was the same the world over; he knew what it was in Italy, and could not believe that it was materially better anywhere else. They could be Christians, but it was too much to be expected that they would all be saints. Such then is Rome. She lowers the standard of moral judgment, connives at the active corruption of the heart, degrades and defiles the conscience, makes the priest master of the secrets of both heart and life, causes him to doubt the possibility of a high degree of moral culture in the community, and makes him content with a very low degree of it amongst his people, as being the most that can with reason be expected, in a state so imperfect as is the present life.

THE LOWER CLASSES OF POPULATION—THEIR MORAL CHARACTER.

The moral character of the lower classes here has reached almost the lowest point—yet they are "good Catholics," they go to mass, receive absolution, "eat the flesh of the Son of Man," do not touch meat on a fast-day, though not puritanical as regards Sabbath observance, they make amends for this on some greater day of man's appointment, and above all, would scorn to be called a "Jew," that is, a Protestant. I have been amazed beyond measure at what my eyes have seen and my ears have heard; another could scarce have made me believe, were not the proof daily before my eyes, in this class of people, that the unnatural and revolting conjunction were so possible and that those whose lives are so impure, should yet regard themselves as the peculiar favourites of heaven. Those in pure churches, who would "serve God and Mammon," who try the perilous experiment of "holding the truth in unrighteousness," would shudder to see these same seeds of apostacy and reprobation how they spring up, as "the vine of Sodom, whose grapes are grapes of gall, and their clusters bitter as death." The priests require between five and six dollars for marrying a couple. Since this is a sum which few of the poorer classes ever possess at one time, scarcely one in ten of these ever marry, but live a life of beastial and ever-shifting concubinage. From these truth has departed, honour is unknown, and honesty is a name. They feel no shame, neither can they blush. Still, they look for life eternal. Of course they have no thought of immediate entrance into heaven, they have not hardihood enough for that, but acknowledge freely the necessity of a purgation by fire; for scarce one in a thousand, according to common estimation, enjoys the singular felicity of immediate admittance to the abodes of the blest. Poor deluded souls! their purgatory, from which no masses will ever redeem, is the hell of Scripture.

In these days of progress and intellectual enlightenment, when young men are entering into the field of Christian effort and Missionary enterprize at an earlier age than was known to their forefathers, it affords us no small pleasure to copy for their benefit the following very valuable remarks which were made the other day at the twelfth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Exeter Hall. And we do it the more especially at this time because one of the characters here spoken of in terms of disapprobation, has been held up to approbation by a public lecturer in this city, and in one of our public papers.—Ed. Protector.

The Rev. J. Graham said that England got credit for being the leader of progress in Europe; and certainly the young men of England, and especially the young men of London, should be the leaders in the van of everything that was good and holy in the progress of the age and of the world. He had to address them on progress: not upon national progress, not upon metropolitan progress, not upon scientific, artistic, or literary progress; not upon military or political progress; but upon that which was not heralded by the trumpets of the world, not lauded by the men of the world, that which was in fact ignored by millions and ridiculed by many, and which, if it existed at all, must go on silently within their souls; he had to address them on spiritual progress. That progress was important to every man; it was bound up with his real self. If a man was not making spiritual progress, he was making no progress that would stand the reflection of a death bed, or that would stand the test of the judgment-day of Christ. He was aware that many young men were endeavouring to make progress, and were making progress, in this busy London; but what kind of progress was it? It was possible for a young man to make progress in learning, in collecting the gains of mammon, in making for himself a character, or in climbing some height of ambition in the present world; but man or time, and showed a man what was the real object of his being? He could point to many who had made progress in this respect; and what had been the estimate of it at last? He could point to an English nobleman that made progress, not in visiting ragged-schools—(hear)—not in promoting city missions, and missions to the heathen, but a nobleman that made wondrous progress in the romance of Greece, and the voluptuousness of Italy; who climbed the height of Parnassus, and drank from its richest and most sparkling fountain; and yet, before the half of ordinary life was passed, what was the testimony of that great nobleman?

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flower, the fruits of love are gone!
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone.

"The fire that on my bosom preys,
Is lone as some volcanic isle;
No torch is kindled at its blaze,
A funeral pile!"

He could point to a man that made political progress, to the great Talleyrand of France; a man that was brought up a priest, that gained a mitre, that turned a republican, that professed himself an infidel, that served fifty years as a great diplomatist in France under five different forms of Government at nearly all the Courts of Europe. What was his testimony to his progress a few years before he died? He wrote it by the lamp of his table, and it was read when he expired: "Eighty-three years of life are spent. What care! What perturbation! What anxiety! What ill will! What sad complications! And now what remains? Nothing but a profound sentiment of discouragement as to the future and disgust as to the past." That was the testimony of a statesman who declared the use of language was to conceal thought, and who acted up to his principle; that was his testimony, when he came to die, of what was the progress he had made. Young men, perhaps, never could advance as far as Byron in poetry and intellectual power; they could never advance as far as Talleyrand in political influence and diplomatic intricacy; and what should be their progress when they come to meet their God? Had they been making a progress that would bear the test of the judgment day? Should "vanity of vanities," should "the worm, the canker, and the grief," should "discouragement as to the future, and disgust as to the past," be all that would remain of their progress when they came to the hour that they must see it in the light of eternal truth? (Hear, hear.) Let him urge young men to make spiritual progress. By spiritual progress he meant progress in the enlightenment, in the tenderness, and in the strength of the conscience. At first the conscience might be weak, and like a bruised reed might bend under the gust of passion and temptation, only to murmur a rebuke when it rose again; but as the young man made spiritual progress, it gained strength, and like the oak could battle with the storm, and get stronger for every victory that it won. Just as the young man's conscience growed strong, he would be able to sacrifice wealth and selfish feelings, to honour God and serve his employer, and thereby serve himself in the best and highest interests. Young men should cultivate conscience; it was a bracing atmosphere in which to live. Progress, also, implied progress in the refinement, the elevation, and the purity of the affections of the heart. It also implied the cultivation of the devotional affections; the strength and joy of the soul were promoted by communion with God. It also implied the cultivation of charity—charity towards young men. Young men might do much for God in the world if they made spiritual progress, and much for their own souls. No man honoured nobility and rank of position more than he did, where they were associated with nobility and rank of mind. He admired rank but he admired nobility of soul still more. Now, young men might reach a knighthood, a baronetage, an earldom, a dukedom, a princedom, and might be made a king and priest under God. They might be more noble "than those of Thessalonica," and they might be so by progressing in conscience, in love, in devoutness, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Inviolable good faith shall ever be observed with those of our Correspondents who may confide in us, but anonymous communications cannot receive any attention. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.*]

To the Rev. James M'Donald, P.P, Indian River.

Rev. Sir,—Having observed in the *Examiner* a reply to my first letter to you, published in the *Protector*, I beg leave to make it the subject of a few remarks. You endeavor to fix upon me the charge of falsehood, and in other respects blacken my character. You say my logic is bad; but if I were to affirm that, in your letter against me, there was more abuse than sound argument, I would not err from the truth. A good cause does not need such artifices for its support; drowning men catch at straws. I do not intend to imitate your example. I desire to keep in mind the precepts of that book which says, "Give to every one that asketh you, a reason of the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear." I trust I love the persons of Roman Catholics, and seek and sincerely pray for their salvation; but I cannot but abhor their system, as ruinous to souls. In regard to my character, it is before the public, and there I leave it, confident that it will not suffer in the opinion of any whose esteem is worth possessing. My design in writing, if I know my own mind, is to benefit you and your people. I pray God I may be successful.

But let me proceed to an examination of your statements. You say, "I reject, as wholly unworthy, his perverted and garbled extracts from the rules of the Congregation of the Index, produced without date and authority, and his puerile comments thereon." This, Sir, is a very summary way of getting quit of my arguments; but will it be as satisfactory to the public? Will they not say, that if I had falsified the extracts from the Rules of the Index, the natural method for you to pursue would be to produce a correct copy, and compare the one with the other, and then the matter would be patent to all. But, as long as you hide yourself under generalities, the public will suspect that there is something behind the scenes. A person may be guilty of deception by concealment as well as by positive falsehood. Will you point out the particulars in which I have falsified the extracts? Until you show wherein they are incorrect, they must be considered as valid. I ask you if, in the 18th session of the Council of Trent, certain Fathers were not specially chosen, who should carefully consider what ought to be done, in the matter of censures and books, and report to the Council; if this report was not given in at the 25th session, when the matter was referred to the Pope; and did not Pius IV. publish, in 1564, a Bull, sanctioning an index of prohibited books, and imposing upon the Church 10 rules, which have been prefixed to all indexes since published, under the title of "Regulæ Indicis, sacro sanctæ Synodi Tridentinæ jussu, editæ"?

You say, "His quotations from Popes, Archbishops and Bishops, are quite irrelevant and beside the question: they relate to corrupt and schismatic bibles; and of course, no Bishop could sanction the distribution of these bibles in their dioceses, nor could Catholics receive and read them." Sir, we have your word for it that Protestant bibles are "corrupt and schismatic." This may be a sufficient proof for your followers, who are bound to bow implicitly to Rome's dictates; but Protestants do not believe that God has bestowed upon them the faculty of reason to be stifled at the arbitrary injunction of any man or body of men. They think it no presumption to judge for themselves. We shall take the liberty of inquiring how far your assertion, that our bibles are corrupt, is true.

Since, in your extract from Dr. Wiseman, Horne is mentioned, [illegible] withhold the Scriptures any longer from the common people, printed an English New Testament at Rheims. It was translated, not from the original Greek, but from the Latin Vulgate. The editors (whose names are unknown), retained 'a multitude of Greek words untranslated, under the pretence of wanting proper and adequate English terms by which to render them.' Hence the historian Fuller remarks, that it was 'a translation that needed to be translated.' The Old Testament was translated from the Vulgate at Douay (whence it is called the Douay Bible). Annotations are subjoined, which are ascribed to one Thomas Worthington: the translators were William—afterwards Cardinal—Allen, Gregory Martin, and Richard Bristow. This translation, with the Rhemish version of the New Testament above noticed, forms the English bible, which alone is used by the Romanists of this country." We may add, that different editions, with notes, have been since published.

Now, let us come to the authorized version. It was commenced in the spring of 1607, and the completion of it occupied nearly three years. No less than 47 persons were employed in its translation. They were eminent for their profound learning and distinguished piety. The greatest pains were employed to secure accuracy. The translators were divided into companies; each company had a particular portion of Scripture assigned to it; every individual translated the whole of this portion, all then compared notes, and then it was sent to other companies; if they did not agree, it was referred to a committee of the whole; if there were particular difficulties, learned men were appealed to; and the whole was at length revised by six chosen persons, and lastly, by two distinguished individuals.

Allow me here to mention some of the translators of the authorized version from the original into English. "Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, intimately acquainted with fifteen languages; Overal, Dean of St. Paul's, whose scholarship alone raised him to eminence; Andrew Seravia, a first-rate linguist; Richard Clarke, celebrated for his profound acquaintance with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; Bedwell, the very first Arabic and Oriental scholar of his day; Lively, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, the flower of the University for knowledge of tongues; Dr. Rainelds, prodigiously read in all kinds of learning, and most excellent in tongues; Kilby, renowned for his Hebrew and Rabbinical learning; Miles Smith, so conversant and expert in Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, that he made them almost as familiar as his native tongue; Brett, Rector of Quantor, famous for learning as well as piety, and versed in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic tongues; Ward, reputed to be the first Greek scholar in Europe." These are only a few of the translators of our authorized version, and certainly, they were eminently qualified for the work to which they were appointed.

To the excellence of our authorized version we might produce a host of the most competent testimonies; we mention only a few. The learned Selden says, "The English translation of the Bible is the best translation in the world." Dr. Adam Clarke says, "For accuracy and general fidelity, competent judges allow that this translation greatly exceeds all modern versions, either English or foreign." Dr. Geddes, a learned Roman Catholic, candidly admits, "If accuracy, fidelity, and the strictest attention to the letter of the text, be supposed to constitute the qualities of an excellent version, this of all other versions must in general be accounted the most excellent. Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter, every point seems to have been weighed with the nicest exactitude, and expressed, either in the text or in the margin, with the greatest precision." Even Dr. Doyle says, "Though it has many errors, I consider it as one of the *noblest* works,—one of the *ablest* translations that has ever been produced."

But let me examine a few passages in the Douay version, and see how far it is immaculate. In 1st Peter, v. 3., the Douay version has—"Neither as lording it over the clergy (ton kleron) but being made a pattern of the flock from the heart." Let us see how this translation will suit in some other passages of Scripture, where the same is used in the original Greek. Acts i., 26, And they gave forth their clergy; and the clergy (*kleros*) fell upon Matthias. Acts xxvi., 18, "That they may receive the forgiveness of sins, and clergy (*kleron*) among them that are sanctified." The term *kleros* signifies lot, or inheritance; but, by the rendering in the Douay version, we may see that new meanings and common sense do not always agree. In Eph. v. 32, it is said, "This is a great mystery," the rendering in the authorized version; in the Douay, "This is a great sacrament," but in twenty-five other places in the Douay bible, it is rendered 'mystery.' Why is this, but to serve a purpose?—to prove the pretended sacrament of marriage? Again, the word denoting repentance you translate penance, where it will serve your purpose; but, in other places, where it would make nonsense if so translated, you render it by its true meaning, as—"to give repentance to Israel.". I do not wish to be tedious, otherwise, I could multiply criticisms, tending to show which is the corrupt version—the Douay or the authorized. The public, I trust, by this time, will see that I am chargeable with no harshness of expression when I say, that the Church of Rome betrays a wonderful degree of arrogance and effrontery, when she pronounces our version of the Scriptures "corrupt."

Now, sir, I am prepared to show, from your own admissions, that you do keep the Scriptures out of the hands of the people. It is an incontrovertible fact, that our colporteurs have sold, or given gratis, bibles to many Roman Catholics in this Island. Previous to their reception of these, it is evident that they had in their hands no version of the Scriptures; for had this been the case, how are we to account for their reception of them? But you will not allow them to retain our version of the Scriptures. Do you ask me how I prove this? I answer,—from your own words. "They are," you say, "corrupt schismatic bibles, and of course, no Bishop could sanction their distribution in his diocese, nor could Catholics receive and read them." Although my logic may be bad, I imagine this is plain enough to any one. Thus it comes out, that many of your people are without the Scriptures, and you will not allow us to put them into their hands.

You say, "With what assurance did the Rev. Mr. Patterson come before the public and say, that the Catholic Clergy take the bible from the people, when he knows, and every Catholic knows, that they read it for them and recommend them to read it." I do know that the Catholic Clergy have great influence with their people. I do know that their followers are compelled to afford them an implicit obedience. If, therefore, they were to enjoin upon them to procure bibles, scarcely a man or woman of them would be without them. Is it not passing strange, then, that when, as you say, they are to be sold by the hundred, and by the thousand, so many should have no bible? Actions speak louder than words. Protestants show their love for the bible by contributing of their substance, and sending their agents to circulate the word of God. Do Roman Catholics give a similar proof of their love for the bible?

Sir, you say I have the hardihood to proclaim the intermedling propensities of my family, in tampering with the religious convictions of servants. And what is the nature of this tampering?—putting the bible into their hands at their own request. Is this a tampering of which they shall ever have reason to be ashamed? Is it a tampering for which they will be condemned at the great day of account? Sir, I could mention a species of tampering by persons of your own communion, which will cover its agents with confusion at that day when the conscience of every man will be compelled to speak out. [illegible] it is the duty [illegible] Catholic servants to carry a bible when they issue out upon their lonely mission in search of employment. With all your professions of love for the Scriptures, you here betray your want of regard for them, as well as your want of true [illegible] welfare of the souls of poor Roman Catholic servants. Are they to be out at service, year after year, and have no bible? The Bereans searched the Scriptures daily, and are they not commended for so doing? Do not servants need that precious word which will be "a light unto their feet, and a lamp unto their path," which is "able to make them wise unto salvation," which will teach them "to obey, not with eyeservice as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God," and which will be their comfort in their affliction? But, sir, my letter has come to a close without finishing my remarks. With sincere wishes for your true welfare,

I am, yours respectfully,
ROBERT S. PATTERSON.

Bedeque, April 9th, 1857.

RELIGIOUS INTERFERENCE.

"I am personally acquainted with the Bishop, and am satisfied he would interfere with no man's religion."

So said a speaker in the House of Assembly on the bible question debate. Did he speak ironically, or was he paying a fancied compliment to the Bishop? We must yet learn that a Christian Bishop is to "interfere with no man's religion" as a qualification to office. Did Paul act on this principle, when he enjoins upon a Christian pastor the duty of "exhortation—reproving."—Commanding him to be "apt to teach." Did he act on this principle when he assailed the false religion of Athens, and the equally corrupt form of woship in idolatrous Ephesus? Must a Christian bishop be an automaton in order to usefulness? Must he sit in Moses' seat, but not attempt to exercise Moses' power? Is this the view which the secularizing nineteenth century take of a true Christian bishop? Of what use is his office? If he is no more than the man-idol of Thibet, better that he remained in his original obscurity than undertake to lead souls to heaven. If the language of inspiration speak truly, it assuredly bids the Christian pastor be earnest and constant in his endeavors to drive men from a fancied to a certain security.

"If when he see the sword coming, he blow the trumpet and warn the people—then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet, and taketh not warning, if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head. He heard the sound of the trumpet and took not warning—his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning, shall deliver his soul. But if the watchman see the sword come and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned—if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."—*Ezk.* xxxiii. 3—6.

If the language be intended as complimentary, it is certainly paying a very poor compliment to the bishop of an assumed Infallible Church of the Redeemer, to say he takes so little interest in the religious improvement of men, that he will not risk his ease or reputation for amiability—though souls are destroyed by heresy on every side—to warn those for whom Christ died, to seek an interest in their Saviour. How applicable is the language of Barnes, the modern commentator, to such a pastor, in his Notes on Isaiah, Lvi, 10:—

"How many come under the description of dumb dogs, who cannot bark—loving to slumber. Some are afraid of offence; some have no deep sense of the importance of religious truth, and the actual danger of the ungodly. Some embrace false opinions, led on by the day dreams of their imaginations, as unreal and inconsistent as the incoherent expressions uttered in sleep. Some engage in worldly prospects, and fill up their time with the cares of this life; and some are invincibly indolent. Nothing will rouse them,—nothing induce them to forego the pleasures of inactive life. The wicked are not warned,—the friends of God are unrebuked when they err,—and such an unfaithful ministry suffer the great enemy to come and take away the soul to death, as an unfaithful mastiff would suffer the thief to approach the dwelling without warning the inmates. But the mastiff is usually more faithful than such a ministry. To the deep shame of man be it spoken, that there are more ministers of religion unfaithful than of the canine race. Instinct prompts them to act the part which God intends,—but alas! there are men—men in the ministry, whom neither instinct, nor conscience, nor reason, nor hope, nor fear, nor love, nor the commands of God, nor the apprehension of eternal judgment, will rouse to put forth unwearied efforts to save souls from an eternal hell."

Is the Bishop of this kind? W. C. McKINNON.

To the Editor of the Protector.

