THE PROTECTOR
AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

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

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From the News of the Churches.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES ON INDIA.

Two discussions have taken place on the affairs of India during the last month, one in each House of the British Parliament, on subjects far more interesting to the religious community at home, and to the Christian world at large, than usually form the theme of India debates. In the House of Lords, a rumour of the Governor-General having subscribed to a missionary society, has drawn out the last relics, we fondly hope, of the thunder that, fifty years ago, used to reverberate with such sound and fury against the monstrous tendencies and frightful danger of missionary societies in India. The House of Commons has had a quieter and much less discreditable discussion, on a subject of very great interest, introduced by a petition from Bengal missionaries—the social condition of the cultivators of land in that Presidency. Whatever else they may indicate, both discussions attest the fact of Christian progress. They show that the element of Christianity is coming into contact both with the political and the social condition of India. The ameliorating influence of Christianity, which is not confined, and not meant to be confined, to individual souls, but to extend to all the relations of men, political, social, and domestic, is making its influence sensibly felt upon the springs of political and social activity. The matters of detail to which the discussions referred, may, for the time, be disposed of either one way or another; but no vote, whether of Lords or Commons, or Board of Control, or Legislative Council, can stem the advancing tide, of which, we fondly hope, these discussions are the signs.

The attempt to introduce the social system and civilisation of Europe into India would, in any circumstances, be a most interesting problem. The project is not a thing of yesterday. It dates so far back as the times of Alexander the Great. If any justification can be found for Alexander's unprovoked invasion of Persia, India, and other Asiatic countries, it is in the desire he is known to have cherished to fuse the nations of Europe and Asia into one, invigorating the feeble and languid races of the one by the intelligence and energy of the other. It is well known that Alexander found the problem surrounded with enormous difficulties; and that in his attempt to solve it, he accommodated himself to oriental ideas and usages, to a degree extremely offensive to his Macedonian officers and countrymen. The sudden death of the conqueror left the problem unsolved. After an interval of nearly twenty-two hundred years, another and much more remote European country, whose commanding position in India is a still greater wonder than the rise of Macedonia, finds itself engaged in working out the same problem, though in a very different way. For many years, the policy of Great Britain has been to conduct operations in India apart from religion. Instead of indicating any desire to change the religion of the country, the British rulers of India have been forward to convince the people of the reverse. Idolatry has been positively countenanced; money and soldiers have been furnished to do honour to idols and their festivals. But, step by step, it has been found necessary to recede from the position attempted to be maintained. The public patronage of idolatry has, after a long struggle, been abandoned. The religious practice of widow-burning has been prohibited by law. The old laws respecting the rights of widows, and the succession to property, founded though they were on religious considerations, have been changed. The railway, with its indiscriminating carriages, [illegible] Modern science, taught in all the Government schools and colleges, places the old notions of the Shastres in an attitude utterly ludicrous and indefensible. Apart from missionary teaching altogether, it has been becoming as clear as day that India cannot be made to share the civilisation of the West, and yet retain the superstitions of its fathers. All efforts to introduce into India the science, the social system, the political rights, the freedom, the intelligence of Great Britain, cut at the roots of the ancient religion. If the natives have even a shred of intelligence and foresight, they must see this clearly. The existence of missionary societies, and the labours of missionaries, may quicken their apprehensions, but are not the immediate source of them. The missionaries might be expelled, but Brahminism would not breathe much more freely. The Christian element, that underlies and penetrates the institutions of Great Britain, would still prove too powerful an antagonist to the Brahmins. It would not indeed be competent to the task of constructing, but it would be competent to that of destroying. It would not suffice to introduce a positive Christianity, but it would be sufficient to dry up the vital springs of Brahminism. Its influence would not be rapid, but it would be sure. It will, indeed, require much greater powers of persuasion than are possessed by British nobemen, to convince intelligent Hindus that the designs and doings of the British in India, apart from the missionary societies, bode no hurt or peril to its ancient religion.