Sir,—In the last *Examiner* I perceive a communication which is said to have accompanied a Bible presented to Mr. Cephas Barker by Mr. Warburton and others.

Is it possible, Sir, that the very man who treated with contempt the petitions of thousands of our Bible-loving fellow colonists, and classed that blessed Book with the Koran and the Book of Mormon, could immediately solicit subscriptions to purchase a Bible for presentation, and subscribe himself as one who is "desirous that Religious Toleration should not be obstructed in this Island," and that also after having voted against allowing the Bible to be read in our public schools, when desired by the parents of the children? Truly, Sir, we live in strange times.

Equally at a loss am I to understand how Mr. Barker can reconcile with truth a statement of his in reply to Mr. Warburton, wherein he speaks of being "in favour of civil and religious liberty—not a one-sided liberty, but liberty for all." Now, Sir, this statement of Mr. Barker insinuates that which is false—and a man may as well state in plain words what he knows to be untrue, as imply a falsehood in that which he writes, for by that statement, Mr. Barker would wish it to be inferred that the friends of the Bible in P. E. Island, the evangelical Christians of all denominations, are averse to religious liberty; and that they are in fact endeavouring to coerce their fellow colonists, the Roman Catholics,—as that *truth*-telling paper, the *Examiner*, represented them to be, notwithstanding all the disclaimers that have been published to the contrary, and in face of the express resolution at the Protestant Meeting held on this exciting topic, and embodied in the petition to the Legislature passed at the same Meeting, where Mr. Barker figured as one of the speakers. It is impossible for Mr. Barker to be ignorant of the fact, that the Protestants of P. E. Island are the true friends of religious liberty. But what do we now see? The Roman Catholic Bishop, Priests, and Laity, with the Protestant politicians who depend on these for their offices, with Mr. Barker clinging to them, arrayed on one side; such an amalgamation as I never expected to witness—and the whole Protestant population, with but a few exceptions on the other. And is it not worth inquiring whether, among the list of Mr. Barker's "admirers" who have presented him with a Bible, are not to be found drunkards, grog-sellers, scoffers and revilers of every thing bordering on experimental religion, together with the most prominent and avowed enemies of the Temperance cause? If such be not the fact, will Mr. Barker have the kindness to publish a correct list of all their names? May we not challenge history for a precedent of a Bible being presented by such a class of people under similar circumstances?

With the ministers and members of the Bible Christian denomination we, as fellow Protestants, have always lived in Christian harmony, ever to love and respect them, and hope that our children may continue to emulate their zeal for that which is good; but as for their Deputation, Mr. Barker, I fear he left his good qualities behind him when he quitted the shores of Old England; for many think that he has done more harm than good since he came to this Island.

Yours,
A PROTESTANT.

Queen's County, April 14th, 1857.

To the Editor of the Protector.

Sir,—It is almost incredible that, in a country where any regard is paid to moral character, truth, justice, and integrity, parties would be found capable of the deceit and misrepresentation of especially some on the pro-Popish side of the House of Assembly, on the Protestant movement respecting the Bible in our educational institutions. I can at present call attention but to one particular. It is the bold effrontery with which it was asserted that this was only a movement of some of the town ministers, and designed to overthrow the present government. Their conduct may give them forebodings of what may come, not from town or country ministers, but from the insulted, indignant majority of the population of this province. But the assertion is a most barefaced falsehood in both parts of it. It is *not* a political movement [illegible] ministers. It is a *Protestant* movement of the *united* and [illegible] Protestantism of this province. The studied deceit with which the consideration of the Education Act was hastily brought forward, before the country (though strongly apprehensive of it) could have forwarded their petitions, afforded a colouring for the present. But, though the petitions of some were not presented in sufficient time, nor did the petitions of others even arrive in town: yet the fact of their being thus outwitted by their own representatives, as well as maligned to the bargain, will only sharpen the edge of their feeling for a future day. I, for one, brought the matter before the people of Long Creek and South Shore, and they at once forwarded a petition to the House and Council, with upwards of *six hundred* signatures to each. Mr. Coles says there was no petition before the Council on the subject. *There was at least this one*, or there is dereliction of duty on the part of a member whose name I can mention, if need be. This petition was forwarded on the 16th March. I had also a petition from Scotch Settlement, with *nine hundred*, to both branches; one from New London, with *five hundred*, to both branches; and another from New Glasgow Road, with a considerable number (though I have not seen it,) to both branches of the Legislature,—all to be presented on the 20th. But while on the way, to our surprise, we were told, they are of no service—the matter has been brought forward and disposed of last night. These petitions, however, are not useless. They are the expression of a strong determination, on the part of the people, who are anxious to know how they have been respected by their representatives. And if either individual members or the government will feel the recoil of their outraging their constituency, they must know, whether they will or not, that they reap the harvest of their sowing.

If time permit I shall turn attention to some other parts of the sayings and actings of those who study to misrepresent our righteous cause, and truckle to cloak over the real agitators. Meanwhile, I remain, yours, with respect,

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

New London, April 13, 1857.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857.

SEPARATION FROM ROME A DUTY.

Nature teaches every man to consult his own safety. The heavings of the earthquake instantly enforce muscular action to escape the threatened danger,—the approach of the pestilence prompts to the immediate use of the prescribed remedy,—and the discovery that the ship is water-logged, worm-eaten, and unmanageable, and moreover controlled by an ignorant, licentious, and piratical crew, quickens the fears of the wary passenger, and renders his desires to escape painfully intense. When the soul is in danger, this duty becomes supreme. Then conscience, Scripture, experience, unite their voices, and cry, "Escape!—Flee from the wrath to come." The dispute between us and Rome is no insignificant one,—it embraces the essentials of religion,—it ritually concerns the salvation of the soul. The church of Rome proclaims *accursed*, and therefore, exposed to damnation, all who deny her creed as promulgated through the Council of Trent. Protestants declare that they who embrace *pure Romanism*, and follow her spiritual doctrines, cannot attain to eternal life, and therefore, must perish. Let our meaning be fully comprehended. We do not say that every individual within the external boundaries of the Roman church shall perish,—but we do say that the institutions of Rome, as given through her authorized documents, lead those who receive them away from the simplicity of the Scripture,—away from Jesus Christ, "the way, the truth, and the life," to a mere creature, the Virgin Mary,—away from the intercession of the Great High Priest, our Saviour, to the supposed intercession of Angels and Saints,—away from the Lamb's atoning blood to a mere wafer, composed of flour and water,—away from the inward sanctification of the Holy Spirit, to a performance of external duties,—away from the evidence of pardon which the Spirit brings, to the supposed absolution of a priest,—in one word, away from the heaven-revealed doctrines of regeneration, justification and sanctification, the *only path to Heaven*, into a maze of error and corruption, by which they are deceived and perish for ever. That such a complicated and destructive system of error should have so long existed, and extended so far, need awaken no astonishment, when we consider man's innate love of sin and proneness to deception, and remember that Paganism was established by the most enlightened part of the ancient heathen world, and still numbers its hundreds of millions, while Mohammedanism, twelve hundred years after its Hegira, can boast the possession of the fairest portions of earth, with its hundred millions of devotees. For Pagans and Mohammedans some excuse may be given, but for Rome none. She has the Scriptures within her reach, but refuses to regulate herself by them. From the days of Vigilantius to those of Jansenius, has her reform been attempted, but in vain. Waldo, Wycliffe, Huss and Jerome, and many others long before Luther, labored hard to bring back the Scriptural purity and primitive discipline of Apostolic Rome, but were rewarded with cruel persecution, if not with martyrdom. It was to be hoped that when the art of printing, and the study of the Bible, spread light and liberty, at the era of the Reformation, and the many heresies and fearful licentiousness of the so-called Catholic Church were laid bare, some retrogression towards early purity would, from shame if not from fear of God, be sincerely attempted. But no; shame and the fear of God have long left the Babylonian harlot. If any doubt our statements, let him visit Rome, "the centre of unity," during the carnivals. Rome refuses to be reformed, and boasts an infallible, and therefore, unchanging character. Instead of returning to the doctrines contained in Paul's epistle to the church in Rome, which ought to have been her standard if claiming any connection, much more identity with ancient, Apostolic, Christian Rome, she affixed her seal of approbation, in the Council of Trent, called a few years after the Reformation, to such heresies and absurdities as have for ever deprived her of the claim to be regarded as a Church of Christ. But she has gone even lower. The doctrines of the Jesuits, which sap the foundation of all morality, the criminality of which the celebrated Pascal so fearfully exposed,* have been declared by her perfectly orthodox and free from error. And to all her other heresies, she has added, in this generation, the novel absurdity of the Immaculate Conception. If these things are true, could any man, or any body of men, enlightened by the Scriptures, or having any fear of God within them, or any desire for the salvation of their souls, remain in connection with such a fallen, heretical sect? Assuredly not. Having refused to be reformed, it becomes every man within her pale that desires to escape the wrath of God, to obey the Divine injunction: "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." *Rev.* 18—4. Protestants have left her to follow the blessed light of heaven—the holy Scriptures—and protest among other things against her opposition to the unrestricted use of the word of God by the common people,—against her services in an unknown language, by which poor sinners are kept in ignorance,—against her neglect of preaching the cardinal doctrines of regeneration, justification by faith alone, and sanctification by the Holy Spirit, by which souls might be saved,—against the impious assumption that a priest is able, by saying a few Latin words, to change a wafer into the body and blood, soul and divinity, of our blessed Redeemer!—against the monstrous absurdity that such a place as Purgatory exists, in which poor souls are kept just so long as the priests may wish, and for an escape from which they must be paid,—against auricular confession, which is an engine of intolerable oppression, utterly unauthorized in God's word, and often destructive to the morals of the confessors and confessed,—against the enforcement of seven sacraments, when Jesus instituted two only,—against the pretended supremacy of the Pope, when Christ said that none should be called "Master" or "Father" on earth, and that it has been founded on Peter's bishopric in Rome, when in all probability, Peter never was in Rome; Papias, a poor credulous man, a hundred years after Peter's death, being the first to broach the imaginary tradition,—and against the assumed titles of "Infallible," and "Catholic," since all men are fallible, popes included, who have been condemned by each other, and Councils have erred as did the second Council of Nice in approving the worship of images, and the Council of Trent in confirming the absurdity of transubstantiation, when all our senses deny it: and because, instead of being "Catholic," she is far outnumbered by Greeks and Protestants united, and will soon be by Protestants alone. Such heresies and corruptions have fully warranted a separation from Papal Rome in the days of the Reformers; and such causes exist in a still greater degree to keep us separate. What, then, is the duty of Roman Catholics? Plainly, if they value their souls, to search the Scriptures for themselves, and believe nothing but what God has taught. Fellow-sinners to you, we would address the words of entreaty and warning. Believe in no priestly absolution, but seek pardon from Jesus Christ alone,—believe in no transubstantiation, but take as Christ has appointed, the bread and wine in commemoration of his death,—believe in no purgatorial fire, but flee from hell to the mercy of God,—believe in no confessional, but confess to God alone,—trust to no intercession of saint or angel, but go boldly to the throne of grace through Christ Jesus. Roman Catholic priests, use a language the people can understand,—preach Christ and him crucified,—warn every man and teach every man, that your solemn account may be rendered with joy and not with grief. Leave the accumulated corruptions of ages, and return to the simplicity of Scripture, and feed immortal souls with the imperishable bread of the word of God. If impeded, if condemned, renounce the authority of those that contravene the will of Heaven,—take up the cross and follow those who have gone through great tribulation, washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb, and are now, and shall be forever, before the throne of God.

* See his Provincial Letters.

Meeting of the Committee of the Protestant Combination.—The usual monthly meeting was held on the 6th inst. Several important matters were considered. It was resolved to call the attention of all Protestant ministers and Trustees to the duty of visiting the public schools in their vicinity, and take advantage of the late order of the Board of Education, sanctioned by the Government, to have the Scriptures introduced into all schools from which they may at present be excluded. We would respectfully and most earnestly urge this very important duty on all who have authority in the matter; for the future prosperity of the Colony depends on the training of the young from the word of God. The Committee also ordered the Secretaries to prepare an address to the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, expressive of their approbation of his noble stand in defence of Protestant interests and the rights of humanity. It was resolved to open a correspondence with kindred societies in other lands. After some routine business, the Committee adjourned to meet on the first Monday of May.

The Editor of the *Examiner*, unable to disprove the statements of Mr. Stark, or to rebut any of his assertions—in his leader of Monday last, assumes an air so superlatively contemptuous, that it must be infinitely disgusting to every man possessing the least sense of honor, and must accelerate the degradation of the paper in the estimation of an impartial community.

☞ We see some strange remarks in the last *Islander*. He seems extremely fond of quarrelling. We inform him that his "gladness" may have a foundation as erroneous as his "legal opinion." The petitions expressed nothing compulsory, as he well knows, or ought to know before he pretends to inform the public on the subject—and the resolution of Mr. Haviland simply embodied the request of the petitioners—nothing more nor less—which resolution the *Islander* says "was lost and *should be*." No twisting will ever extricate the Editor of the *Islander* from this post of opposition to the earnestly expressed prayer of the many thousands of intelligent Protestants who signed the petitions. We advise him to acknowledge his error, as any further multiplying of words without meaning will only expose his infirmity.

Mr. Warburton's letter in the *Examiner* does not improve his position before the public. Though we distinctly deny that we are a political paper, yet, true to our title, we shall *protect* "truth" and "right," and condemn all opposed to them, whether found among Roman Catholics, Liberals, or Conservatives.

Young Men's Christian Association.—On the evening of Thursday, the 9th inst., the Rev. George Sutherland delivered a most eloquent and instructive lecture on the "Life and Times of Whitefield." Seldom have we listened to a more successful and interesting lecture. The Reverend gentleman had culled his information from many sources, and presented a more complete and vivid picture of the history, genius, character and personal appearance of the great modern apostle, than could be gained from the perusal of volumes of biography. He showed such a hearty appreciation of, and sympathy with, the devoted missionary spirit which animated that great and good man, that he imparted some of his own enthusiasm to all who heard him. The lecture, which lasted an hour and a half, was delivered extemporaneously, and its interest was much enhanced by pleasing descriptions from personal observation of scenes in Georgia connected with the labors and exertions of Whitefield, in behalf of the early colonists of that state. The audience was deeply attentive throughout; and it is to be regretted that the inclemency of the weather prevented a larger number of the friends of the Association from enjoying so rich a treat.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The usual fortnightly meeting will take place at the Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. Some interesting addresses from the Patrons of the Association are expected. As this is the last meeting for the season, a full attendance of the members and the public is respectfully solicited.

St. James' Church.—The Annual Meeting of Pew-holders and Members of the above church was held on Monday, the 13th inst. The Report of the Trustees for the past year was read and adopted, after which the following persons were elected for Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:—H. D. Morpeth, Esq., Mr. James Anderson, Mr. J. W. Morrison, Mr. James Watts, jr., Mr. R. McKenzie, Robert Potts, Esq., M. D., David Stewart, Esq. H. D. Morpeth, Esq., Chairman. Mr. James Anderson, Treasurer. Mr. J. W. Morrison Secretary.

New South Wiltshire Temperance Society.—On Tuesday evening, 7th April, Mr. Carvill delivered a very interesting lecture on Temperance to a large Assembly. This Society was formed in January. On the first night we numbered eighteen, the members are now ninety. The change wrought already has been marked even by strangers.—*Com.*

Presentation.—The young men of the Free Church congregation, New London, have lately, through George McKay, Esq., presented their pastor, the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, with a handsome set of Carriage Harness, value £7, as a token of their sincere esteem.

Talk of the Road will be continued in our next, and will be occasionally published during the year.

Appointments.—Mr. John Campbell to be Harbour and Ballast Master for Rolle Bay, also a Preventive Officer and Landwaiter, in terms of the Act for raising a Revenue.

Mr. Francis Arsenault to be Protector of Alewives Fisheries for Skinner's Pond, Township No. One.

To Correspondents.

A Freeman and no Exclusionist, A Youth, A Subscriber, Enigma, and several pieces of Poetry, will be attended to as soon as possible.

The Report of Legislative proceedings, though partly in type is deferred until our next issue for want of room.

Instead of our usual size, we issue two sheets to-day, which together are equal to about a paper and a half.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

April 14th, Schr. Mayflower, Gerroir, Arichat, ballast
15th, Morning Star, Crispo, do.—Marie, Verginia, King, do. do
Emily, Dourant, do. do
16th, Gad, Palmer, Halifax, Goods.—Margaret, Delory, Tracadie, N. S., ballast
17th, George, Le Blanc, Arichat, do.—Union, Le Vache, Pictou, do.—Western Packet, Mullins, Antigonish, do.
18th, Sophia, Delory, Tracadie, N. S. do—Amelia Adelaide, Le Blanc, Arichat, do.—Charlottetown, Le Blanc, do.—Mount Vernon, Boudrot, do
20th, Mary, Le Blanc, do.—Queen of the Isles, Fougerie, do.—Active, Babin, do.—Mary Louisa, Rogers, do.—Brothers, Hubert, do.—Catharine Elizabeth, Le Blanc, do

OUTWARDS.

14th, Lady Sale, Brow, Boston, produce
15th, Foam, Malone, Fishery Voyage
16th, Lev, Squarebridge, Boston, produce
17th, Mayflower, Gerroir, St. John, N B. do
18th, Albion, Turnbull, Boston, do.—Odessa, McKenzie, New York, produce.—Brunswick, Webster, Halifax, do—Ariel, Moore, do—Union Le Vache, do
20th, Norma, Hegan, St. John's N. F., do.—Morning Star, Crispo, New York, do—Elizabeth Mary, McDonald, St John's, N. B. do
21st, Oriander, Lund, Pictou, Mails

Married,

By Rev. A. Sutherland, New London, Mr. John McKay, Wigmore's Road, to Miss Mina McLeod, of the same place.

On Wednesday, 8th April, at Savage Harbor, by the Rev. Henry Craford, Mr. Elisha Coffin, jun., of Lot 37, to Miss Mary Jane Coffin, eldest daughter of the late James Coffin, Esq., deceased.

At the West Cape, on the 16th April, by Mr Jacob Gale, Mr. Frederick Ladner, to Miss Susan Dumerill, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Dumerill.

Also, by the same, and at the same time and place, Mr. James McLellan to Miss Margaret Currie.

Died,

At Point Prim, on Sunday the 5th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Murchison, Esq., Mary Macaulay, in the 99th year of her age.

On the 31st March, at Mr. William Dawson's, Crapaud, Mrs. Ann Foster, daughter of the late John Lord, Esq., Tryon, in the 57th year of her age.

On Thursday evening, the 16th instant, in the 40th year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel McDougall, Nine mile Creek, and third daughter of Mr. Alex. McNeill, Elliot River.

Charlottetown Markets, April 18.

Beef, (small)	lb. 5d a 10d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7½d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5d a 7d	Eggs dozen	1s a 1s 3d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	6d a 10d	Potatoes,	3s 6d a 4s 0d
Veal	3d a 7d	Turnips	1s a 1s 3d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Hay, ton,	75s a 82s 6d
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½
Flour,	3d a 25d	Wild Geese,	4s a 5s
Pearl Barley,	23d a 25d	Timothy Seed, bush.	15 a 20s
Oatmeal,	12d a 2s	Clover Seed, lb.	1s 2d a 1s 4d

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.