When, therefore, Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, holds up his hands in horror and consternation at the alleged fact of the Governor-General having subscribed to missionary societies in India, he strains at the gnat, when he has swallowed the camel. Supposing it to be true that Lord Canning has done so, what is there in the act essentially different, or likely to be viewed by the people as very different, from what Governors, and even Governors-General have long been accustomed to do? Has it not long been quite customary for some of them to attend at the examinations of missionary institutions, and give them their open sanction and encouragement? Have they not been laboring hard to promote the erection of European schools and colleges, where doctrines are taught that reduce the Shastres to the level of old wives' fables? Have they not been passing laws that declare some of the most solemn rites of Hinduism to be at variance with the first principles of justice and humanity, and therefore, worthy of destruction? Where is the great difference, whether in reality or in appearance, between the act of Lord Canning, and that of Lord William Bentinck, when he resolved that the English language should be the medium of instruction in Government colleges? or that of Lord Dalhousie, when he passed the measure for grants in aid of education, thereby directing a considerable share of the public funds into the coffers of the missionary societies? If there be any difference, it is rather in favor of Lord Canning than against him. These other acts are official, his Lordship's is private. The money he has given, or is said to have given, is from his private purse. Are the natives so dull as to be incapable of understanding the difference?

Lord Ellenborough indeed asserts, that a Governor-General can do nothing in his private capacity; all his actions are public and official. He is the only great man in India; others may think themselves great, but they are mistaken. All power is believed to be in his hands; and whatever he signifies a desire to see accomplished, the people believe is sure to be. This is the major proposition of Lord Ellenborough's argument—established, we doubt not, to his Lordship's entire satisfaction, while he himself was Governor-General of India. What a cruel thing it was for the Court of Directors to summon him from a position of such princely, almost Divine authority! No wonder their offence was unpardonable. But what is the minor proposition of the syllogism? The Governor-General subscribes to a missionary society—he shows the people of India that he desires them all to be Christians; therefore, as he desires it, Christians, one way or other, they shall all be forced to be. Rather smart logic this! Lord Canning wishes success to the quiet, persuasive endeavors of the missionary societies, therefore, he will use the most frightful compulsion to change the religion of the country. He encourages those holy and benevolent men who are trying to convince the understandings, and change the hearts of the people; therefore, he will countenance a terrific assault on the understandings and feelings of the native soldiers. He approves of the endeavors to win men by love; therefore he will range against them all the engines of fiery persecution. Did Lord Ellenborough forget that the Hindus are proverbial for their acuteness, when he represented them as sure to draw, from Lord Canning's alleged contribution, such monstrous inferences as these?

The Marquis of Lansdowne was almost betrayed into the extraordinary admission, that the alleged act of Lord Canning would be a sufficient ground, if found to be true, for recalling him from his office. He, indeed, ate up his words when Lord Ellenborough attempted to hold him to them, as much as to say, that though that might be his private opinion, it was not an opinion to which he could give official effect. He knew that it would be a proceeding which the public opinion of the country would not only not sanction, but strongly condemn, and even refuse to tolerate. Still, he indicated, clearly enough, the feeling of his own mind, and of politicians of his school. The race of politicians is not extinct that regard Christian missions as not only a fanatical crochet, but a crochet of the utmost danger to what they consider and call the really substantial interests of the country. A man in Lord Canning's position occupies a place of much difficulty. It is always difficult for an alien to rule a subjugated country. It is especially difficult for a Christian governor to rule a heathen country. In any circumstances, great circumspection and prudence must be necessary, and much precaution must be used against the scandalous perversion of the most simple acts. Lord Canning's position is rendered doubly difficult by his being exposed to such remarks, and such a spirit of criticism, as those of Lord Ellenborough. By the way, where were the Bishops when this assault, as it really was, on the objects of missionary societies needed to be repelled? Their absence or their silence may have been accidental; but it has long been remarked, that on such occasions as these, they are seldom to be found. At all events, our Christian readers will see, that if the Governor-General of India be disposed to encourage the missionary societies, he occupies a position of such difficulty as calls very loudly for their sympathies and their prayers.