The Temperance Soiree, under the auspices of Rising Sun and Victoria Divisions, came off as advertised, on Thursday the 16th inst. The weather being mild and unusually favourable for this season of the year, the number in attendance was large and creditable to the community. The Committee, from the very handsome manner in which the whole affair was conducted, deserve the greatest credit, whether we consider the luxuries provided or the intellectual or musical repasts, which tended so much to enliven the pleasures of the evening. The Tea and viands, which were served up at the time announced, having been very readily and agreeably demolished, and the tables cleared, the company seated themselves to listen to a number of very able addresses on the all-important subject of Total Abstinence—Bro. Burnett, G. W. P., in the chair—from gentlemen whose influence must be felt on behalf of the temperance reform. Several resolutions were passed, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, enlivened occasionally with some very fine airs, sung with much applause by Mr. Cupples, Teacher of Vocal Music,—the selection of which, as well as the style of performance, reflect the highest credit upon the musical abilities of that gentleman, who so kindly came forward to add to the pleasures of the evening. The following were the Resolutions adopted:

Moved by the Rev. G. Sutherland, seconded by Rev. Mr. Duncan—

"*Resolved*, That the alarming increase of Intemperance arising from the increased facilities afforded to indulge in the use of intoxicating beverages, loudly calls for the most energetic and persevering efforts to arrest its further progress."

Moved by Capt. Orlebar, R. N, seconded by Rev. D. Fitzgerald—

"That this meeting recognizes with gratitude, the successes which has hitherto attended the temperance enterprize, and believing it to be the cause of God and humanity, deems it incumbent upon all Christians and especially ministers of the gospel to give it their influence on all suitable occassions."

Moved by J. Arbuckle Esq., seconded by Rev. J. Macmurray—

"That the reorganisation of temperance societies when such a course may be found necessary, and the formation of new ones where none have hitherto existed, would in the opinion of this meeting prove one of the most effectual means under God of preventing the further spread of intemperance."

Moved by Mr. W. C. Trowan, seconded by Capt. Orlebar R. N—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the ladies that have rendered such signal services in furtherance of our objects this evening, and likewise to Mr. Cupples for his kindness in assisting on this occassion."

Upon the adoption of the above resolutions, the meeting closed by singing God save the Queen, Brother E. J. Burnett pronouncing the benediction. We can only hope in closing our notice of the Soiree, that from the support which it has received, the friends of temperance may be induced at an early day to add to the many that has passed another of such social gatherings as was witnessed on Thursday evening last.—*Com.*

CLOSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor closed the session with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The termination of the business that has engaged you enables me to relieve you from further attendance.

The unremitted attention which you have given to the public interests, has, to a considerable extent, realized the expectations I had formed at the opening of the Session, and I congratulate you on the accomplishment of some highly important measures which I had recommended to your consideration, and which I confidently hope will be productive of lasting benefit to the Colony.

Although retaining my opinion as to the advantages that must result from the early establishment of Municipal Institutions, I concur with you in believing that by affording ample time and opportunity to the people to become familiar with the nature and character of those institutions, they will be more ready to adopt them when again brought under the consideration of their Representatives.

I regret that measures so urgently required for establishing the Board of Works and for the more secure and effectual application of public moneys on Roads, Bridges, and other public objects, have not been matured in the present Session.

I trust, however, that the consideration those subjects have received may lead to the formation of an enlightened public opinion, which will ere long enable the Legislature to arrive at such a just estimate of the abuses of the system that has, up to this time, been persevered in, as may effect their early and final extinction.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service, and also for the confidence which you have reposed in the Government, by placing at its disposal the requisite funds for various important objects.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

It is gratifying to me to reflect that, under Providence, the tranquil and improving condition of this Island is such as to hold out a reasonable prospect of steady and satisfactory progress; and it is with the utmost satisfaction, in relieving you from your labors, that I recur to the spirit of moderation and harmony, so eminently conducive to the general welfare, which has chrracterized your proceedings.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

"ARABIA" ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

The Steamship *Arabia*, arrived at New York, yesterday afternoon, the following is the telegraphic report of the news brought by her.

Breadstuffs firm. Bank of England had advanced rates to 6 1-2 per cent. Consuls 93 1-8.

The despatch says that the elections have resulted in a complete triumph for Lord Palmerston's administration. Cobden, Bright, Layard and other Liberals defeated.

The members returned are 325 Whigs, and 210 Conservatives.

Great anxiety prevails in England, on account of supposed loss of Australian Packet Ship, with a large number of passengers.

The quarrel between Austria and Sardinia, is threatening a rupture.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the arrival of the R. M. S. *Merlin*, Capt. Corbin, on Saturday last, after an unprecedentedly rapid trip hence to St. Johns and back, very late Newfoundland papers have come to hand. The Legislature has voted the sum of £500 to pay the expenses incidental to the delegation from that Colony to the British Provinces. But the best news by far is the success of the Seal Fishery up to latest advices, and a reasonable prospect of an abundant yield to that important branch of industry. Up to April 1st, upwards of thirty St. John's vessels had arrived from the Seal Fishery—having about one hundred and fifty thousand seals in the aggregate—valued at about One hundred thousand pounds. There is promise of a large voyage. The Legislature continued in Session. Among the Sealers arrived at St. John was the brig *Lena* with 6000 seals, to Messrs. McBride and Kerr. Delegates from both branches of the Legislature to the Imperial Government, on the Fishery Convention, have been appointed, and would leave St. John's in the *Circassian* (us) for Halifax, *en route* for England. Governor Darling, family, and private Secretary would also leave by the same conveyance, on his way to the West Indies. It appears from letters by the *Circassian* that the merchants of Liverpool had held a public meeting for the purpose of remonstrating with the British Government against granting any further concessions to the French Fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland. The following replies from Mr. T. B. Horsefall, M. P. for Liverpool, have been received. Both are dated March 17: "I have given notice (which is necessary) of the motion for the papers which you desire to have, but don't expect that the Government will grant it." The second answer is: "Since writing to you this afternoon I have been at the F. Office and ascertained that a letter was sent me yesterday to the effect that the Convention has been disallowed by the Government of Newfoundland, and that nothing further will be done at present,—as soon as the letters come to hand, it shall be forwarded to you." The latest corresponence on this to us momentous matter is in substance as follows: The question belongs more immediately to the Colonial office, but having before communicated with the Foreign office, I have been there again and had a most satisfactory conversation with Mr Hammond, one of the Under Secretaries of State. He says that the merchants need not be under the slightest alarm as to any further steps being taken, as you will see in reference to article XX. of the Convention that nothing can be done without the concurrence of the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland. I left your letter and resolutions in the hands of Lord Clarendon.

AUCTIONS.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is instructed to sell three superior FARM HORSES by Auction, on the Market Square, on SATURDAY the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms—3 months, on approved endorsed Notes.

April 14th, WM. DODD, Auctioneer

AUCTION!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER by AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at his Sale-Room, Kent-street, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of

FURNITURE.

Comprising—1 Centre Round Table, 4 feet in diameter (solid Mahogany Top), Sideboard, 5 feet by 18 inches, with drawers and locks complete; Hall table, 5 feet by 18 inches; Dining-table, 4 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 9 inches; Chest Drawers, Arm-Chair (cane bottom), Devotional Chair, Canterbury and Music Stool, Argand Lamp, 6 Bedsteads, 2 Feather Beds and Mattrasses, Child's Crib, Oil Cloth and other Carpets, with Stair-Rods, Pole and Damask Curtains, Cooking and other Stoves, Bird Cages, birch and other Chairs, preserve, fish, and other Kettles, Carpet and Hearthrug, Books, Pictures, hot-water Plates, with a variety of other articles, &c., &c.

Also—1 Fly and Harness, Saddle, double-barreled Gun, Rifle and 18 Ball-moulds, Buffalo Robes, 1 Kedge Anchor, Ox Chain, Kitchen Range, and various other articles. By private sale, a superior Fire-proof SAFE.

The Auctioneer would most respectfully solicit a call to view the articles any time previous to sale, as they are now ready for inspection. H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

22d April, 1857. 1s1in

To be Sold by Auction, on Wednesday next,

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

April 8. PAUL TOWAN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 7th MAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Officers' Quarters, BARRACK SQUARE,

Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in part viz:
1 splendid Rosewood PIANO FORTE (Tolkien's Royal Minuto, London,)
Handsome mahogany Centre Table, with card tables to match
1 Mahogany Chiffonier, mahogany Sofa, Chests Drawers
1 Lounging Chair, (spring seat) Carpets, Hearth Rug, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Wash Stands, Window Curtains, Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight Stoves, Chinaware, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

☞ Terms Liberal. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

April 22d.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

GLASSWARE, CHINAWARE, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of JOHN M. STARK, Esq., the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising in part, viz,—handsome Mahogany Sideboard, Tables and Chairs, elegant Rosewood Easychairs and Chiffonier, Drawing-room Couch, Carpets and Hearthrugs, Book-cases, Bedsteads and Bedding, &c., Chinaware, Glassware; excellent Meat Safe; Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

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

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

Terms liberal. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

April 11, 1857. 1sl

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!!

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, in lots to suit purchasers, on *Friday* the 1st day of *May* next, on the premises, fronting on the Princetown Road, at 12 o'clock, that valuable Freehold Property formerly in the possession of Alexander M'Aulay, comprising Pasture Lots No. 248, 268, three-fourth parts of 198, and one half part Lot No. 239, being bounded on the East by Mount Edward Road, and on the West by the Malpeque Road, containing about 39 acres, all under cultivation. This desirable property is situated opposite the Hermitage Farm, and only two miles from the City—affords a rare opportunity to persons wishing to procure a country residence near Town. A plan of the property can be seen at the subscribers office.

Terms—A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down, the remainder may remain on security, bearing interest, one half payable at Three months, and the other half in Six months. A good title will be given. H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1857. All the papers.

BUILDING LOTS! BUILDING LOTS!

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

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

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

☞ Terms very liberal.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1857.

REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!

SELLING OFF!!

500 SUITS

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,

Workmanship warranted,

AT BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1857. 4w

FOR SALE,

THE WELL KNOWN BLACK Stud Horse VULCAN, by Saladin, 6 years old, stands 16 hands high, and proved to be a sure foal getter.

1 young STUD, two years old, by Saladin.

2 span of superior Heavy Draft HORSES, 16 hands high, from 4 to 10 years old.

Apply at the Globe Hotel, J. W. CAIRNS.

April 15, 1857. 1m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT Company will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to declare a dividend and for the general transaction of Business,

By order, WM. MURPHY, Manager.

April 22.

FOR SALE,

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

GOOD BUSINESS STAND,

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, consisting of a STORE and dry cellerage, situated in one of the principal thoroughfares. The premises have been recently done up, and fitted with Gaslights, &c. Address A. B., Protector Office, Charlottetown.

April 21, 1857.

REDUCTION

Will be the Order of the Day

AT

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

FOR ANOTHER MONTH!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW SUPPLY

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

P. S. A suitable YOUNG MAN wanted.

Emigration to New Zealand.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD at the MASONIC HALL, *To-morrow*, Thursday, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m., of persons intending to emigate to New Zealand, for the purpose of forming an Association, and to consider matters bearing on their object,—the time of leaving the Island,—the propriety of purchasing or chartering a Vessel, &c., &c. All who intend to join this Association are requested to attend.

April 14, 1857.

SEED WHEAT,

TO BE SOLD IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

400 BUSHELS OF PRIME SEED WHEAT on sale by the Subscribers, and part will be offered at Auction, at the opening of the navigation, in time for seed, in quantities to suit purchasers, for ready money only.

JOHN HASZARD,
Wm. M'EWEN.

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

WANTS A SITUATION,

A BOY, IN HIS SEVENTEENTH year; he has had a fair education, and has been brought up in the country. Can refer as to character to Mr. William Auld, Covehead. Inquire at this office, or at Mr. J. Holman's, Dorchester-street. JOSEPH GROGGET.

April 13th, 1857.

TO LET.

THE SHOP AND PREMISES of that commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by George Coles, now occupied by SAMUEL BROWSE; possession given on the 1st May. For particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, or Mr. George Foster, Stanhope.

18th Feb., 1857. tf JAMES J. BEVAN.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL DISPOSE of, by PRIVATE SALE, his present

STOCK OF GOODS

At the very lowest prices, preparatory to receiving his Spring's Supply, viz.,—

DRY GOODS in variety, India Rubber Goods, Hats, Kossuths, & Caps, Hardware & Window Glass Earthenware & China Tea Setts, Gas Pendants, Brackets GAS GLOBES, and Gasfittings in variety, Room Paper of excellent patterns, from 6d per piece, and upwards; Boots, Brogans, and Shoes Clocks, Chairs, Buckets, Willow Baskets, and Brooms.

—Also—

Superior TEA, SUGAR, SOAP, BAKING POWDER Cocoa, Chocolate, Candles, Tobacco, Starch, &c., &c.

J. WILLIAM MORRISON.

No. 8, Queen Street, March 24th, 1857. Isl2m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

PROPOSALS FOR ASSURANCE lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies, on or before the 25th May, will be entitled to participate to the extent of three years' Bonus at the division of profits in 1859.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company, Incorporated by special Act of Parliament.—Capital £1,000,000 sterling.—Established 1846.

Governor,—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

Head Office,—Edinburgh—5, George-street. London—81, Lombard-street.

Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S, 50, *Bedford Row*.
The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker,
The Hon. Wm. A. Black, Banker,
Lewis Bliss, Esquire,
Charles Twining, Esquire, Barrister,
John Baley Bland, Esquire,
The Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.

Medical Advisers, Halifax, N. S.,
D. M'Neil Parker, M.D. Lewis Johnston, M.D.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—H. A Johnson, M.D.

General Agent and Secretary - - MATHEW H. RICHEY.

Advantages afforded by the Company.—Moderate Rates of Premium and liberal condition with reference to Residences in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad. Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established. Immediate reduction of Premiums on change of residence from a less healthy to a more favorable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required. Claims settled at home or abroad.

Position of the Company.—A Bonus of £2 per cent. per annum was declared at the last investigation in 1854, since which date large profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1859. Amount of Assurance effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, £2,300,000 sterling. Income of the Company about £85,000 stg. per annum Prospectuses and full information regarding the Company, may be had on application to—

JOHN LONGWORTH, Agent at Ch. Town.
Agent at Georgetown—W. Sanderson, Esq.
Agent at St. Eleanor's—Thomas Hunt, Esq.

April 15, 1857. 6w

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

BEAUTIFUL ZION.

Beautiful Zion! built above!
Beautiful city that I love!
Beautiful gates of pearly white,
Beautiful temple, God its light!

Beautiful trees are ever there,
Beautiful fruit they ever bear—
Beautiful rivers, gliding by,
Beautiful fountains, never dry!

Beautiful light without the sun,
Beautiful day revolving on,
Beautiful worlds on worlds untold—
Beautiful streets of purest gold!

Beautiful crowns on every brow,
Beautiful palms the conqueror's strew—
Beautiful robes the ransomed wear—
Beautiful *all* that enter there!

NEWS SELECTIONS.

STATE OF CHINA.

BY SIR J. BOWRING.

A letter, addressed to the Registrar-General, London, by Sir John Bowring, has been published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*. We make the following extracts from this important and interesting document, which was written in July, 1855:—

THE FISHING POPULATION.

The multitudes of persons who live by the fisheries in China afford evidence not only that the land is cultivated to the greatest possible extent, but that it is insufficient to supply the necessities of the overflowing population; for agriculture is held in high honour in China, and the husbandmen stands next in rank to the sage or literary man in the social hierarchy. It has been supposed that nearly a tenth of the population derive their means of support from fisheries. Hundreds and thousands of boats crowd the whole coast of China—sometimes acting in communities, sometimes independent and isolated. There is no species of craft by which a fish can be inveigled which is not practised with success in China—every variety of net, from vast seines, embracing miles, to the small handfilet in the care of a child. Fishing by night and fishing by day,—fishing in moonlight, by torchlight, and in utter darkness,—fishing in boats of all sizes,—fishing by those who are stationary on the rock by the seaside, and by those who are absent for weeks on the wildest of seas,—fishing by cormorants,—fishing by divers,—fishing with lines, with baskets, by every imaginable decoy and device. There is no river which is not staked to assist the fisherman in his craft. There is no lake, no pond, which is not crowded with fish. A piece of water is nearly as valuable as a field of fertile land. At daybreak every city is crowded with sellers of live fish, who carry their commodity in buckets of water, saving all they do not sell to be returned to the pond or kept for another day's service. And the lakes and ponds of China not only supply large provisions of fish—they produce considerable quantities of edible roots and seeds, which are largely consumed by the people. Among these the esculent arum, the water chestnut (*scirpus tuberosus*), and the lotus (*nelumbium*), are the most remarkable.

THE WATER POPULATION.

The enormous river population of China, who live only in boats, who were born and educated, who marry, rear their families, and die—who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and never have or dream of any shelter other than the roof,—who seldom tread except on the deck or boards of their sampans—shows to what an extent the land is crowded, and how inadequate it is to maintain the cumberers of the soil. In the city of Canton alone it is estimated that 300,000 persons dwell upon the surface of the river; the boats, sometimes twenty or thirty deep, cover some miles, and have their wants supplied by ambulatory salesmen, who wend their way through every accessible passage. Of this vast population, some dwell in decorated river boats used for every purpose of licence and festivity—for theatres—for concerts—for feasts—for gambling—for lust—for solitary and social recreations; some craft are employed in conveying goods and passengers, and are in a state of constant activity; others are moored, and their owners engaged as servants or labourers on shore. Indeed, their pursuits are nearly as various as those of the land population. The immense variety of boats which are found in Chinese waters has never been adequately described. Some are of enormous size, and are used as magazines for salt or rice—others have all domestic accommodations, and are employed for the transfer of whole families, with all their domestic attendants and accommodations, from one place to another,—some, called centipedes, from their being supposed to have 100 rowers, convey with extraordinary rapidity the more valuable cargoes from the inner warehouses to the foreign shipping in the ports—all these, from the huge and cumbrous junks, which remind one of Noah's ark, and which represent the rude and coarse constructions of the remotest ages, to the fragile planks upon which a solitary leper hangs upon the outskirts of society—boats of every form and applied to every purpose—exhibit an incalculable amount of population, which may be called amphibious, if not aquatic. Not only are land and water crowded with Chinese, but many dwell on artificial islands which float upon the lakes—islands with gardens and houses raised upon the rafters which the occupiers have bound together, and on which they cultivate what is needful for the supply of life's daily wants. They have their poultry and their vegetables for use, their flowers and their scrolls for ornament, their household gods for protection and worship.

THE CHINESE AS AGRICULTURISTS.

In all parts of China to which we have access we find not only that every foot of ground is cultivated which is capable of producing anything, but that, from the value of land and the surplus of labour, cultivation is rather that of gardeners than of husbandmen. The sides of hills, in their natural declivity often unavailable, are, by a succession of artificial terraces, turned to a profitable account. Every little bit of soil though it be only a few feet in length and breadth, is turned to account; and not only is the surface of the land thus cared for, but every device is employed for the gathering together of every article that can serve for manure. Scavengers are constantly clearing the streets of the stercoraceous filth; the cloacæ are farmed by speculators in human ordures; the most populous places are often made offensive by the means taken to prevent the precious deposits from being lost. The fields in China have almost always large earthenware vessels for the reception of the contributions of the peasant or the traveller. You cannot enter any of their great cities without meeting multitudes of men, women, and children conveying liquid manure into the fields and gardens around. The stimulants to production are applied with most untiring industry. In this colony of Hong Kong I scarcely ever ride out without finding some little bit of ground either newly cultivated or clearing for cultivation.

OMNIVOROUSNESS.

The Chinese, again, have no prejudice whatever as regards food; they eat anything and everything from which they can derive nutrition. Dogs, especially puppies, are habitually sold for food; and I have seen in the butchers' shops, large dogs skinned and hanging with their viscera by the side of pigs and goats. Even to rats and mice the Chinese have no objection—neither to the flesh of monkeys and snakes; the sea slug is an aristocratic and costly delicacy which is never wanting, any more than the edible birds' nests, at a feast where honour is intended to be done to the guests. Unhatched ducks and chickens are a favourite dish. Nor do early stages of putrefaction create any disgust; rotten eggs are not condemned to perdition; fish is the more acceptable when it has a strong fragrance and flavour to give more gusto to the rice. As the food the Chinese eat is for the most part hard, coarse, and of little cost, so their beverages are singularly economical. Drunkenness is a rare vice in China, and fermented spirits or strong drinks are seldom used. Tea may be said to be the national, the universal beverage; and though that employed by the multitude does not cost more than from 3d. to 6d. per lb., an infusion of less costly leaves is commonly employed, especially in localities remote from tea districts. Both in eating and drinking the Chinese are temperate, and are satisfied with two daily meals—"the morning rice" at about ten a.m., and "the evening rice" at five p.m. The only repugnance I have observed in China is to the use of milk—an extraordinary prejudice, especially considering the Tartar influences which have been long dominant in the land; but I never saw or heard of butter, cream, milk, or whey being introduced at any native Chinese table.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

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

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

☞ To let, several FIELDS, from 1 to 3 acres, fronting on the Mill Dam.
Recreation Grove,
Charlottetown Royalty, April 8, 1857.

RARE CHANCE!
GOOD BUILDING SITES TO LEASE.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF years, half of TOWN LOT No. 3, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and well known as the *OLD WINDMILL*. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber—
JOHN H. M'DONALD.
Charlottetown, April 3, 1857.

Notice to the Tenants and others on Townships 24 and 33.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of my dear friend WILLIAM HODGES, Esquire, of Rustico, in Prince Edward Island, I have, by Power of Attorney, dated the 17th of this present month, appointed HENRY JONES CUNDALL of Charlottetown, to receive money and to transact business generally for me.
JOHN HODGES WINSLOE,
Henlly's Vale, near Newport, Monmouthshire,
February 18th, 1857.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

MARYFIELD—THE PROPERTY of CHARLES DALGLEISH, Esq., being the Southern half of Pasture Lot No. 40, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing six acres, wholly under cultivation, on which is erected a new Cottage 30 feet by 30, with a good cellar underneath the whole. It is fenced round with Post and Rail. There is also a Barn on the Premises, 40 feet by 16, and a never-failing well of water near the house.

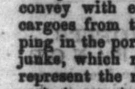
If not sold by the sixteenth day of June, it will then be offered for Sale by Public Auction, either together, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply at the office of Hon. Wm. Forgan, or to Mr. Dalgleish on the premises.

LOT 48.

THE TENANTS AND SETTLERS on that portion of Lot or Township Number Forty-eight the property of Robert Gun Cuninghame, Esq., are hereby required to pay all sums of money due by them for Rent or otherwise to the undersigned, without delay, he being duly empowered to receive the same.
ROBERT STEWART.
Victoria Hotel, Dec. 9, 1856.

BOSTON PACKET.



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

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

For Freight or Passage apply to HALL & FOWLE, 45 Federal Street, Boston, or to
SAMUEL A. FOWLE,
Old Custom House, Peake's Buildings.
Charlottetown, March 11th, 1857. tf

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Margate, New London.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG TO inform their friends and the public generally that they have received a very extensive stock of Goods, comprising every thing in the three branches, namely: Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, all of which they will sell lower than Charlottetown prices for cash or produce.

Oats, Oatmeal, Flour, Barley, Pork and Butter will be taken.
TUPLIN & HYNDMAN.
Nov. 1st, 1856.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES!

CUMMINGS' LECTURES ON ROMANISM, 9s
A Protestant's Appeal to the Douay Bible and other Roman Catholic standards, 6s
The Young Dominican; or, The Mysteries of the Inquisition, and other Secret Societies of Spain, 8s 6d
Romanism as it is in Rome—by the Hon. J. W. Percy, 8s
The Archbishop; or, Romanism in the United States, 6s 3d
The History of the Inquisition, with an Account of its Procedure and Narrative of its Victims, 6s
Hannah Corcoran—her Conversion from Romanism, Abduction, and subsequent Treatment, 2s 3d
The Convert—a Narrative by McCrindel, 3s 4d
Sister Agnes; or, Sketches of Convent Life, 8s
John Huss—illustrating some of the workings of Popery in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 3s
True Christianity Contrasted with various other Systems—by Dr. Sprague, 3s 9d
The Doctrines and Practices of Popery examined, 3s 9d
Fletcher's Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion, 5s
Synopsis of Popery, by W. Hogan, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest. Paper covers, 1s 6d; bound, 2s 3d
Six Months' Residence in a Convent—by Miss Reid
The Priest and the Huguenot; or, Persecution in the Age of Louis XV., 3s 9d
Men and Things as I saw them in Europe—by Kirwan, 5s
For sale at the Bookstore of
April 8, '57 GEORGE T. HASZARD.

CARDING MACHINES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown.
Charlottetown, July 18, 1856. 1yxtf

WANTS A SITUATION, AS DAILY COOK, a Woman who well understands the business in all its varieties, and would attend at Dinner or Supper Parties. For reference, apply at this office. xli April 15.

G. P. TANTON'S
DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT,
GREAT GEO. STREET, OPPOSITE THOMAS & DAWSON'S,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
☞ Rooms open from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m. Jan. 2

A CARD.
HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,—may be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence.
Ch. Town, P. E. I., July 17.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.

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

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—GOOD SLACK COAL at the Gas Works for 24s. per ton.
April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!—AT THE Gas Works for 24s per chaldron.
April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR FLOUR, CORN MEAL, PILOT BREAD, TOBACCO, by—
April 6, 1857 THOS. B. TREMAIN.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES that he is now getting his MAHOGANY cut up in various sizes to suit customers. Any person desirous of having a Log cut up to any particular size, will please forward their order at once, as the whole will be cut up shortly.
March 18th. JAMES N. HARRIS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DURHAM BULL 'Darnley,' will serve Cows at the Hon. George Coles's Farm Yard, in Charlottetown, until further notice.
W. W. IRVING,
April 6, 1857. Sec'y R. A. Society.

Extra Superfine Flour.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for Sale a few barrels Extra Superfine and Fine FLOUR, which he can confidently recommend.
April 8, 1857. JAMES DESBRISAY,

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES in Sydney-street, being half Lot No. 81. Also, half Lot No. 80. For particulars enquire on the premises.
April 8. PAUL TOWAN.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING to change his present Business on the First day of JUNE next, hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to him, and whose Accounts have been repeatedly furnished, that unless the same are paid on or before the above date, they will be handed to an Attorney for collection, without distinction.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Feb. 25, 1857.

Horticultural Society.
FRESH AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

THE ABOVE MAY NOW BE purchased of the Society, at MR. G. T. HASZARD's Book-Store, Queen-square. The Semi-Annual Exhibition will be held in July next, of which timely notice will be given.
By order,
April 3, 1857. G. HUBBARD, Secretary.

JUNIPER POSTS, RAILS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S YARD, a quantity of Juniper Posts, Rails, Pickets, Ladders, and Shingles. Also—150 cords of FIREWOOD.
April 8, 1857. 2m BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association, Charlottetown, on *YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS*, by the REV. DAN. MACCURDY, of the Presbyterian Church, Nova Scotia. For sale at George T. Haszard's Book-store. Price, 4d.
April 8, 1857.

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

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

ALSO—Two superior MELODEONS, made by Mason & Hamblin. The above Instruments can be seen by applying to
SAMUEL A. FOWLE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857. tf

THE KEPPOCH FARM, WITH BUILDINGS, &c., is offered for Sale, the whole, or divided in two parts,—the Proprietor leaving the Colony next year.

The HULL of a VESSEL of 150 to 200 tons would be taken in part payment.

☞ Apply at Keppoch House, or by letter, post-paid, to Dr. H., Post Office, Charlottetown. tf March 25.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to all whom it may concern, that he intends to keep a SERVANT'S REGISTRY, where parties making application will be attended to at a moderate rate of charges. Hours of attendance from 10 a. m., to 3 p. m.

Place of residence, Palmer's Buildings, Princetown Road.
DONALD M'FADYEN.
Charlottetown Common, March 25, 1857.

GEORGE T. HASZARD

HAVING DISPOSED BY AUCTION of a quantity of his redundant STOCK, begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he has still on hand an extensive supply of

STANDARD AND RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Catalogues of which will, from time to time, be published in the Protector.

Writing Papers, Blank Books, and every other description of STATIONERY,

Will constantly be kept on hand. His Stock being imported direct from the Manufacturers, will always be sold at the lowest prices. Mr. Haszard will also give his attention to the importation, to order, of Books, Stationery and Hardware, which may not be kept on hand, and he trusts, that through the Packets which are now being established, he will be able to supply his customers with punctuality.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO RENT, for a term of years, his HAY and COAL SCALES, with DWELLING, SHOP, and Stable.
April 6, 1857. THOS. B. TREMAIN.

FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT the CITY DRUG STORE, *No. 14 Queen Street.* 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago, and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.,
W. R. WATSON.

FOR SALE,

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

For further particulars, enquire of
SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857. Isl

℞ AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.
Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.
POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.
From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.
From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass
AND SOLD BY
T. DESBRISAY. & Co.
General Agent.

And by
Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
" J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanors,
" JAMES PIDGEON, New London.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Protector.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 24, 1857.

A Bill to provide for the better internal Government of this Island by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the above recited Bill be deferred until the next Session, and that it be printed in all the weekly papers published in Charlottetown, and that three hundred copies of the same be printed for the use of the Legislature.

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

WHEREAS for the better protection and management of the local interests of Her Majesty's subjects in this Island, and for the advancement of the internal prosperity thereof, it is expedient and necessary that Municipal Authorities be established in the several Electoral Divisions therein. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly as follows:—

I. The Town and Royalty of Princetown and Lot Eighteen, Georgetown and Common and Royalty, and the reserved lands adjacent thereto, and each Electoral District in this Island, as defined by the Act of the nineteenth Victoria, chapter twenty-one, shall be and are hereby severally and respectively declared and constituted each a separate and distinct Body Corporate or Municipality, and as such shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to break, renew and alter the same at pleasure; and shall be capable, in law, of suing and being sued, and of purchasing and holding lands and tenements situated within the limits of their respective Municipalities, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and of making and entering into such contracts and agreements as may be necessary for the exercise of their corporate functions; and the powers aforesaid shall be used and exercised by, through and in the name of the Council of every such Municipality: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any such Municipality to exercise any other powers of a Corporation, except such as are herein mentioned, or such as shall be necessary for the due execution of the powers herein mentioned.

II. There shall be in every such Municipality a Council, which Council shall consist of a Warden and Councillors, to be elected as hereinafter provided.

III. The first election, after the passing of this Act, of Councillors to serve in the respective Municipalities hereby constituted, shall be conducted and made in manner following, that is to say:—The High Sheriff of the respective Counties in this Island shall by himself and his sufficient Deputy, or Deputies by him named for that purpose, on the third Monday in January next, after the passing of this Act, hold elections in the said several Municipalities, for the election of one Councillor for each Township in this Island, and of two Councillors for Princetown and Royalty, two Councillors for Georgetown, and one Councillor for the Royalty and Common of Georgetown, and the Reserved Lands adjoining the said Royalty; and of such elections the several High Sheriffs as aforesaid shall give notice in the public Newspapers, published in Charlottetown, and by advertisement in the several Municipalities, for at least twenty days previous thereto; and all the male or female inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in any Municipality for at least one year then next preceding, and being British subjects, and each of whom shall actually, and within the District for which he or she shall then vote, have paid, or be liable to pay school or land assessment, shall be entitled to vote at said elections for such Councillors in such Municipality respectively; and the Sheriffs of the several Counties in this Island shall by themselves or their sufficient Deputy or Deputies as aforesaid, in case no scrutiny be demanded, declare, as duly elected, the persons having the majority of votes in their respective Municipalities throughout the Island, and those persons so declared by the Sheriffs or Deputies as having the majority of votes as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held the Councillors for the several Municipalities respectively; and all the necessary expenses incurred for holding the said first elections of Councillors throughout the Island shall be paid out of the public Treasury of this Island, and the expenses of all subsequent elections shall be paid out of the funds of the Municipalities: Provided always, that all the said elections shall take place on the same day and hour in the several Municipalities in the said Island, and shall be conducted by open voting in public, in manner practised in the election of members for the General Assembly; and any person whose right to vote thereat shall be questioned at the time of offering his vote, shall take the following oath before the Presiding Officer, who shall receive or take down his vote, which oath the Presiding Officer is hereby authorised and empowered to administer, that is to say:—"I do solemnly swear that I have resided in the Township of (or Town and Royalty or Reserved Lands, *as the case may be*), for one year now next preceding, and that I am of the age of twenty-one, and a British subject, and am duly qualified to vote at this election, within this Township, (or Town and Royalty or Reserved Lands, *as the case may be*.)

So help me God."

And the Presiding Officer shall, before administering the said oath, distinctly read over the qualification required by this Act, for every such person so claiming to vote, to such person, and also shall mark every such oath as having been sworn on his book; and the said elections shall continue open not longer than one day, and shall be closed at five o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously closed by proclamation, when a vote shall not have been polled for an hour; and the respective Presiding Officers shall, at the close of each election, declare the majorities; and in case any person who shall have voted at the same election, shall then publicly demand a scrutiny of the election of any one or more Councillors, the Presiding Officers shall note such demand on their books, and every such scrutiny, if persevered in, shall be finally determined by the judgment of the Councillors elect, whose elections are not disputed, and who shall have power to hear witnesses on oath; and if any of the said Councillors shall not attend, the remainder of the Councillors shall act; but if three cannot be procured, then the High Sheriff or some fit person, by him nominated, in writing, associated with any two of the Councillors or any two of the other Presiding Officers, shall hear and determine such scrutiny as aforesaid. Provided that no votes shall be scrutinized but those marked as having been sworn, and that such scrutiny or scrutinies shall be proceeded with on the next day after the close of said elections, and thenceforth day by day (Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday excepted), until all the said scrutinies, if more than one, shall be determined, no one scrutiny being allowed to occupy more than two days, and the Sheriffs or their Deputies or persons so appointed by them to act in such scrutinies, shall therein be governed by the decision made on such scrutinies; and the further proceedings hereinbefore provided shall thenceforth be had, as in cases where no scrutiny occurred; and the respective Sheriffs shall forthwith notify the successful candidates of their election.

IV. At all elections to be held under the provisions of this Act, any elector who may reside on any Peninsula or Island, within this Island, shall and may vote in the Polling Division nearest to his or her place of residence: Provided always, that such Polling Division be in the Municipality for which such person is entitled to vote.

V. The several Councillors, after having been declared duly elected by the Sheriff as aforesaid, and notified in writing to that effect by the Sheriff, shall meet at the Court House of the County on the first Tuesday in March next after such election, and there appoint and elect a Warden from among their own number for each Corporation, and shall then agree on some central place in their respective Municipalities for holding meetings for the transaction of such business as this Act directs: Provided always, that the several Councillors shall respectively, before proceeding to elect their Warden, take and subscribe the oath in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, before a Justice of the Peace, who is hereby authorised and required to administer the same.

VI. The said Councillors shall, at their first meeting at the central place agreed on as aforesaid, appoint fit and proper persons to serve as Clerks and Treasurers in their respective Municipalities, which offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by one and the same person; and the Clerks so appointed shall remain in office until new Councillors shall, in the next year, have been elected and sworn in: Provided always, that such Clerks and Treasurers shall, before entering on their respective duties, take the oath as prescribed in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, before the Warden or the Chairman appointed in his stead as hereinafter mentioned.

VII. On the third Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty , and on the same day, in every succeeding year, the inhabitants of the several Municipalities, qualified to vote throughout the Island, shall openly assemble in their respective Municipalities, and elect, from persons qualified as this Act requires, Councillors for the respective Municipalities; and the Warden in office at the time of such election shall remain in office until another be chosen in his stead, or until he himself be re-appointed; and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the respective Councils in every Municipality, on the first day of January in every year, to post up in conspicuous places in each Electoral District, Town, Royalty and Reserved Lands in this Island, notices of the time and place of holding such elections, which notices shall also contain the names of the person or persons appointed by the Warden and Council as hereinafter mentioned, to hold such elections.

VIII. The election of Councillors to be held, as aforesaid, on the third Monday in January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty , and all subsequent elections of Councillors, to be had under the provisions of this Act, shall respectively be held by and before such person or persons as may be appointed by the Warden and majority of the Councillors of each Municipality, or, in case of vacancy in the office of Warden, by the Councillors of the said Municipalities.

IX. At all elections of Councillors, as last aforesaid, the poll shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and the name of each elector voting at such election shall be written in poll lists under appropriate heads, to be kept at such election by the officer holding the same; and after finally closing the poll at any such election, the officer or person by whom the said shall be held, shall forthwith proceed publicly to declare the number of votes given for each candidate, and shall declare the person or persons having the majority of votes to be duly elected; and if there should be at the final closing of the poll as aforesaid an equal number of votes polled for two or more persons, it shall be lawful for the officer or person holding such election, and he is hereby required, whether otherwise qualified or not, to give a vote for one or other of the persons having such equality of votes, in order to give a majority to one of them, and determine the election; and the poll list kept at such election shall, by the officers or persons holding the same, be delivered, within three days after the conclusion of every such election, to the Clerk of the Municipality, to remain in his office, where they shall be open to inspection by any elector on payment of a fee of one shilling: Provided, that in case a scrutiny be demanded, every such scrutiny, if persevered in, shall be finally determined by the Council of the Municipality, by the judgment of the Warden and Councillors, or any three of them, whose elections are not disputed, and who shall have power to hear witnesses on oath, and in the event of the death or absence of the Warden, to appoint a chairman, with right to vote and, if need be, to give a casting vote: Provided that no vote shall be scrutinized but those marked as having been sworn, and that such scrutiny or scrutinies shall be proceeded in as early as practicable after the close of such elections, and thenceforth day by day (Sunday, Christmas day and Good Friday excepted), until all the said scrutinies in rotation, if more than one, shall have been determined; no one scrutiny being allowed to engage more than two days.