The debate in the House of Commons turned on a petition from missionaries in Bengal, praying for a Commission to inquire into the social condition of the rural population of the Presidency, whom they represented as suffering greatly from the oppressions of the zemindars or landowners, from the remoteness of courts of justice, from unequal taxation, and defective protection of life and property. The motion for a commission was made by Mr. Kinnaird, seconded by Mr. Dunlop, but was negatived on a division, it being stated that the whole subject was under the consideration of the Indian Government. Very probably, this alleged consideration is the unacknowledged result of this petition. The subject was first brought under notice at the Conference of Bengal Missionaries, in a paper, by a member of the Conference, on the obstacles to the progress of missions arising from the zemindar system. The ryots, or labourers, are greatly under the influence of the zemindars; they suffer much oppression and injustice; their condition is, in all respects, most unfavorable; it has forced itself on the notice of the missionaries; and the present petition is the result. It is an interesting circumstance, that this subject has been brought forward by a body of Christian missionaries, whose attention has been forcibly drawn to it in the course of their labors. It shows how Christianity and social arrangements act and react upon each other. It such a cause. There are not wanting men to tell them to attend to their own business, and let *such* matters as these alone. There are not wanting, too, considerations that show the inexpediency of Christian missionaries or ministers throwing themselves prominently into agitations for political and social reforms, and the danger of their being tempted to forsake, in heart at least, what undoubtedly is their direct and proper work. On the other hand, it is very certain, that social obstructions to the progress of the Gospel are often so great, as well as so iniquitous in themselves, that every Christian man, and especially every Christian minister, is bound to raise his voice against them. Christianity, too, often appears in one of its most winning aspects, when it is seen in league with the oppressed and miserable, exerting its mighty energies for their emancipation and relief. Mankind generally are not far enough advanced in education, to be able sufficiently to appreciate a religion solely on the ground of the spiritual good which it brings. It is a great assistance to the masses, when visible and palpable physical benefits appear combined with spiritual blessings. To exhibit this combination in the clearest form, was one great object of the bodily cures which our Lord performed. The Church has now no other way of accomplishing that object, but by aiding in the promotion of salutary social improvements, or other works of temporal benevolence. Under the auspices of men so spiritually-minded as the Bengal missionaries, there is no great risk of such movements degenerating into mere secular or political agitations. The endeavor of the missionaries is a most interesting one, and in due time we hope to see it crowned with success.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 19, 1857.

The success of the different Protestant Associations, whose anniversaries were mentioned last month, must have been very great, for the Catholic press has denounced them with much more anger than heretofore. The Univers has even given a list of them, in order to excite the Romanists to organize similar ones; and, of course, this organ of Popery has seized so good an opportunity for libelling Protestantism, and throwing out the most invidious insinuations against it. Thus, it mentions the fact that our societies receive pecuniary help from England and America, in order to hint that there is nothing national in us, nothing patriotic, and that we are paid by foreign powers. It then adds: "The Government may be assured that the Catholic societies will not be affiliated to any foreign organization. None but French hearts will be found amongst their members."

This base insinuation has called forth the following answer from the *Revue Chretienne*, in its last Number:—"It becomes you well indeed to speak of your French heart in religious matters, and to decline an affiliation with foreigners, you, the Ultramontane party, whose principal dogma is an absolute submission to a foreign prince, for whatever concerns the Church. What are you but a society affiliated to a foreign power? There is nothing national in you; your affections, the objects of your admiration are on the other side of the Alps; *there* is your centre of light and of truth; there, piety according to your own heart; so much so, that you spurn with a holy horror every one of the national traditions of your Church. Do not, therefore, look for the mote in your brethren's eye, when you have a beam in your own. It is precisely this affiliation with foreigners, this Italian Christianity, which has but two articles of belief—the Pope and the Virgin; and but one article of morals—blind obedience to Rome,—which excites against you an increasing repulsion. Do not attribute to anything else the severe lessons which have been inflicted upon you, in the countries which seemed especially to belong to you, and in which you had long ago proclaimed your victory. You do not know, Ultramontanes, with what indignation and hatred the hearts of men are filled in reference to you. What with your claims to universal domination, your insolent challenge to conscience, your apocryphal miracles, your Saint Cupertine, and your Virgins of La Salette,—you are hastening on to your ruin!"