X. On the first Monday in February in every succeeding year after such first election, the Clerks of the respective Councils throughout the Island shall, at the place appointed for holding the Municipal meetings, attend and administer the oaths to each councillor, as prescribed by this Act in the Schedule (A) hereunto annexed; and the Councillors when sworn shall respectively elect and appoint a Warden, Clerk and Treasurer for their respective Municipalities, and such Clerk and Treasurer (being one or more persons as aforesaid) shall remain in office every year until the annual election or re-election of a Warden.

XI. No person shall be eligible as a Councillor for any Municipality in this Island, unless such person be resident within the Township, Town, Common, Royalty or Reserved Lands, for which such person shall be elected; nor unless such person be seized and possessed of freehold or leasehold estate of the value of pounds, over and above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same.

XII. All moneys voted by the Legislature for the building, erection, repair and improvement of roads, bridges, wharfs and other public works, or purposes within the limits of any Municipality, shall be paid into the hands of the Road Correspondent for the time being, who shall disburse the same as hereinafter mentioned, and shall account for the said moneys at the same time, and in such manner as he is by law required to account for other public moneys paid into his hands.

XIII. Each Municipal Council shall annually forward to the said Road Correspondent, to be by him laid before the Executive Council, a detailed statement of the amount of money intended to be expended during the year, within the limits of each Municipality, together with the names of the persons to whom the expenditure of such moneys is to be entrusted, and such statement shall be signed by the Clerk, and countersigned by the Warden of the Municipal Council; and the said Road Correspondent shall, from time to time, pay the said moneys to the order of the Councillor or Councillors representing the particular Township, Town, Royalty or Common, or Reserved Lands, in which such moneys are to be used and expended.

XIV. The present Road Commissioners, now in office throughout the Island, unless in the meantime superseded or suspended by the Lieutenant Governor, or other Administrator of the Government for the time being, in Council, shall hold their appointments until the establishment of Municipal Councils in the several Municipalities throughout the Island, and each Municipal Council in this Island shall and may exercise all the powers, privileges and authority, vested in Road Commissioners, by the Act of fourteenth Victoria, chapter sixteen, intituled "an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Statute Labor, and the expenditure of public moneys on the Highways."

XV. Each of the said Councils in the said Municipalities respectively, shall have power to make bye-laws for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say:

For collecting all road rates, as now established by law, and for the appointment of Road Overseers for each Township, Town, Common and Royalty and Reserved Lands, and for the erection, preservation and repair of all such new or existing bridges, within the limits of each Municipality, as shall not be under the charge of the Board of Works.

For the purchase of such real property, situate within the limits of such Municipality respectively, as may be required for the use of the inhabitants thereof; and for the sale of such part or parts of the real property belonging to such Municipalities as may have ceased to be useful to the said inhabitants.

For the superintendence and management of all property belonging to the said Municipalities respectively.

For raising, assessing, collecting, suing for, levying and appropriating such monies as may be required for the support of any indigent, infirm or helpless persons, resident in their respective Municipalities; for the encouragement of agriculture; for the payment of their own officers, and generally for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the objects for which the said Councils in their several Municipalities respectively are hereby empowered to make bye-laws: Provided such assessment shall not exceed the sum of five shillings per hundred acres, on every hundred acres of land in this Island, and in like proportion for any quantity of land less than one hundred acres; nor one shilling and sixpence for each Town Lot, Water Lot or Pasture Lot, not having any buildings thereon liable otherwise to assessment under this Act; nor for dwelling houses, stores, mills, taverns, distilleries or mercantile establishments, not having more than twelve acres of land attached thereto, the rate or sum of two-pence in the pound on the yearly value thereof.

For imposing, determining and recovering reasonable penalties to be recovered from such persons as having been elected to office, as hereinbefore provided, shall refuse to serve the same, or refuse and neglect to take and subscribe the oath of office, or to attend at the meetings of Councillors after the first or other elections, as hereinbefore mentioned.

For determining the amount and manner, and time of payment of all salaries or other remuneration of officers, to be appointed under the authority of this Act.

For providing for any other matter, purpose or thing, which shall be specially subjected to the direction and control of the said Councils respectively, by any Act of the Legislature of this Island: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any such Council, as aforesaid, to impose, lay or levy, any rate or assessment whatever, on any lands or tenements, goods or chattels, real or personal, belonging to the Government of this Island, or on any land purchased under the Land Purchase Act and unsold, or on any church, chapel, school-house or other public building, or on any land set apart or granted to the Indians.

For appointing Fence Viewers and erecting Pounds, and for the preventing of running at large of horses, bulls, cattle, geese and swine.

XVI. Each Municipal Council shall annually appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be Assessors in and for each Municipality; and such Assessor or Assessors shall annually, and at a time to be appointed by each Municipal Council, assess the owners, occupiers and proprietors, of all buildings, situate in the several Municipalities, occupied as dwelling houses, stores, mills, taverns, distilleries or mercantile establishments, whereunto not more than twelve acres of land are immediately attached, as aforesaid, and shall fairly and justly estimate and determine, as nearly as practicable, the fair annual value of all such buildings, as aforesaid, in the possession of each particular person; and the said Assessors shall also, at the time named by the members of Council, deliver or cause to be delivered, to the Clerk of the Council, in writing, a correct detailed account and return of such estimate and determination, signed by such Assessors, and verified by affidavit, in the form in the Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, and sworn before any Justice of the Peace in the Island.

XVII. Any such estimate, determination or return, of the annual value of all or any such buildings, as aforesaid, when made and returned, as required by this Act, and lodged with the Clerk of the respective Councils, shall be binding and conclusive on the several persons therein named, and owning or occupying the same; and the several rates or sums therein specified, shall be the rates or sums which the said several persons shall, for the year in which such return is made, be respectively liable to pay, unless appealed from, as hereinafter provided for, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter mentioned.

XVIII. Within ten days after his appointment, each Assessor shall take the oath prescribed in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked (B), before the Warden or any one of the Councillors of the Municipality, who are hereby authorised and empowered to administer the same.

XIX. Each Municipal Council may appoint one or more Collectors in and for each Municipality, which Collector or Collectors shall give security for the faithful performance of his or their duties while in office, in the form as in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked (D); and such Collectors shall, when required by the Council, collect the amounts of land tax and assessment due from each person liable to pay the same, or take proceedings for the recovery thereof, as hereinafter mentioned, and pay over the amounts received by him with an account thereof, to the Treasurer or other person appointed by the Council to receive the same.

XX. The Clerk of the Councils in the respective Municipalities shall forward to each Collector a correct copy of the Assessors' Return, and all persons holding property, liable to be assessed, shall be entitled to inspect such copy when so forwarded to the Collector.

XXI. All taxes and assessments to be imposed on lands or buildings under the provisions of this Act, shall be and become due and payable on the first day of June in every year, and the Warden of each Municipal Council shall, at least one calendar month previous to the said first day of June, cause an advertisement to be inserted in the *Royal Gazette*, and notices to be posted up in the Municipality, calling for the payment of such tax and assessment into the hands of the Collector who shall proceed forthwith to collect the same: Provided, that if any person assessed as herein mentioned, shall refuse or neglect to pay his proportion of the tax or assessment so determined as aforesaid, the Collector may levy the amount of such assessment on the goods or chattels of the defaulter, by seizing the same, which goods and chattels shall be irrepleviable, and may be sold at auction by the Collector after he has given at least six days' notice of such sale; and if any amount remain in the hands of such Collector, after paying the sum so assessed, together with the amount of expenses so incurred in seizing, advertising and selling the same, and other incidental charges, such amount shall be paid to the owner of the goods and chattels.

XXII. Any person so assessed, or his agent, may, within six days after such return made as aforesaid, give to the Collector a written notice of his intention to appeal from the said assessment, and such assessment shall be reviewed before the proper Municipal Council in such way or manner and at such time or times as the said Council may see fit, ten days notice of such revision being given by the Clerk of the Council to the appellant; provided that the decision of the Council on such revision shall be final and conclusive.

XXIII. Any such estimate or return when made and returned as required by this Act to the Clerks of the Municipal Councils, shall be binding and conclusive on the several persons therein named, and the several rates or sums therein specified shall be the rates and sums which the several persons shall, for the year in which such return is made, be respectively liable to pay.

XXIV. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of every municipality to keep books in which he shall enter the amount of all taxes and assessments received, and the names of the persons having paid the same; and also the amount of all taxes unpaid, and the names of the persons liable to pay the same, or the land and buildings, with a description thereof, on which the same may be due, and he shall, on the first day of August in every year, complete and balance his books, by entering against each parcel of land the arrears, if any, due at the last settlement, and the taxes of the preceding year which may remain unpaid, and he shall ascertain and enter therein the total amount of arrears, if any, chargeable upon the land at that date.

XXV. At the balance to be made on the first day of August in every year, as aforesaid, if it shall appear that there is any arrear of tax, due upon any parcel of land, the Treasurer shall add to the whole amount then due ten per cent. thereon.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for the Clerk, under the direction of the Council, whenever there is sufficient distress on the lands of non-residents in arrear for taxes, to issue a warrant, under his hand and seal, to a Collector of the Municipality, who shall thereby be authorised to levy the amount due upon any goods and chattels found upon the land, in manner as directed in the section of this Act.

XXVII. Whenever a portion of the tax on any unoccupied land has been due for three years, the Clerk of the Municipality, under the direction of the Council, shall issue a warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to the Sheriff of the County, commanding him to levy upon the said lands for the amount of arrears due thereon, with his costs; and after the issuing of the warrrant the Treasurer shall receive no payment on account of the sums contained in the warrant. Provided always, that the Council of the Municipality may, at their discretion, direct that no such warrant shall issue to the Sheriff until some portion of the arrears shall have been due for such other period longer than three years, as the said Council may, by bye-law, prescribe; and also, that they may direct such parcels of the land only to be included in the warrant as are chargeable with an arrear of tax exceeding a certain sum to be determined by such Council.

XXVIII. Immediately upon receipt of the warrant, the Sheriff shall prepare a list of all the lands included therein, and the amount of arrears due on each parcel, and shall cause the same to be published for the space of at least six months in the *Royal Gazette*, which advertisement shall contain a notification, that unless the arrears be sooner paid, he will proceed to sell at the County Court House, the said lands, for the taxes, on some day to be named in the advertisement, which day shall be more than six months after the first publication thereof; and he shall add to all the arrears so published, the proportionate shares of the cost of publication, according to their amounts respectively; and the sheriff shall also post a notice similar to the advertisement hereby required in some convenient and public place in the Township, Town, Common, Royalty or Island in which such lands are situate, at least three weeks before the time of sale.

XXIX. At any time after the receipt of the warrant, if the sheriff shall have good reason to believe that there is distress upon any parcel of land included therein, he shall levy the arrears of taxes and the costs by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the land, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as is required by the section of this Act; but no subsequent sale of any such parcel of land by the sheriff shall be held to be illegal or invalid, by reason of their having been any goods or chattels thereon before or at the time of the same, and the sheriff having neglected to levy the tax by the distress and sale of the same: Provided always, that on the sale of any land under the provisions of this Act the sheriff shall at the time of sale describe the said land as nearly as practicable by metes and bounds.

XXX. If the taxes shall not have been previously collected, or if no person shall appear to pay the taxes at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Sheriff shall sell by public auction so much of such lands as shall be sufficient to pay such taxes, and all lawful charges incurred in and about such sale, and the collection of such taxes; selling in preference such part of such real estate as he may consider it most for the advantage of the owner to sell first, and stating distinctly in the certificate, in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed marked (E) to be by him given to the purchaser, what part of the lot is so sold, or that the whole estate or lot is so sold, as the case may be, and within one month after the date of the sale the Sheriff shall make a detailed return to the Clerk of the Council of each separate parcel of land included in the warrant, and shall pay to him the money levied by virtue thereof; and if at the time appointed for the sale no bidders appear, the Sheriff may adjourn the sale from time to time at his discretion; and if the purchaser of any parcel of land shall fail on demand to pay to the Sheriff the amount of the purchase money, the Sheriff may forthwith proceed to put up such property for sale again.

XXXI. Every Sheriff shall be entitled to receive, besides his mileage, ten *per cent.* commission upon all sums collected by him under any warrant herein before issued by the Clerk of the Municipality; and whenever any distress of goods and chattels is made by the Sheriff under such warrant, he may proceed to sell the same in the same manner and at the same time as directed by the section of this Act, with respect to levy made by Collectors, and he may charge ten shillings for each distress and sale; and whenever any land is sold by the Sheriff according to the section of this Act, he may receive the sum of five shillings for the sale of each separate parcel, and the Sheriff may add the commission and fees which he is hereby authorised to charge for the services above mentioned to the amount of arrears included in the Clerk's warrant, on those lands in respect of which such services were severally performed; and he shall be entitled to no other fees or emoluments whatever for any services rendered by him relating to the collection of arrears of taxes on lands: Provided always, that if the Sheriff cannot give a sufficient description of any land sold by him, without a search in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans, or a survey to ascertain the description and boundaries of the whole parcel, as returned to him in the said warrant, he shall, in addition to the charges hereinbefore authorised, be entitled to charge the expenses of such search and survey.

XXXII. The owner of any real estate, which may hereafter be sold for non-payment of taxes, or his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, may at any time within one year from the day of sale, redeem the estate sold, by paying or tendering to the Treasurer of the Municipality, for the use and benefit of such purchaser or his legal representative, the sum paid by him, together with ten per cent. thereon, and the costs of all improvements made thereon by the purchaser thereof; and the said Treasurer shall give to the party paying such redemption money a receipt, stating the sum paid and the object of payment, and such receipt shall be evidence of the redemption.

XXXIII. If the land be not redeemed within the period hereinbefore allowed for its redemption, the Sheriff shall, on demand of the purchaser at any time after the expiration of one year, and on payment of the sum of five shillings to him by such purchaser, execute and deliver a deed of sale of such land to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, in the form in Schedule marked (F) to this Act annexed, and such deed shall have the effect of vesting the land in the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, in fee simple, for and clear of all charges and incumbrances thereon, except taxes accrued since those for the non-payment whereof it was sold; and the Sheriff shall also give the purchaser a certificate of the execution of such deed, containing the particulars aforesaid, under his hand and seal, which, for the purpose of registration of the deed in the Registry Office, shall be deemed a memorial thereof, and the deed shall be registered within one year from the date of its execution, and certificate of the registry thereof, granted by the Registrar on production of the deed and certificate to him, and without further proof.

XXXIV. Every person duly qualified, who shall be elected to the office of Councillor in any Municipality in this Island, shall accept such office, or in default thereof shall pay a fine to the Municipality in which he shall have been so elected, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds currency, or such other fine instead thereof as may hereafter be provided by a law of each Municipal Council to be made in this behalf; and the said fine, if not duly paid, shall, together with the reasonable costs of recovering the same, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so refusing to accept office, in execution of the warrant of any Justice of the Peace for the County, who is hereby required on the application of the Council; and after the conviction of the person so making default, by confession, or on the oath of one or more credible witnesses to issue such warrant: Provided always, that no person disabled by permanent infirmity of body or mind, nor any person above the age of sixty-five years, nor any person who, within two years from the day on which he shall have been so elected, shall have already served the said office of Councillor, or paid a fine for not serving the same, shall be liable to such fine as aforesaid.

XXXV. Every person duly qualified, who shall be elected to the office of Councillor as aforesaid, shall, on due notice of his election from the Sheriff or Clerk of the Council, as hereinbefore provided, take and subscribe the oath, in the form in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed; in default thereof such person shall, unless he can allege some sufficient excuse for not attending, be deemed to have refused to accept the said office, and shall be liable to pay the fine aforesaid as for non-acceptance of office; and the said office shall thenceforward be deemed to be vacant, and shall be filled up by another election.

XXXVI. In cases where any duly qualified person, elected to the office of Councillor, in any of the said Municipalities, shall neglect to attend first meeting as aforesaid, or refuse to accept such office, or shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe the above mentioned oaths, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff or other person who shall have presided at the election at which such person was elected, as often as such case of refusal or neglect may occur, to proceed, after four days' notice in this behalf to the electors qualified as aforesaid, to be posted at two or more of the most public places in the Electoral District, Town, Common or Royalty, as the case may be, to another election of a fit and proper person, to supply the place of the person who shall have neglected to attend at the first meeting of Councillors, or refuse to accept such office, or to take and subscribe the said oaths; and the Councillor, who may be elected at such new election, shall hold office until the time at which the person in whose place he may have been elected, would, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, have gone out of office, and no longer; but shall be capable of immediate re-election, unless otherwise disqualified as aforesaid.

XXXVII. If a vacancy or vacancies in any of the said Councils, whether arising from the death of any of the said Councillors or other cause, shall occur before the annual period of election, it shall be lawful for the Warden of the Municipality in which such vacancy or vacancies shall have occurred, to issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to a Justice of the Peace, or to some other discreet and competent person, resident in the Municipality in which such vacancy or vacancies shall have occurred, requiring such Justice or other person to proceed, after due notice in this behalf to the electors qualified as aforesaid, in causing a new election to be made of a Councillor or Councillors, to supply such vacancy or vacancies; which warrant shall, by such Justice of the Peace or other person as aforesaid be duly executed.

XXXVIII. At all meetings of the said Councils the Warden shall preside; and in the the case of his absence, death or incapacity to act, or if any accidental vacancy in the office of Warden, the Members shall choose from the Councillors present one of their number to be temporary Chairman, in the place of such Warden, during his absence, or during such accidental vacancy in the office of Warden.

XXXIX. There shall be in each year four meetings of every Council in the Island, which meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday in the months of April, July, October and December, respectively; and the said meetings shall not at any time be held for a longer period than five successive days; and at no meeting of any such Council shall any matter be deliberated or determined on, except such matters as fall within the scope of the power and jurisdiction of such Council.

XL. Extraordinary meetings of any such Councils may be held by and under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor, signified in writing to the Wardens of the Councils, who shall give notice thereof to the Members of their Councils; and such extraordinary meeting shall not continue beyond the period of five days; and no matters shall be deliberated or determined on at any such extraordinary meeting, except those for which the same shall have been specially convened.

XLI. All acts whatsoever authorised or required, by virtue of this Act, to be done by any Municipal Council, and all questions of adjournment, or other questions that may come before any meeting of such Council, may and shall be done and decided by the majority of votes of the Members present at such meeting, other than the Warden; and the Warden, or in the absence of the Warden, the temporary Chairman, shall, in all cases of equality of votes, have a casting vote; and in order to constitute a quorum, there shall be present at every such meeting a majority of the entire number of Councillors elected to serve in such Council.

XLII. It shall be lawful for each of the said Councils to appoint, from out of the Councillors elected to serve in such Council, such and so many Committees, consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for such Committees to meet or sit on any days except those appointed for the meeting of the said Council; and that such Committees shall be subject in all things to the authority, control and approval of said Council.