The allusion in the above to the Virgin of *La Salette* will be easily understood, as we have often spoken of this supposed miracle. It is the more actual, because the tribunals have lately had to take a decision in reference to it. The Abbes Deleon and Cartelier having published pamphlets, in which they maintained that the apparition of the Virgin on Mount La Salette was a fable, the supposed virgin being no other than Mdlle. Lamerliere, an eccentric nun, who delighted in running about in a strange attire,—this lady, urged on by the Jesuits, cited the two abbes before the tribunal, complaining that she had been calumniated and defamed. The judges, fearing the scandal for the Church, have not allowed the proceedings of the court to be made public, but they have given a verdict in favour of the defendants, declaring that there was neither calumny nor defamation. This, of course, will not prevent the priests from continuing the imposture so long as any shall be found credulous enough to pay them. The water of La Salette, said to cure most diseases, is still on sale, and the originators of the whole plot realize large profits.

Saint Cupertin, who is also alluded to above, is a new saint, whose name has been made very popular through the distinguished patronage of the *Univers*. This very clever and holy man, who lived in a small town of Italy, is affirmed to have possessed, amongst many other wonderful talents, the power of remaining suspended in the air for hours at a time. His feet rested upon the earth with reluctance; and his ascensions were so frequent, that "it is impossible to say whether he lived more upon or above the earth."

This and similar incongruous and absurd fables, including dozens of miracles, were published as the truth by a paper which pretends to be serious; and they naturally exercise a very marked influence on the risible faculty of the French. For some days, Saint Cupertin, the nimble juggler, was the talk everywhere. The daily papers took up the matter; some joked, whilst others scolded. The *Journal des Debats* and the *Siecle* especially, contained most severe articles, complaining that such nonsense should be published in the name of religion, and declaring that if Christianity could be shaken, it would certainly be by the blows dealt against it by such writers.

One might suppose that so general a reprobation would have cured the Ultramontanes, or taught them, at least, to keep their saints and miracles to themselves, instead of throwing these holy things to heretical dogs. Not so, however. Scarcely has the clamour against Saint Cupertin subsided, than a new saint is proclaimed. This time it is a lady, *Sainte Colette*, who lived in a convent of the Jura Mountains, some four hundred years ago, and there "wrought one of the most extraordinary miracles ever heard of since the apostolic ages." Being away on business to the neighbouring town of Besancon, it was revealed to her that a nun of her convent had just died, in consequence of a sin which *she had not confessed*, so that her doom would have been sealed at once amongst the damned, had not the Holy Virgin obtained a delay of some hours. Thus divinely instructed, Saint Colette returned immediately to the convent, addressed the corpse in the name of Christ, and brought it back to life. The nun, having risen again, got out of her coffin, confessed her sin to a priest, received the absolution, thanked the saint for thus saving her from eternal damnation, then reentered her coffin, and, being ready for heaven, died a second time.

I must be excused for occupying the columns of the *News* with such fables. I am, however, obliged to mention them, in order to give an idea of the spiritual food furnished by Popery to its ignorant adherents in this country at the present time. Alas! alas! that millions

The Pope's Prerogative Usurped.—On Ascension Day commences the annual festival at Argenteuil, of the tunic without seam worn by our Lord. It is advertised to remain exhibited for the veneration of the faithful until Whit-Monday, when it will be carried in solemn procession around the parish. After mass during the nine days, the special prayer in honour of the holy coat will be used. Plenary indulgence is attached to the devout who visit on certain days this wonderful relic, whose claims are thoroughly established by its having cured miraculously several sick pilgrims, miracles acknowledged authentic by the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva! All this within half-an-hour of Paris.

All medals, however, and *all* indulgences, are not to be trusted, nor all mass books either! The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons has been moved to draw up a circular, warning the faithful against "vile speculators," who have dared to usurp the Holy Father's prerogative, and make a promise of 1080 days' indulgence on certain conditions to those who wear a certain medal! Now, this medal is false, and the indulgences are false; they are both condemned at Rome! The fact is, that it is a sort of spiritual piracy of the Pope's monopoly. Holy Mother Church may, with decency and order, speculate on her children's purgatorial tortures; but for another to enter the trading field, and help to reap her golden harvest, *no*, that is sacrilege; she has taken out her patent, and woe to him who imitates her. "All means seem good," says my Lord de Bonald, "to that shameless cupidity which uses things sacred and things profane in its guilty speculation! False indulgences, false prophecies, false prayers, false miracles,—even sacrilegious tricks, condemned and rejected by the Church, enter into the criminal plan of the speculator, to insure his success. The faithful must be warned against the frauds of certain traders in pious articles." Should they not be warned against the Mother and Mistress of all such traders, patented or no?

"Mine's a Religion for all Weathers."—There's a fishing village on the coast of Cornwall, where the people are very poor, but pious and intelligent. Last year they were sorely tried. The winds were contrary, and for nearly a month they could not go to sea. At last, one Sabbath morning, the wind changed, and some of the men whose faith was weak went out toward the beach, the women and children looking on sadly, many sighing with sighs, "I'm sorry its Sunday, but,—if we were not so poor."

"But if," said a sturdy fisherman, starting up and speaking aloud, "surely neighbours, are your buts and ifs to break God's law?"

The people gathered round him, and he added, "Mine's a religion for all weathers, fair wind and foul. 'This is the love of God, that ye keep His law. 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' That's the law, friends. And our Lord came not to break, but to fulfil the law. True, we are poor; what of that? Better poor and have God's smile, than rich and have his frown. Go you that dare; but I never knew any good come of a religion that changed with the wind."

These words in season stayed the purpose of the rest. They went home and made ready for the house of God, and spent the day in praise and prayer. In the evening, just when they would have been returning, a sudden storm sprung up, that raged terribly for two days. After the tempest came settled weather, and the pilchard fishery was so rich and abundant, that there was soon no complaining in the village. Here was a religion for all weathers. Remember the words, "Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed."

Laws of Health from the Bible.—Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health* for May, speaking of the importance of building houses in such a manner as to protect the inmates, refers as follows to the Bible:

"There is more sound practical hygiene, on this subject of healthy houses, in the fourteenth chapter of Leviticus, from verse thirty-four, than in all the skulls of all the health commissioners and common councils of all the cities of Christendom."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The sittings of the Free Church Assembly commenced on Thursday, the 21st of May. The Rev. Dr. M'Crie, Moderator of the last General Assembly preached from 1 Peter i. 25,—"The word of the Lord endureth for ever." Dr. M'Crie, as not now being a minister of the Free Church, but of the English Presbyterian Church, could not constitute the Assembly. The roll being made up, the Assembly proceeded to appoint its Moderator. Dr. Henderson proposed Dr. James Julius Wood, of Dumfries. The proposal being adopted unanimously, Dr. Wood was introduced, and took the chair. He then addressed the Assembly. He drew a contrast between the first year of the Disruption Church and the position she has now attained in all her departments of enterprise. He also adverted to the influence exerted by the Free Church movement on Churches beyond her pale.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The Report on the Sustentation Fund for the ministry, which was read by Dr. Candlish, in the absence of Dr. Buchanan from ill health, showed that the whole sum collected for the year was £108,638 4s. 5d., or about £460 more than in the previous year. In consequence of a larger proportion of this money having been received than usual, from extension charges, whose subscriptions are returned to them, and form, therefore, an apparent, though not a real increase, and also in consequence of the increased number of ministers appointed to established charges, the dividend had to be made somewhat lower than last year, notwithstanding the small addition to the aggregate fund. Dr. Candlish read a tabular statement, showing the marked and steady increase of the congregations, at the lower end of the scale,—a fact that he regarded as of very great importance. He held the practise of monthly returns to be so essential, that he would deny a share in the Sustentation Fund to the minister whose congregation did not make a monthly return. The whole income of the Church for the past year amounted to £308,875 0s. 3½d., being about £800 more than the revenue of the previous year.