XLIII. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of each of the said Municipalities respectively, to receive all moneys which shall be raised under any Bye-Law, to be made as hereinafter provided by the Council of the Municipality wherein he shall have been appointed Treasurer; and also all moneys which, under any Act of competent Legislative authority, have been or shall be directed to be paid to or received by any such Treasurer, and to apply and account for the same in such manner as may be prescribed by any bye-law of such Council, or by Act of the Legislature as aforesaid.

XLIV. The Treasurer of any Municipality in this Island shall, in books to be kept for that purpose, enter true accounts of all sums of money by him received and paid; and the books so kept shall, at all seasonable times, be open to the inspection of every Member of the Council; and all such accounts, together with all vouchers and papers relating thereto, shall, four times in every year, that is to say, within one month after every quarterly meeting, be submitted, together with an abstract of such accounts for the last year, by the Treasurer, to a Committee of the Council, or to such other persons as the Committee shall direct, for the purpose of being, by such Committee or other persons, examined and audited; and if the said accounts shall be found correct, the same shall be approved and allowed by the said Committee or persons appointed as aforesaid; and after the said accounts shall have been so examined and audited, the said Committee or other persons so appointed, as aforesaid, shall make their report thereon to the Council, at its next quarterly meeting; and every such abstract and report shall be open, at all seasonable times, to the inspection of any inhabitant of the Municipality, who shall be entitled to copies thereof on payment of a reasonable fee for the same; and such Committee or other persons appointed, to examine and audit the said accounts, as aforesaid, shall testify, on oath before the Warden or temporary Chairman of the Council, to the effect that they have justly and fairly examined said accounts, and that their report thereon is just and true, to the best of their ability, judgment and belief.

XLV. No person being in holy orders, or being a minister or teacher of any dissenting or religious sect or congregation, nor any judge of any court of justice, nor any military, marine or naval officer, in Her Majesty's service, on full pay, nor any person accountable for the Municipal revenues, nor any person receiving any allowance from the Municipality for his services, nor any person having directly or indirectly any contract, or any share or interest in any contract, with or on behalf of the Municipality, shall be qualified to be elected a Councillor in any Municipal Council in this Island.

XLVI. An authentic copy of every Bye-Law, made by any Municipal Council, shall, forthwith after the passing thereof, be transmitted by the Warden of the Council, or the temporary Chairman hereinbefore mentioned, to the Colonial Secretary, who shall, on receipt of the same, note on the copy so received the time of its receipt, and shall lay the same before the Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator of the Government for the time being in Council; and no such Bye-Law shall be of any force until the expiration of thirty days after an authentic copy thereof shall have been received, as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, at any time within the said period of thirty days, by his order in Council, to declare his disallowance of any such Bye-Law or any part thereof; and such disallowance, together with a certificate, under the hand of the Clerk of the Executive Council, certifying the day on which such Bye-Law was received as aforesaid, shall, with all convenient speed, be signified to the Warden of the Council wherein such Bye-Law shall have been passed; and thenceforward such Bye-Law, or the part thereof so disallowed, shall be void and of no effect. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator of the Government, as aforesaid, if he shall think fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, by an order in Council, at any time within the said period of thirty days, to enlarge the time within which such Bye-Law may be disallowed; and no such Bye-Law shall, in that case, come into force or have effect until after the expiration of such enlarged time; and provided also, that any Bye-Law, repugnant to the law of the land, or to any of the provisions of this Act, shall be void and of no effect.

XLVII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, or other Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Island, when and so often as circumstances shall, in his and their opinion, warrant such a measure, to dissolve all or any of the aforesaid Councils; and in every case of a dissolution of such Council or Councils, the Lieutenant Governor shall issue his warrant, in the name of Her Majesty, under his hand and seal, directed to a Justice of the Peace, or some other discreet and competent person, resident in the Municipality, requiring such Justice or other person to proceed, after due notice in that behalf to the electors qualified as aforesaid, in causing elections to be made in each Municipality, wherein such dissolution shall have taken place, of a Councillor or Councillors, according as such Municipality, by the provisions hereinbefore contained, may be empowered to elect one or two Councillors; and such new elections shall be governed by the same rules and provisions as are hereinbefore provided for the election of Councillors. Provided always, that such Councillor or Councillors so elected, after a dissolution as aforesaid, shall go out of office at the end of the current year, or at the same time that their predecessors would have gone out, had no such dissolution taken place.

XLVIII. The Clerk of each Municipality shall, at the end of each year, transmit to the Colonial Secretary's Office a statement in duplicate of the accounts of such Municipality, exhibiting in detail an account of the receipts and expenditure during the preceding year, which accounts shall be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace; and the Colonial Secretary shall lay one of the said copies before the Legislature at the session thereof next following the transmission of the said accounts.

XLIX. The Treasurer of any Municipality shall not pay any monies in his hands, as such Treasurer, otherwise than upon an order in writing of the Council of the said Municipality, signed by the Warden, or in his absence by the temporary Chairman hereinbefore mentioned, and countersigned by the Clerk of the Municipality.

L. The Clerks, Treasurers and other officers of the several Municipalities, shall, respectively, at such times during their continuance in office, and also within three months after they shall respectively cease to be in office, and in such manner as each Council shall direct, deliver to such Council or such person as such Council shall authorise to receive the same, a true account in writing of all matters committed to their charge by virtue or in pursuance of this Act, and also of all monies which shall have been by them respectively received by virtue or for the purposes of this Act; and how much thereof shall have been paid or disbursed, and for what purposes, together with proper vouchers for such payments; and every such officer shall pay all such monies as shall remain due from him to the Treasurer for the time being, or to such person as the Council shall authorise to receive the same; and if any such officer shall refuse or wilfully neglect to deliver such account or the vouchers relating to the same, or to make payment as aforesaid, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to deliver to the said Council, or to such person authorised as aforesaid, to receive the same, within three days after being thereunto required by the said Council, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or power, as such officer aforesaid, then and in every such case, on complaint made on behalf of said Council, by such person as they shall authorise for that purpose, of any such refusal or neglect as aforesaid, to any Justice of the Peace for the County wherein such officer shall reside or be such Justice of the Peace, shall and is hereby authorised and required to issue a warrant under this hand and seal, for bringing any such officer before any two Justices of the Peace for such County, and upon the said officer not appearing or not being found, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to hear and determine the matter in a summary manner; and if it shall appear to such Justices that any monies remain due from such officer, such Justices may and they are hereby authorised and required, on non-payment thereof by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause such monies to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such officer; and if sufficient goods and chattels of such officer shall not be found to satisfy the said monies and charges of distress, or if it shall appear to such Justices that such officer; has refused or wilfully neglected to deliver such accounts or the vouchers relating thereto, or that any books, documents, papers or writings, which were or are in the custody or power of such officer in his official capacity, have not been delivered as aforesaid, or are wilfully withheld, then and in every such case such Justices shall, and they are hereby required to commit such offender to the common jail for the County where such offender shall, reside or be, there to remain without bail until he shall have paid such monies as aforesaid, or shall have made satisfaction to the Council, or until he shall have delivered up such books, documents, papers or writings, or have given satisfaction in respect thereof to the said Council: Provided always, that no person so committed shall be detained in prison for want of sufficient distress, only for a longer period of time than three calendar months: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or abridge any remedy by action against any such officer so offending as aforesaid, or against any surety for any such officer.

LI. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the City of Charlottetown as by law incorporated.

LII. This Act shall continue and be in force for the period of years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly, and no longer.

SCHEDULE (A.)

COUNCILLOR'S OATH.

I, *A. B.*, do swear that I am duly qualified, as required by law, for the office of Councillor, to which I have now been elected, and that I am seized or possessed, for my own use, of freehold (*or leasehold estate, or both,*) in the Municipality of the value of pounds, over and above all incumbrances affecting the same, and have paid all rates and taxes therefor and due thereon, to said Municipality; and that I have not fraudulently or collusively obtained the same, or a title to the same, for the purpose of qualifying myself to be appointed or elected to the said office of Councillor, or to any other in the Municipality aforesaid; and I do swear that I will diligently, faithfully and impartially, and to the best of my ability, discharge the several duties which appertain to the said office of Councillor. So help me God.

SCHEDULE (B.)

CLERK'S, TREASURER'S, COLLECTOR'S OR ASSESSOR'S OATH.

I, *A. B.*, being appointed Clerk (or Treasurer, or *as the case may be,*) for the Municipality of do solemnly swear, that I will fulfill the duties of my office as such Clerk (or Treasurer, or *as the case may be,*) to the best of my skill and judgment, So help me God.

SCHEDULE (C.)

ASSESSOR'S OATH, VERIFYING RETURN.

I, *A. B.*, Assessor for the Municipality of (or for Lot in the Municipality of *as the case may be,*) do solemnly swear, that the estimate and return now made by me to the Council of the Municipality of for which I am Assessor, is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

So help me God.

SCHEDULE (D.)

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY COLLECTOR.

Know all men, that we (*Collectors' name, C. D. and E. F. the names of two sureties,*) are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, in the sum of to be paid to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated the day of A. D., 185 .

Whereas the above bounden (*Collectors' name,*) has been appointed Collector for (*name of place wherefor appointed,*) by the Council of the Municipality of

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such, that if the above bounden (*Collectors' name,*) do and shall, at all times hereafter and from time to time, when required so to do by the said Council, duly pay or hand over to said Council all moneys, books, papers and other things in his hands, as such Collector as aforesaid, and do and shall in all other respects well and faithfully fulfil the duties of his office, as such Collector as aforesaid, then the above written bond or obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of

SCHEDULE (E.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

I, *A. B.*, Sheriff of County, do hereby certify that I have this day sold unto (*C. D., name of purchaser,*) acres of land, situate on Lot or Township in the said Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: (*Description of land to be inserted here,*) and that the said land was sold to the said *C. D.*, for the sum of and that the expenses incidental to said sale amount to the sum of and I do further certify that I will, at any time after the expiration of one year from the day of the date hereof, (unless the same be previously redeemed), execute and deliver a deed of such land to the purchaser thereof.

As witness my hand this day of A. D. 185 .

A. B., Sheriff of County.

SCHEDULE (F.)

FORM OF DEED TO BE GIVEN BY SHERIFF TO PURCHASER OF LAND.

To all to whom these presents shall come. I, *A. B.*, High Sheriff of County, send greeting:

Whereas the Clerk of the Municipal Council for the Municipality of lately directed to me his warrant bearing date the day of 185 , commanding me to levy on certain land therein mentioned and hereinafter particularly described, for the sum of being the amount of assessment in arrear for said land, and due to the Municipality of as imposed by the hereinafter recited Act. And whereas, in pursuance of such warrant, and by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the said Island, intituled "an Act to provide for the better internal government of this Island by the establishment of local or Municipal authorities therein," I did on the day of A. D. 185 , (after having duly levied on such land for the said sum of and all incidental expenses by law allowed in such cases, and after having, in all other respects, observed the provisions of the said Act, with respect to such levy and sale,)—sell all that piece or parcel of ground bounded and described as follows, that is to say: (*here description of land is to be inserted,*) unto , he being the highest bidder. And whereas the year by law allowed for the redemption of such land has expired: Now know ye, that I, the said *A. B.*, High Sheriff as aforesaid, by virtue of the said Warrant, and in pursuance of the said recited Act, and for and in consideration of the sum of to me in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged—have bargained, sold and assigned, and by these presents, I, the said *A. B.*, High Sheriff as aforesaid, do bargain, sell and assign the said land and premises, as hereinafter mentioned and described, (being so in arrear for Assessment imposed by or under the said recited Act,) unto *C. D.*, his heirs and assigns, to have and to hold all and singular the said land and premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said *C. D.*, his heirs and assigns for ever, to the only proper use and behoof of the said *C. D.*, his heirs and assigns for ever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever, as fully, amply and beneficially as the original grantee or grantees of the said land, his or their heirs or assigns, were possessed of or entitled to the same.

In witness whereof, I, the said High Sheriff, have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty

Signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WHARFS.

1. Resolved, That the moneys appropriated for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, be expended agreeably to the following Scale.

KING'S COUNTY.

District No. 1.

Comprising Townships Nos. 38, 39 and 40, West of Morell River.

From County line to Morell bridge,	£25	0	0
From Mount Stewart to Cardigan,	12	0	0
Road to St. Peter's Harbour, from Berrigan's,	3	0	0
Road around the Head of Hillsborough river,	5	0	0
Road across the Barrens, from Douglas's to the main road,	3	0	0
Road from main road towards James Clooney's,	5	0	0
Road from Peake's road to Cardigan road,	9	0	0
Road from McDonald's lake to main road,	2	0	0
Road from Peter Sinnott's towards Peake's road,	2	0	0
On the road leading South-east from Mrs. Douglas's mill to the house of Mr. David Douglas,	2	10	0
To compensate James Clooney for labour performed on road from Peter Sinnott's to Peake's road,	2	10	0
From main road towards McVarish's,	2	0	0
For cutting down a hill and improving a swamp on the road leading from Maurice Kennefic's to James McRae's,	3	0	0
To be expended on the new road between the farms of Henry Anderson and Patrick Kinnovan,	6	10	0
On the road leading from William Dunphy's on the Morell, near Walsh's and Clooney's,	6	10	0
To be expended in making a new road from Jay's to William Douglas's farm, (the Government giving a right of way,) on Lot 38, the sum of £37 18s 0d, together with £22 2s 0d of last year's grant unexpended, and any deficiency to be made good out of next year's appropriation,	60	0	0
	£149	0	0

District No. 2.

Comprising Townships Nos. 41, 40 and 39, East of Morell River, and St. Peter's Harbour Mouth and Morell Bridge.

Morell bridge,	£10	0	0
Wharf North side St. Peter's Bay,	8	0	0
Wharf Head St. Peter's Bay,	8	0	0
From Morell to Head of St. Peter's Bay,	15	0	0
To repair abutments of main bridge,	1	10	0
Pine Brook bridge,	4	0	0
To repair abutments of Midgell bridge,	1	10	0
Bridge Head of St. Peter's Bay,	4	0	0
Road East side of Morell, towards McDonald's saw mill,	7	10	0
From Main road towards Dingwell's wharf,	2	10	0
To repair swamp on the Marsh road,	4	0	0
Marie Mill settlement road,	4	0	0
From head of St. Peter's Bay towards Cardigan,	15	0	0
To repair and straighten the road from Cardigan road through Little Baltic, past Hayden's mill, towards Grand River,	12	0	0
From Head of St. Peter's Bay, towards Bay Fortune,	5	10	0
From do. to O'Hanley's, north side,	5	10	0
From cross roads near the Chapel towards Greenwich,	3	0	0
From St. Peter's Bay past Leslie's mill to Cable Head,	4	0	0
From Portage road to John McIntyre's, Cable Head,	2	10	0
From Portage road, between Sutherland's and McDonald's, to Cable Head,	2	10	0
From end of Cable Head road past Henry Anderson's, to O'Hanley's, along the North shore,	2	0	0
To raise a hollow leading towards Thomas Pope's,	2	0	0
To repair swamp near Greenwich,	4	0	0
To complete a road already opened, leading from the main road at the north side of St. Peter's Bay to the sea shore, on the line between the farms of Charles Dingwell and William Anderson,	6	0	0
To open a road from the end of Weeks's road, near Archibald McLeod's, Head of St. Peter's Bay, across the swamp, to John McKay's mills, (the Government giving the right of way,)	20	0	0
Winter roads,	4	5	0

To compensat. Emanuel McEwen and another for extra labour performed on the wharf at North side of St. Peter's Bay,	35	0	0
Do. to Archibald McAulay and others, for extra labour performed on the wharf at Head of St. Peter's Bay, south side,	16	5	0
Do. to Theophilus Webster and others, for extra labour performed on Motell Bridge,	10	0	0
Do. to William Dingwell and another, for extra labour performed on the wharf at Dingwell's shore,	6	12	0
To Archibald McAulay, to compensate him for loss of timber by storm in July last, while engaged in repairing wharf at Head of St. Peter's Bay,	5	0	0
Balance of last year's grant, unapplied, to be expended where most required,	4	0	0
To be expended on breast-work between Needham's and St. Peter's Bay Wharf,	7	12	11
	£242	15	5

District No. 3.

Comprising Townships Nos. 42 and 43, including the division line Road between Lots Nos. 43 and 44.

To balance due on Rolla Bay Wharf,	£10	0	0
For repairs of Dixon's bridge, Bear river,	8	0	0
For levelling Winter roads,	6	0	0
For repair of line road between Lots 43 and 44, to Rolla Bay beach,	40	0	0
For McDonald's cross roads West, to the line of Lot 36,	8	0	0
Road North of Fortune bay,	3	0	0
Road South side Fortune bay,	4	0	0
To repair bridge and drain at Norton's,	3	0	0
Road from Church to Red House,	2	0	0
From Red House road to Rolla Bay,	15	0	0
Bay Fortune on Lot 42,	7	0	0
Bridges from O'Hanley's and McAskill's river bridge,	8	0	0
From McAskill's to Goose river,	3	0	0
Fox river bridge and hills,	3	0	0
Hollow river bridge and hills,	3	0	0
From Hollow river past Cow river,	10	0	0
Naufrage bridge and beach,	10	0	0
Road North of Big Marsh to Big Cape,	12	0	0
To aid the inhabitants to improve the road over the flats to Rolla Bay wharf, when they give an equal amount in labour,	35	0	0
	£190	0	0

District No. 4.

Comprising Townships Nos. 44 and 45.

Balance due Richard Bourke for Souris bridge abutment,	£10	0	0
Michael Walsh for extra work on Keef's bridge,	4	0	0
Due for Winter roads,	2	12	6
Due Joseph McIsaac for filling ruts,	0	11	0
North side from St. Margaret's to line of Lot 46,	15	0	0
Mill road through Lot 45,	25	0	0
From John McAulay's by McGowan's mill to Rolla Bay Post Office,	12	0	0
From Rolla Bay Chapel to Souris,	5	0	0
To build a bridge at Richard Bourke's, Souris west,	4	10	0
For repairs to Souris bridge abutment,	4	0	0
For repairs of roads and bridges east of Souris,	8	0	0
To rebuild bridge at Norris's Pond,	20	0	0
Repair of Bridges and hills at Little Harbour,	15	0	0
Road from St. Catherine's to New Harmony,	5	0	0
North of New Harmony Road to Peter Chevernee's,	6	0	0
From Sheep Pond to Souris,	5	0	0
For gear for Souris draw-bridge.	10	0	0
To John Leslie for plan and bill of scantling for Souris bridge,	3	0	0
To alter the line of road between Souris and East Point, to avoid the hills at Little Harbour, the award of the commissioners to pay certain persons for a right of way at 7s. 6d. per cham, for road, John McLellan, Esq., to pay towards that road, £20 0 0; special grant voted March, 1855, £116 15 0; special grant voted March, 1856, £60 0 0; special grant voted March, 1857, £60 0 0; the work to be proceeded with when the right of way is given up to the Commissioners,	60	0	0
Barrow Mew road, if a right of way is given up to commissioners,	4	10	0
	£219	3	6

District No. 5.

Comprising Townships Nos 46 and 47.