The Report from the Debt Extinction Committee stated, that "the sum (£50,000) necessary for entitling the Assembly to declare the Fund constituted, and to call in the subscriptions, had now been subscribed. But to provide for the contingent losses of a subscription payable over a period of five years, a further sum of about £500 would be necessary. Estimating what has been done by congregations clearing off their own debt, there cannot have been less than £100,000 subscribed for extinction of debt since 1854." The Committee hoped, that before the lapse of five years, the whole debt of the Free Church would be cleared off. Mr. Handyside read the Report of the Church Building Committee. The entire sum at the disposal of the Committee last year was £5103 16s. 11d., and there was a balance at present in hand of £2208. The total number of grants made by the Committee was stated to be twenty-five.

A discussion took place in reference to the calling and election of ministers. A committee was appointed to take the various suggestions on this subject into consideration. The chief difficulty regarded the power of congregational majorities to coerce minorities. The general impression expressed to [illegible]

An interesting case, connected with Gaelic preaching, was brought before the Assembly, by an appeal from the Gaelic congregation at Rothesay. The Presbytery had authorized the preaching of an English sermon at one of the Sabbath services. Against this resolution a portion of the congregation appealed to the Assembly. The Rev. A. M'Bride stated the complaint. He contended that the constitution of the church in question entitled the Highlanders in Rothesay to full service in Gaelic, and that their circumstances made it a matter of necessity. The strong feeling which prevailed in the congregation against the introduction of English was shown by the fact that, on the first occasion of its being used, the minister had seen it necessary to procure the attendance of police officers in the church. The complainants from the congregation not being able to speak in English, Mr. Wilson, of Rothesay, with consent of the Assembly, addressed the Assembly for them. He argued the importance of continuing the Gaelic services, on the ground that the church in question is really the Gaelic church for the whole of Bute, which ought not to be deprived of it in order to hand it over to the English-speaking population. The Rev. Hugh Mackay, for the Presbytery, denied that there is any constitution for the Gaelic church of Rothesay. He contended that the change of services was called for by the change of circumstances. Dr. Candlish moved that the appeal be sustained, and the sentence of the Presbytery reversed. This motion was carried by a majority of 74 to 44.

MISSIONS.

Dr. Hanna gave the Report of the Home Mission Committee. The Committee had under its care sixty-six preaching stations throughout the country, over which they watch with an anxious interest. The great encouragement met with by the Evangelistic deputations sent out to populous and necessitous districts during last summer, was adverted to. Of this, most interesting illustrations were given, from the reports of the deputies. This year, already eighty-three ministers had agreed to be engaged in this work. In conclusion, he tendered his resignation, as convener, which was received with much reluctance.

Mr. M'Lauchlin gave in the Report of the Highland Committee. He congratulated the Assembly upon the improved state of the funds. He dwelt upon the want of obtaining suitable preachers in the Gaelic language, and stated that means were being taken to prepare young men specially for this sphere of usefulness. He alluded to the neglected state of the increasing Highland population in our large towns, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that many Popish proprietors in the Highlands were quietly removing the Protestant population, and introducing Papists in their stead.

Dr. Roxburgh read the Report of the Glasgow Evangelization Committee. He stated that the mission stations in Glasgow under this Committee now amounted to thirteen, five of which had ripened into regular charges. The total number of adherents at all the stations was about 5600.

Mr. Bonar presented the Report of the Colonial and Continental Committee, and verbally explained the extent of the Church's labours in the field. The income for the Colonial Scheme had been £4073, and the expenditure, £4063. The income for the Continental Scheme, with the balance of last account, was £1044, and the expenditure, £929. In Canada, Mr. Bonar stated that, whereas in 1844 the Church had only 23 ministers, there were now 8 Presbyteries, and 125 ministers. There were under the jurisdiction of the Synod, 150 churches possessed of not less than £100,000 worth of property. These churches contributed upwards of £30,000 to well digested schemes of Christian enterprise. They had lately sent a foreign missionary of their own to Bengal. They had also a Theological College, with an attendance of 60 students. In Australia there were now 40 or 50 ministers connected with the Synods associated with the Free Church. In New Zealand there were now 14 Presbyterian ministers, 11 of whom belonged to the Free Church. There were now 3 Presbyteries in that island, and the Presbytery of Otago had recently sent for 3 additional ministers, and 9 additional teachers, to be sent out and supported at their own expense. In reference to the rapidly increasing demand for laborers, Mr. Bonar stated, that last year 30 or 40 laborers seemed, in some degree, to meet the necessities of the field, this year 50 or 60 had already been expressly demanded. Mr. Bonar concluded by introducing the Rev. Mr. Campbell, from Natal, South Africa, who addressed

the Assembly on the state of the Church in that colony. At the evening sederunt, the foreign deputies were introduced. M. Monod, from Paris, gave some very interesting details of the progress of gospel truth in France. M. Lantaret, from the valley of San Martino, one of the Waldensian deputies, gave a short address in French, and was followed by M. Pilatte, from Nice, the other deputy from the Waldensian Church, who spoke with great impressiveness and eloquence. The Assembly was afterwards addressed by Dr. Burns, of Toronto, and Mr. Fraser, of Montreal.

Dr. Brown, of Glasgow, gave in the Report on the Jewish Mission. The school at Perth, it was stated, is in a very flourishing state, being attended by 134 Jewish children. Of the two stations in Constantinople, Galata and Hasskioz, the accounts from the former are highly encouraging, especially as regards the school work. The other Constantinople station is at present in a painful state. The teacher and one of the missionaries have resigned their connexion with it, and are preparing to return home. The Rev. Alexander Thomson alone remains; but the building so long occupied by the Spanish school which he established, has been sold over his head, and as yet he has obtained no other. The resigning brethren have come to think that the Spanish field, comprising in Constantinople from 60,000 to 70,000 Jews, is for the present quite inaccessible. In this view the Committee do not concur. They feel themselves bound not to desert the field. In Amsterdam, though the Jews are inaccessible to visitation in their own abodes, Mr. Schwartz succeeds in drawing them out in large numbers to hear him, by advertising the subjects on which he is going to preach; and the large church in which Mr. Schwartz preaches, containing from 1800 to 2000 people, is always full. At Breslau, after much perseverance, Mr. Edward has obtained a suitable hall, in which he conducts service, and which is always crowded.

Dr. Tweedie, of Edinburgh, read the Report of the Foreign Mission Committee. The income of the past year was stated to have been £13,272. The Committee were, however, above £3000 in debt. This state of matters arose from their having calculated upon the general adoption of congregational associations, as they were entitled to expect, after the recommendation of the General Assembly. If that plan were generally adopted, they would soon be relieved from all their difficulties. It was stated that there were now nine native ministers of the Free Church, and several preachers, in India. The time had accordingly come when it appeared to be desirable that native congregations should be formed, native ministers called, and a proper church organization set up. The Report adverted to the desirableness of having the scholastic labors of the educational institutions, as far as possible, devolved upon teachers of a high class, so as to leave the missionaries free for the higher functions of the collegiate department, and for evangelistic labours. Dr. Duff, and other missionaries, enforced, from mail to mail, the importance of having first-class educationists placed at the head of the missionary institutions, but the state of their funds prevented them from entertaining such a proposal. Dr. Tweedie considered that the Church might now discern a boundary to its European agency in India. It had already twenty-five missionaries. If two were added to these, there would be nine at each of the three principal stations. These, with a first-class educationist, would form an excellent nucleus for the building up and superintendence of a native Church in all the three presidencies.