Due for levelling winter roads,	£12	5	0
Glencorodale road and bridges,	7	10	0
From Little river to Bull Creek,	5	0	0
Priest Pond bridge,	4	0	0
Swamp at McEachern's,	2	0	0
Baltic road and bridges,	20	0	0
Bridge at Little Inlet,	4	0	0
Bridge at John Ban Campbell's,	2	0	0
Chapel bridge and hills,	3	0	0
From Chapel to North Lake bridge,	2	0	0
To repair North Lake bridge,	20	0	0
Bridge at Rose's mill,	4	0	0
From post road to No. 1,	2	0	0
Portage road and bridges,	6	0	0
Swamp at John McDonald's, sen., Black Point,	3	0	0
East Lake bridge,	9	0	0
From cross roads to East Point,	6	0	0
To repair abutments of North river bridge,	10	0	0
Road and Bridges on Munn's road,	12	0	0
From North river to Bason Bridge,	5	0	0
New frames for Basin bridge,	6	0	0
Road from Bason to Black Pond,	9	0	0
Black Pond bridge,	2	0	0
Bridge at Donald McInnis's,	2	10	0
Bridge at Sutherland's,	2	0	0
Green Vale road,	2	0	0
From Sutherland's to Donald McPhee's,	5	0	0
In aid of a road to Mill Grove, when a right of way is given up to Commissioner,	7	0	0
	£168	5	0

District No. 6.

Comprising Townships Nos. 55 and 56. North of Grand River and Grand River Bridge.

Road from East line of Lot 56, on Main road, to Dingwell's mills,	£12	0	0
Groshaut settlement road, repairing and straightening same,	4	0	0
Road from Dingwell's mill to Head of Grand River,	14	0	0
Grand River Bridge, including £5 1s. of last year's grant,	10	0	0
From East line of Lot 56 to Birch Hill, Lot 42,	14	0	0
From St. Peter's road to John Cahill's,	2	10	0
Road from Grand River mills to Head of Grand River,	14	0	0
To be expended between Johnston's & M'Cormack's,	2	10	0
From Nicholson's Cross, Head of Grand River, to the bridge over Hayden's mill pond, and to repair said bridge,	18	0	0
From McLeod's on the Central line road to the Church, on Lot 55,	12	0	0
From the Church, on Lot 55, towards Cahill's,	10	0	0
From the Red House to Little Pond school house,	18	0	0
From Cooper's cross towards Bay Fortune,	3	0	0
From Little Pond school house to Grand River,	35	0	0
Grand River wharf,	12	0	0
From Power's towards Little River,	15	0	0
From Little Pond school house towards Little River harbour,	8	0	0
Winter roads,	8	19	0
To be paid to the Ferryman at Grand River, according to the terms of his contract,	4	0	0
To be paid to James Matheson, Alexander Matheson and Malcolm Matheson, the sum of £38, together with £22 of former grant, making £60, provided that, in terms of their proposal to the Government, they make a goood and sufficient road across the swamp, from dry ground to dry ground, on the road leading from Enman's to Matheson's, on the Big Hill, the said road to be sixteen feet wide, and raised with brush and gravel at least twelve inches over the water—to be a good and substantial road for loaded carriages or other vehicles to pass over in perfect safety;—the said parties to the proposal entering into a penal bond with the Government, (the penalty not to exceed £100) binding themselves to complete the work, according to their proposal, on or before the 20th day of August, 1858, and to be kept in efficient repair at their expense for two years from that date; one half the amount to be paid on their commencing the work, and giving sufficient security for the performance thereof, and the other half when the work shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Road Commissioner,	60	0	0
	£276	19	0

And a further sum of £15 will be paid to the parties so contracting as aforesaid, out of next year's appropriations, to enable them to construct a good and substantial hand rail on both sides of said road, when completed according to contract.

But should the parties herein mentioned, refuse to execute the work in terms of their proposal, or not engage to keep the road in repair for two years after its completion, then the Road Correspondent, by direction of the Government, shall authorise the Commissioner for the Sixth District to expend the Sixty Pounds appropriated as aforesaid, in opening the road for the distance of fifty-five chains on the Southern line of Jeremiah Enman's farm, already laid off, and so carry it out, to connect it with the Grand River road.

District No. 7.

Comprising Townships Nos. 55, South of Grand River, 53, North of Gand River, and No. 54.

To be paid to Angus Walker for balance of contract on Grand River wharf, South side,	1	12	6
To Alexander McDonald for labour performed on the Launching Place Wharf,	2	7	9
To John McEachern, balance of contract on the Cardigan bridge,	4	18	0
To Alexander McDonald for labour performed on the Cardigan wharf,	2	17	0
For Winter roads,	5	6	0
To complete the bridge on the Head of Cardigan, and repair the hill commonly called Alley's hill,	6	10	0
To repair the road leading from the Head of Cardigan to St. Peter's Bay,	12	0	0
Towards repairing the road from Grand River bridge to the Head of Cardigan, and to build a bridge with brush and gravel over the Big Brook on said said road,	21	0	0
Road and bridges leading from Launching Place to the Head of Cardigan,	10	0	0
To stump and level a road that leads from the Launching road to Seal river, past Angus McDonald's and John McLean's farms,	6	0	0
To repair the road from Cardigan wharf towards Grand River, through Lot 54,	5	0	0
To repair the bridge on mill pond, Seal River,	4	0	0
To repair the road at the shore that leads from Launching road to McLellan's shore, Cardigan Bay,	4	0	0
To straighten, stump, and round about two miles at the North end of the road leading from Peter Morrisson's to Grand River Bridge,	10	0	0
To build a bridge and cut down a steep hill on the road leading from Narrow's creek bridge to Grand river, past Ronald McDonald's,	8	0	0
Towards repairing, widening and straightening the road from Hayden's mills, Head of Grand River, towards St. Peter's road,	6	10	0
For an additional block and bridge to Launching Place wharf,	20	0	0
To Donald Morrisson and others, for labour performed in opening 11 chains of road, covering a swamp and building a bridge on the road leading from McLeod's ferry, south side of Grand River,	14	0	0
To John McPherson for extra work on wharf at Launching,	5	0	0
	£149	1	3

District No. 8.

Comprising Townships Nos. 53, South of Brudenel River, 52, 51, and 63.

Georgetown Main Post road,	£15	0	0
Repairs of Brudenel bridge, at John Stewart's,	2	0	0
Sparrow's road,	5	0	0
Road and bridge from the main road by Sergeant's mill to the Brudenel river,	7	0	0
Broder's road, Lot 66, from the main road,	7	0	0
To raise the bridge on the Union road,	5	0	0
Baldwin's road,	9	0	0
Road to McKinnon's mill, from Baldwin's road,	5	0	0
Peake's road,	4	0	0
Road along the County line to Douse's road,	6	10	0
Road from Pisquid road to Morell, by Roderick McDonald's,	6	0	0
Road South side of Cardigan, by John Wilson's,	3	0	0
Road from Alley's to the main Georgetown road,	2	0	0
Hill and road by Poole's mill,	2	0	0
Union road, South side Brudenel, by John Stewart's,	3	10	0
Road from Neil Shaw's to Montague bridge,	2	8	0
Road from James Robertson's to Neil Shaw's,	3	10	0
To Red Angus McDonald, for work performed in 1856, approved of by Commissioner,	1	10	0
Road from Duncan Stewart's to Neil Shaw's,	3	0	0
Road South side of Montague River, by Duncan Campbell's, towards McLean's Mills,	4	0	0
Road from Upper Montague bridge to Beer's mills,	1	10	0
Road from Sparrow's road, north side of Montague, to County line,	4	0	0
Road north side of Montague river, leading to Sparrow's road, and to alter the said line of road in part of the front of Alexander MacDonald's farm,	5	0	0
Road from Finlay's to Montague bridge, old road,	6	0	0
Towards raising the large bridge near Match's, on the road north of Montague to Sparrow's road,	4	0	0
To William Moore for repairs to Brudenel wharf, per contract,	2	0	0
Road on the back settlement of Lot 52, to Saint Peter's road,	4	0	0
To John McWade, for balance due on contract, 1855, as approved of by the Commissioner,	8	0	0
Pisquid road,	6	0	0
To John McLean, saw mill, for a bridge built across Montague brook in 1854,	2	0	0
Winter roads,	2	10	0
Amount per report of the Commissioner, as expended by authority of the Government for several indispensible works in 1856, not provided for in appropriations,	39	0	0
Road to Grand River bridge from the St. Peter's road,	12	0	0
	£192	8	0

District No. 9.

Comprising Townships Nos. 59 and 61, and Montague Bridge.

Hills at Beers's bridge and Douse's road,	£9	0	0
Wood Island road, the South end in the County,	10	0	0
Whim road, swamps on the East end, and a portion on the West end,	25	0	0
Road from Aitken's towards Murray Harbour,	12	0	0
St. Mary's road,	7	9	0
Mink River road,	2	0	0
St. Mary's Bay wharf and road,	5	0	0
Road from Campbell's mills to Douse's road,	6	0	0
Road from Campbell's mills to the County line,	6	6	6
Shore road from Aitken's to St. Andrew's Point, and public wharf at Peters's shore,	25	0	0
Towards new bridge across the creek below Aitken's mills,	40	0	0
Towards new bridge across McLellan's mill pond,	30	0	0
Towards wharf at George Aitken's, provided £10 is subscribed in money, labour or materials, for the work,	20	0	0
	£197	15	0

Montague bridge dues and unexpended appropriations as formerly.

District No. 10.

Comprising Townships Nos. 63 and 64.

Balance for advance made to complete the new bridge across Murray river, in 1856,	£125	0	0
Bridge at Ephraim Hooper's brook, Toronto settlement, and to extend road,	10	0	0
Repairs of bridge near McLeod's mills, including the £5 unexpended last year,	12	0	0
Cutting out, &c., the new line of road South side of Murray River,	5	0	0
Road and bridge from Sentner's to Gaspereaux,	8	0	0
South River bridge,	5	5	0
Bridge at Double Hill, Murray Harbour road,	3	0	0
To pay a contract for work at the bank and road from the new bridge, South side, to Murray Harbour road,	6	0	0
To John Bain for additional work at South River wharf,	10	0	0
To Levrett Bishop, for loss of land in consequence of the road from the new bridge, Murray river, crossing his improved land,	3	0	0
	£187	5	0

District No. 11.

Comprising Georgetown, Common and Royalty, Reserved Lands, and Township No. 53, between the Cardigan and Brudenel Rivers.

Winter roads for 1857,	14	3	0
Due Rodk. Campbell on Cardigan wharf contract,	19	9	0
Due Peter Cavanagh, for labour performed,	1	8	0
Due John Reville, 12s. 6d.; John Stewart, 20s.	1	12	6
Due John Norton, 10s.; John Reville, 10s.,	1	0	0
Due John Reville, 6s.; Do. 75s.,	4	1	0
Due Alexander Stewart,	0	6	2
Due on last year's contracts,	41	19	6
Main Post road, from Georgetown to Western line of Lot 53,	30	0	0
Main road from Kearney's Lots towards Burnt Point,	3	10	0
Road leading from Georgetown, passing Dr. Kay's, towards Burnett's,	8	10	0
Middle Royalty road, passing and from Hessian's,	2	10	0
North Royalty road to Alley's mill,	10	0	0
Road from main post road at Western line of Royalty,	2	10	0
Road from Georgetown, by Broughton's, to Cardigan,	2	10	0
Road from Cogswell's to Owen's Lots,	2	0	0
Road from main post road to Hon. R. McAulay's,	4	10	0
Road from main post road to D. & P. McPhee's,	1	10	0
Road from Common to Smith's lots, through swamp,	2	18	0
Road from Cardigan Ferry wharf, passing Logan's Lots, to Georgetown,	6	0	0
Morrisson's Cross road, from Brudenel to Cardigan,	2	10	0
Road from Brudenel wharf to Pendergast's,	7	0	0
Road from McPhee's cross roads to Peters's Lots,	1	10	0
Norton's cross roads to John McAulay's;	2	10	0
Drain across swamp on road to Burnt Point,	1	10	6
Ferry wharf, (Cardigan) Royalty,	50	0	0
This sum for the road from Alley's mills to Grand River bridge, to be expended by the Commissioner of the 8th District,	9	0	0
	£192	8	0

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

District No. 1.

Comprising Townships Nos. 20 and 21.

Balance due on contract on old Town road,	£4	0	0
Repairing old Town road,	5	0	0
Bridge over Morris's mill-stream, built last fall,	4	0	0
Bridge at David Johnston's mills,	2	17	0
Adam's road,	2	0	0
Irishtown road,	5	0	0
Wigmore road,	4	0	0
Road from Corbett's woods to Murray's,	10	0	0
Road from Hasham's to Rottenberry's mills,	4	0	0
Floating bridge, (balance, if any, required to complete the same), to be subject to next year's appropriation, in addition to £6 16s. 6d. unexpended of last year's grant,	40	0	0
McLeod's Ferry,	5	0	0
Coles's Ferry,	5	0	0
	£90	17	0

District No. 2.

Comprising Townships Nos. 22 and 67.

Malpeque road,	£30	0	0
Anderson's road,	15	0	0
Road from Anderson's road, Lot 67, to Crapaud,	8	0	0
Millvale road and bridge,	20	10	0
Eastern road,	5	0	0
Western road,	5	0	0
Middle road, Lot 22, to lower hills by Trainer's and Quinn's,	7	0	0
Road and bridges from Fyffe's bridge to New Glasgow,	10	0	0
Winter roads, as per Commissioner's return,	4	10	0
	£105	0	0

District No. 3.

Comprising Townships Nos. 23 and 24.

To complete the Oyster-bed bridge, including special grant of £225,	£450	0	0
William Seaman, for work last fall,	0	15	0
Mr. Finlayson, do. do.	0	15	0
Woolder's bridge,	10	0	0
New Glasgow road and bridges,	18	10	0
Road leading from Wheatley River bridge to Johnston's, Princetown road, the said road to be opened under the road compensation Act,	5	0	0
Road from Bunigay road, leading through McNab's settlement, to Patterson's mills,	5	0	0
	£490	0	0

District No. 4.

Comprising Townships Nos. 33 and 34.

Winter roads, as per return,	£13	10	6
Preston road and bridges,	10	0	0
Tracadie road and bridge,	15	0	0
Suffolk road, south end,	15	0	0
East Suffolk road,	8	0	0
Suffolk road, north, and bridges,	11	0	0
St. Peter's road and bridges,	10	0	0
Stanhope road to Lot 35,	5	0	0
Road from Brackley Point road to Kilkenny mills,	3	0	0
Covehead road, to cut down hills,	15	0	0
Road from old Saw-mill bridge to Union road,	7	0	0
Road from Union road to Brackley Point road,	2	0	0
Winsloe road, balance due contractor,	13	15	0
Road and bridges,	10	0	0
Road from Jas. Shaw's to Black River and bridge,	10	0	0
Road from Brackley Point Road to Covehead,	6	10	2
	£154	15	8

District No. 5.

Comprising Townships Nos. 65, south of Elliott River, 29 & 30.

Repairing Bonshaw bridge,	£20	0	0
De Sable bridge,	80	0	0
Road from Mabey's bridge to Bonshaw,	6	0	0
From Bonshaw to De Sable,	15	0	0
Rocky Point to Nine Mile Creek,	9	0	0
Nine Mile Creek to Canoe Cove,	5	10	0
Canoe Cove to Marshall's,	7	10	0
Bonshaw to Rocky Point,	6	10	0
New Argyle Settlement road, Lot 65,	6	0	0
Skye Settlement road, Lot 30,	4	0	0
From Sturdy's mills to Kelly's cross roads,	7	10	0
From Kelly's cross roads, past the Catholic Chapel, to line of Lot 65,	18	0	0
Skye back Settlement, Lot 30,	3	0	0
Upper Crapaud Settlement road,	4	0	0
Green road,	6	0	0
Johnston's mills to Kelly's cross,	10	0	0
Post road to Crosby's mill, Lot 30,	2	0	0
Road to Curtis's mill,	3	0	0
From Kelly's cross to Melville Avenue road,	6	0	0
Winter roads,	3	0	0
Where most required,	10	0	0
Wharf at Crapaud (expended last year),	37	10	0
To build a bridge across Dollard's Mill-stream,	12	0	0
Bridge at Marshall's,	10	0	0
Bridge at Hall's,	10	0	0
	£301	10	0

District No. 6.

Comprising Townships Nos. 31, 32 and 65, North of Elliott River.

Tryon road, from McArthur's forge to Lot 30,	£20	0	0
Dog River bridge,	9	0	0
To repair the bridge across Mill Creek, Lot 32, will require	10	0	0
South Wiltshire road, from McPhee's corner to Worth's,	10	0	0
From John Auld's to the Catholic Chapel, where most required,	20	0	0
From Rooney's to the new Bedeque road,	7	0	0
Bannockburn road and bridges thereon, to improve the same,	6	0	0
New Bedeque road from the West line at Lot 65 to McPhee's Corner,	15	0	0
To build the West abutment of Smell's bridge,	20	0	0
Johnston's road, Lot 31,	7	0	0
Malpeque road from Crabb's to Johnston's,	10	0	0
The Line road between Lots 31 and 65, from the Bedeque road to the Chapel,	6	0	0
From the Chapel to Francis Traynor's,	6	0	0
Emy Vale road, from Traynor's to the Tryon road,	10	0	0
New road across Lot 65,	6	0	0
The Line road between Lots 65 and 30, from Britt's bridge to P. Keenan's,	6	0	0
From Peter Keenan's to the Tryon road,	6	0	0
From the new Bedeque Road to the line of Lot 30,	8	0	0
To build a bridge or repair the old one, known as Callaghan's bridge, and cut down the hills on either side of said bridge,	4	0	0
Winter roads,	8	0	0
Towards raising bridge and cutting down two hills at Patrick Dogherty's,	9	12	6
Balance of contract at McEwen's wharf, to be paid when finished,	21	0	0
	£224	11	6

District No. 7.

Comprising portions of Townships Nos. 35, 36 and 37, North side of the Hillsborough River.

St. Peter's road from the line of Lot 34 to St. Andrew's College,	£29	0	0
From Patrick Griffin's to French Village,	3	0	0
From Tracadie cross roads towards Point De Roche, where most required,	7	10	0
From McInnis's, North side, to John McKay's Lot 37,	3	0	0
McConnel's ferry road, North side,	3	0	0
From Tracadie cross roads to the Hillsborough river,	2	0	0
From Mill Cove Bridge to Angus McAulay's, Head Bedford,	5	0	0
To build an abutment at Battery Point,	15	0	0
From Point De Roche road to the Gulf shore, on the line between John and Edward Doyle's farms,	4	0	0
From Nine Mile House to Corran Ban bridge,	9	0	0
From William Small's to James Millar's,	3	0	0
From St. Peter's road to Battery Point,	3	0	0
From Corran Ban to Winter river,	3	0	0
From Winter River road to Campbell's,	3	0	0
Where most required, from John McDonald's to Point House,	3	0	0
On the road between Wm. and Angus McDonald's,	2	0	0
Mount Stewart bridge, for a draw thereon,	25	0	0
Where most required,	9	6	6
Winter Roads,	5	13	6
To pay a commission to open a road in Mill Cove,	7	0	0
To improve a new line of road between Lots 36 and 37, from the North side out to St. Peter's road provided said road is first opened by the proprietor,	10	0	0
From Coffin's to Mount Stewart bridge,	6	0	0
	£160	10	0

District No. 8.

Compresing Townships Nos. 48, 35, 36 and 37, South side of the Hillsborough.

From Matthew Murphy's to the cross roads, Lot 48,	£9	0	0
Baltic road,	3	0	0
Cross roads to Fullarton's marsh, Lot 48,	5	0	0
New line of road, Burnt Hill, Lot 48,	10	0	0
Lunn's road,	6	0	0
From the line of Lot 35 to Peter Duffy's,	10	0	0
From Peter Duffy's to Pisquid,	8	0	0
From the farms of Alexander and Martin McDonald to the main road,	2	0	0
Towards improving McConnel's Ferry road,	14	0	0
To repair McKinnon's bridge, Pisquid settlement,	8	0	0
Donagh road,	4	0	0
From Owen Simpson's to the line of Lot 48,	5	0	0
From Owen Simpson's to Glenfinnan,	5	0	0
To improve the new line of road from Owen MacManus's to Pisquid Road,	8	0	0
From the Head of Pisquid to the line of Lot 49,	4	0	0
From Cummings's to Birt's, Lot 37,	5	0	6
From Bornish's to the line of Lot 38, Curdigan road,	4	0	0
From Fullarton's marsh to the line of Lot 35,	4	0	0
From Glenfinnan School House to Campbell's,	3	0	0
Improving Road from John McDonald's to James's,	2	0	0
Improving road from Monaghan road to Dawson's grove, Lot 37,	10	0	0
Towards railing and repairing a bridge at John Allissary's,	10	0	0
Winter roads,	8	17	6
McConnel's ferry wharf, South side of Hillsborough,	50	0	0
Wharf at Cranberry point,	30	0	0
To improve a new line of road opened by a commission last Summer, on Lot 48,	8	0	0
Where most required on Lot 48,	5	0	0
Where most required throughout the District,	13	10	0
From Bernard Carrigan's to Michael McGuirk's,	4	0	0
	£258	7	6

District No. 9.

Comprising Townships Nos. 49 and 50.

To extend Pownal wharf, including £25 unexpended last year,	£55	0	0
Thomas Cann, repairing Winter roads,	3	5	0
James Richards, do. do.	3	17	0
George Davy, do. do.	2	14	0
John Vezey, for bushing ice,	0	15	0
For repairing Tea Hill to Flood's,	7	10	0
Thence to Ten Mile House,	5	0	0
Bridge near Mr. Bourke's, Lot 49,	6	10	0
Road from ten Mile House to Adams's,	4	10	0
Thence to County line,	6	0	0
From Pisquid to County line, near the Lake,	4	0	0
Monaghan road where most required,	5	0	0
To extend road to Widow Curry's, Barrens, to the Murray Harbour road,	6	0	0
From Adams's hotel to line of lots 50 and 57, where most required,	6	0	0
From Uigg to rear settlement,	7	0	0
From Murray Harbour road to Orwell Head, near Township line,	4	10	0
From Orwell road towards Vernon river bridge,	8	0	0
From thence to Georgetown road,	4	0	0
From Ten Mile House to China Point, where most required,	5	0	0
Bridge near Jenkins's, (old Georgetown road,)	7	0	0
New line of road line Lots 50 and 57, from Murray Harbour road,	6	0	0
Vernon river, south road,	4	0	0
To repair road on line of Lots 49 and 50,	4	0	0
For covering Acorn's bridge, lengthways,	7	0	0
In aid of building a wharf at Burhoe's point, provided the sum of £63 15 0, subscribed by private individuals, be paid on its account to to contractors, and right of way to the same,	50	9	2
For road to extend new line already opened towards Lots 49 and 66, when £3 private subscription is paid,	3	0	0
For Bridge near Robinson's, Lot 49,	3	0	0
For bridge at French Creek,	3	0	0
From Georgetown road to Pisquid road,	3	2	8
	£235	2	10
Unexpended last year,	25	0	0
Grant,	£210	2	10

District No. 10.

Comprising Townships Nos. 57 and 58.

To finish new wharf at Port Selkirk, in addition to £80 unexpended last year	£70	0	0
To repair wharf opposite China Point, in addition to £12 unexpended last year,	8	0	0
Improving Hard to channel, being a sum unexpended last year,	1	12	0
To be paid James Gunnup, for Winter roads,	3	5	0
New road from Montague to Newtown, in addition to £6 unexpended,	4	0	0
James Williams, for repairing bridge,	2	0	0
Bridge repaired near MacWilliams's,	1	12	0
To repair bridge near Pinnette mills,	10	0	0
To improve hills on South side, and widen the same towards the Church,	7	0	0
Bridge near McKinnon's, New Town,	10	0	0
To widen road, and repairs from Head of Orwell to Mrs. Biggs's,	8	0	0
Post road from Lot 50, Head of Orwell, to line of Lot 60, where most required,	10	0	0
Upper Wood Island road and the hills, near McEachern's,	5	0	0
Upper Wood Island road from McEachern's to Lot 60, where required,	5	0	0
From New Town to Port Selkirk wharf, where most required,	10	0	0
Bridge, head of Gillis's mill stream,	4	0	0
Murray Harbour road, to line of Lot 60,	10	0	0
Rear settlement of Murray Harbour road,	4	0	0
From Murray Harbour road along Douse's road and to McKenzie's mills,	10	0	0
New road at McBeth's,	4	0	0
From cross roads to Eon's point,	3	0	0
Bridge near Mrs. Clancy's,	4	0	0
Bridges and road from Lot 50 towards Douse's road,	10	0	0
In aid of making a new road, so as to straighten the old line near Donald Martin's farm, if a right of way is given gratis,	4	0	0
Improving hill and road near John Bruce's,	3	5	10
	£210	2	10

District No. 11.

Comprising Townships Nos. 60 and 62.

To road from County line to Wood Islands,	£20	0	0
To pay Daniel Munn and others, for services on post road last year,	3	0	0
For Winter roads,	2	5	0
To bridge near Dixon's mills, Lot 62,	14	0	0
Bridge at Belle Creek,	15	0	0
Road from Wood Islands to Belle Creek,	8	0	0
Road from Robert Emery's to Three River road,	9	0	0
Road from Wood Islands to Rona Ravine,	6	0	0
Road from thence to Murray Harbour road,	10	0	0
Murray Harbour road to line of Lot 58, where most required,	12	0	0
From Duncan Munn's to Belle Creek,	6	0	0
Bridge near John McDonald's, Angus Beaton's and Middle bridge,	12	0	0
Post road from Lot 58 and French Creek bridge,	13	0	0
From Flat River to Pinnette wharf,	8	0	0
Upper Wood Island road and bridge,	18	0	0
Road from Flat River to Culloden,	10	0	0
Road near James Munn's to Duncan Munn's mills,	6	0	0
Bridge on Halket road head of Flat river,	18	0	0
Line of road between John McIsaac's and Archibald Murray's, from post road to shore,	7	10	0
Road towards shore, near Malcolm Stewart's, Belle Creek,	4	0	0
The Road near Donald Mathewson's, where most required,	4	7	10
Road leading to Allan McDougall's,	4	0	0
	£210	2	10

District No. 12.

Comprising Charlottetown, Common and Royalty Roads, and Poplar Island Bridge.

Roads and Bridges throughout the Royalty of Charlottetown,	£275	0	0
Roads through the Common of Charlottetown, to be expended under the direction of the City Authorities on said Roads,	75	0	0

PRINCE COUNTY.

District No. 1.

Comprising Townships Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Due for levelling Cradle-hills,	£6	3	0
Road from the McNeill road past W. Haywood's mill,	13	17	0
Bridge at Bain's mill,	8	0	0
Palmer's road,	12	0	0
Road from St. Felix Settlement to Western road,	3	0	0
From Sea Cow Pond to North Cape, to build a Bridge,	8	0	0
Road between Costain's mills and Halloran's,	20	0	0
From Kildare bridge to Cascumpec,	4	0	0
Western road,	30	0	0
McNeill road,	4	0	0
From lower Kildare school-house to McNeill's road, near Hammil's,	3	0	0
From McNeill road to Kildare,	4	0	0
Lower Kildare road,	4	0	0
Bridge near Peter Ayworth's,	4	0	0
From Simon Myer's to John Perry's,	7	0	0
Swamp between Christopher's and Harper's Glebe,	4	0	0
Road from Skinner's Pond to Black Pond, including bridge,	10	0	0
	£145	0	0

District No. 2.

Comprising Townships Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

Western road,	£30	0	0
Bridge at Lot 10,	2	0	0
O'Leary road,	6	0	0
Clearing Western road and O'Leary road,	4	0	0
Road from Bell's Cross to Lot 3,	5	0	0
Road to Thomas Maggieson's,	15	0	0
Bridge at George Maggieson's £222, special grant, and also the balance unexpended last year,	236	0	0
From Dock to Western road,	5	0	0
Ferryman at Louis' Ferry,	3	0	0
Dock bridge,	6	0	0
Bridge near Bell's Cross,	5	0	0
Bridge at Yeo's mills,	3	0	0
Bridge at Louis' Ferry,	6	0	6
Brae road,	2	0	0
Western road to Halloran's,	12	0	0
From Halloran's to Miminigash,	12	0	0
G. M. Ryder, for extra work on wharf,	15	0	0
	£367	0	0

District No. 3.

Comprising Townships Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

O'Leary road,	£10	0	0
Road from West Shore to big Pierre Jaques, the road from West Point to Pierre Jaques, road from big Pierre Jaques to little Pierre Jaques, and road from little Pierre Jaques to the Brae Chapel, Lot 9,	96	0	0
Road from Brae to Western road,	5	0	0
Road between G. and M. White's, Lot 7, to the Settlement,	5	0	0
From Birch Point to the Brae road,	9	0	0
	£125	0	0

District No. 4.

Comprising Townships Nos, 10, 11 and 12.

Work done last year, and to assist in building a bridge at Large's Ferry,	£46	4	3
To Commissioner for collecting subscriptions to Lot 11 bridge,	8	9	0
Levelling Cradle-hills,	23	4	6
Ferryman at Louis' Ferry,	8	0	0
Western road,	46	0	0
Bridge at G. Luke's,	8	0	0
Barlow road, Lots 11 and 12,	8	0	0
Road from Wm. Ellis's to Barlow road,	8	0	0
From Barlow to Bideford,	5	0	0
Road from Lot 11 mills to Macdonald's,	4	2	3
	£165	0	0

District No. 5.

Comprising Townships Nos. 15 and 16.

For widening Main Western road, through Lot 16,	£10	0	0
Bridge at Haldimand River,	45	0	0
John Cameron for work performed,	1	0	0
Neil Gillis for work performed,	1	0	0
John McNeill for levelling Pitches,	1	0	0
Alexander McLean for do.	2	5	0
Bridge at Joseph League's, Egmont Bay,	18	0	0
Road from Fifteen Point to McGregor's mill,	10	0	0
" between Lots 14 and 15,	4	0	0
From McNally's mill to back Settlement	3	0	0
Road between Lots 14 and 16,	4	0	0
" from Remo Arsneaux's to the shore,	5	0	0
" to John McGregor's, Lot 16,	4	0	0
" from Daly's road to the shore,	3	0	0
" from Alex. McLean's to John McFadyen's,	3	0	0
Bridge Head of Grand River, Western road,	15	0	0
Main road from Ellis River Ferry by Lyall's,	8	0	0
Where most required on Lot 16,	3	0	0
South-west River Bridge for work performed, and to be equally divided between the contractors, McLean and Biglow, the balance to be paid next Session out of the moneys voted for the District,	100	0	0
Road from Fifteen Point to Abram's Village,	6	0	0
	£246	5	0

District No. 6.

Comprising Townships Nos. 17 and 19.

Wharf at Summerside, balance due,	£37	10	0
Main Western road from Miscouche to Lot 16,	12	0	0
From St. Eleanor's to Miscouche,	4	0	0
From Miscouche towards St. Nicholas,	4	0	0
Seaweed road from Miscouche to the shore,	2	0	0
Bridge at James Ramsay's, Lot 17,	5	0	0
Winter roads, levelling Pitches,	6	11	6
Road from Main Fifteen Point road towards Beech Point, in aid of individual subscription,	15	0	0
Seaweed road at Darby's,	2	0	0
Road to the Wharf at Rushy Creek,	3	0	0
" from St. Nicholas to Western road,	4	0	0
New road between the lands of Boundy and Linkletter to the shore,	2	0	0
Road at Summerside,	5	0	0
	£102	1	6
Repairs on Main Western road from Jupp's to Barrett's	5	0	0
Road from Mrs. Barrett's to Margate,	5	0	0
Do. do. to line Lot 18,	3	0	0
Do. do. towards Freetown,	10	0	0
County line road from Main Western road towards Margate,	5	0	0
Road from Mrs. Barrett's towards Travellers' Rest,	8	10	0
From Travellers' Rest towards Reid's,	4	0	0
Bridge between Jas. Rayner's and Richmond Bay,	10	0	0
Road through Joseph Rayner's farm,	5	0	0
Cutting down the hill at Miles's Point,	4	0	0
To Wm. Jamieson, money expended on winter roads,	4	0	0
	£165	11	6

District No. 7.

Comprising Township No. 18 and Princetown Royalty.

Darnley bridge, to pay balance due,	£156	0	0
Wallace's do., do. do.	4	18	0
Indian River Bridge, for repairs,	10	0	0
Princetown wharf,	5	0	0
Bridge at Davison's mill dam,	8	0	0
Winter Roads	6	0	0
Bridge near F. Clark's, County line,	2	0	0
Bridge on Princetown road, McLellan's mill,	5	0	0
Road from Oyster Cove road to the Princetown road,	4	0	0
New road at Archibald McKay's (Ponds,)	2	0	0
Roads in Princetown Royalty,	6	0	0
Darnley bridge, for repairs,	5	0	0
Brander's road, from County line,	3	0	0
Princetown road, through Lot 18,	2	0	0
Road from Oyster Cove shore to Indian River,	2	0	0
Old Town road,	2	0	0
Fermoy road,	2	0	0
Road from Fermoy by Matthews's mills,	2	0	0
New road between the lands of Wm. McKenzie and George Ramsay, (Fermoy,)	3	0	0
Darnley Road, where required,	2	0	0
Where most required in the District,	2	2	0
Irishtown road, through Lot 18,	2	0	0
	£236	0	0

District No. 8.

Comprising Townships Nos. 25 and 26.

Balance on contract on Heard's Point wharf,	£39	0	0
To James Wright, money expended on Winter roads,	4	0	0
Thomas Hammel and Patrick Greener, for work performed	5	0	0
Main Western road from County line to Jupp's,	5	0	0
From line of Lot 19 past Johnson's mill,	4	0	0
Repairs on Dunk river bridge,	4	0	0
Bridge near Edward Farrow's, Lot 26,	4	0	0
Road on County line from Main Western road towards Margate,	3	0	0
Road on County line from Freetown road towards Main Western road,	4	0	0
Road on County line, between Lots 25 and 27,	3	0	0
Road from Freetown Road towards George Wright's mills,	5	0	0
Repairs on bridge near Cotton's mill,	2	0	0
Bridge and road from Theophilus Clark's to D. Taylor's Lot 25,	5	0	0
Wilmot Creek bridge, balance to be made good next session, to be built under the inspection of the Road Commissioner,	200	0	0
	£288	0	0

District No. 9.

Comprising Townships Nos. 27 and 28.

Half of the amount due on wharf West side of Crapaud,	£37	0	0
Amount of expenses on Winter roads,	6	0	0
Old County line road,	3	0	0
Bridge and road from Searltown to South West,	10	0	0
Road leading from Seven Mile Bay road to South Shore,	4	0	0
Causeway adjoining Campbell's bridge, Cape Traverse,	8	0	0
Road from Bedeque Road to Seven Mile Bay road, by A. McInnis's,	4	0	0
Road from Campbell's mill to Cape Traverse road,	3	0	0
Road from Augustine Cove to Big Clear,	4	0	0
Aboiteau, Tryon,	12	0	0
Causeway near William Clark's, West side Tryon,	3	0	0
Causeway near Stephen Clark's, East side,	3	0	0
Causeway near Joseph Calbeck's,	3	0	0
Road from Crawford's to County line,	3	0	0
Gouldrup's bridge and road,	10	0	0
County line road from Snow's to Anderson's road,	4	0	0
Road from Tryon to South West,	10	0	0
Road leading to Wood's settlement,	2	10	0
Road from Seven Mile Bay road past Ronald McInnis's, towards the road leading past Thomas Carruther's,	3	0	0
Old Town road from William Rablee's to county line,	2	0	0
Amount due for labour performed on Campbell's bridge, Cape Traverse, last year,	30	0	0
Amount due for labour performed on Muttart's bridge,	7	14	0
Amount due for cutting windfalls,	1	0	0
General repairs where most required on Lot 27,	8	10	0
General repairs where most required on Lot 28,	6	0	0
Towards building an additional block and bridge to wharf west side Crapaud Harbour, the balance to be made good next session,	47	0	0
	£234	14	0

District No. 10.

Comprising Townships Nos. 13 and 14.

Western road, Lots 13 and 14,	£40	0	0
Road to Alexander McArthur's, Lot 13,	8	0	0
Road between Lots 13 and 14 to Egmont Bay,	10	0	0
Road from Western road to McLean's mill,	10	0	0
From cross river to Angus McDonald's shore,	4	0	0
Road from Port Hill to Western road	10	0	0
From Allan McLean's to Plasted's,	30	0	0
From Higgins's to Sheep River,	8	0	0
From Cross River to Ellis River bridge,	8	0	0
From do. to Western road,	6	0	0
Road by L. Gillis's,	5	0	0
Wharf at James Brown's,	6	0	0
	£145	0	0

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that if any of the Road Commissioners take on themselves to enter into any Contracts, and guaranteeing the amount out of the Road Moneys for the succeeding year, without first obtaining the sanction and approval of the Government, this Committee consider that such Commissioners ought to be dismissed from office.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

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

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

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

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

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

A WORD TO FEMALES.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

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

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.

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

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

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

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

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

They are an excellent article to be taken

In the Spring of the Year,

To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 5, 1856.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE ABOVE COMPANY NOW Insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons Insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W.B. AITKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedeque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTON, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PIDGEON, Esq. New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq. St. Peter's Bay.

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1s1

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his Grist and Saw Mill for sale, situated at St. Margaret' on Lot or Township No. 44, in King's County. They are erected on the most approved principle, being each propelled by a 14 feet overshot water-wheel, and in a good stand for business.

TERMS made known on application to the subscriber, by letter post paid, or otherwise, and also at this office.

JOHN DIXON.

Glenfinlas Mills, Dec. 1, 1856.

The Protector and Christian Witness,

GEO. T. HASZARD, PUBLISHER.

Edited by a Committee of Protestant Gentlemen. Terms: 12s. per annum, in advance; otherwise 15s. will be charged. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.