In reference to the new Indian Universities, a very important statement was read from Dr. Duff. The Report stated: "It is well known that the Government of India is at present engaged in founding Universities there. They are to be three in number, or one for each of the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and though, when tried by Western standards or by pure truth, these institutions are not all that this Church would desire, a letter from Dr. Duff indicates that some at least regard them as favorable in no ordinary degree to the great cause of Indian evangelization. In his letter, Dr. Duff holds that it is unfair to stigmatize these institutions as 'Godless institutions'—states that he had been appointed by Lord Canning a member of the committee for preparing these institutions—and that, after prolonged discussions at the committee meetings, he succeeded in getting Hebrew added to the learned languages of the East and West—and that portions of the Old Testament Scriptures will be occasionally announced in the Government *Gazette* as subjects of examination for all who may choose the Hebrew; while, in addition to the history of Greece and Rome, the history of the Jews, from their origin to the destruction of Jerusalem, had been added under ancient history, as imperative on the part of all candidates for degrees, whether from Hindu, Mohammedan, Government, or missionary institutions. 'Now, the history of the Jews is only (says Dr. Duff) another name for the whole Bible history, with additions before and after the time of Christ. May we not hail this as a new triumph for the truth of God.' In modern history, the 'Reformation of Luther,' with its vivifying principles and world-wide influences, will hold a conspicuous place in a course of study. And must not all this tell favorably on the future of India?'" Paley's *Natural Theology* was also introduced as one of the books of study. The amended scheme had to be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, but it passed the ordeal in safety; and the scaling ordinance sets forth that, "The subject being entirely optional, and consideration being had for the studies pursued in affiliated institutions, in some of which theology will hold a prominent place, the Governor-General in Council cordially agrees in the decision to which the committee have come in admitting the evidences of revealed religion, as contained in Butler's *Analogy* and Paley's *Evidences*, as one of the subjects which a candidate for honors in the mental and moral sciences may select for examination." Dr. Duff concludes his letter as follows:—"Here, then, I pause, and ask how, with any respect to truth and reality, can our Indian Universities be any longer stigmatized as 'Godless' institutions? The plain fact surely now is, that, whatever they may have been, in the original conception and design of some parties, they are, in very deed, no longer either 'Godless' or 'Christless' institutions. Ought not, then, all the true friends of India, instead in indulging in groundless and railing accusations, to rejoice in the consummation so happily realized? Ought not the great object, more especially of all Christian men, to be, to work these Universities as mighty engines for the real enlightenment, and even regeneration, of India's educated sons? It is not by coldly, contemptuously keeping aloof from them that any mischief is to be prevented or any good gained, but rather by throwing one's self heartily into the practical working of them, so as to direct them, with an increasing momentum of force, to salutary measures and ends. For my own part, I felt keenly that the crisis was one of life or death to our higher missionary and other institutions; and, therefore, did throw myself, with my whole heart and soul, into the discussions which eventuated in so happy a consummation—praying unceasingly, with all the fervor of which my poor languid spiritual frame was capable, that the Lord himself would graciously interpose, and 'plead the cause that was his own.' Never in my life did I feel more that the work was the Lord's, and that any favorable result in swaying and overruling men's minds and predetermined opinions and foregone conclusions must be the Lord's, and His alone. And as point after point was gained—and sometimes very unexpectedly gained—in these earnest discussions, I never in my life before felt more strongly that it was really the doing of the Lord, and marvellous in our eyes! To Him, then, 'whose is the kingdom, the power, and the glory,' be rendered all the honour and the praise." "Already have means been employed to ascertain what institutions might be worthy of being 'affiliated.' From the decidedly favorable aspect of the University towards natural and revealed religion, my respected colleagues and myself did not hesitate for a moment in applying that our central institution in Calcutta might be formally recognized as one of that number. Nor was there any hesitation whatever in admitting the validity of our claim. Ours is, therefore, now one of 'the affiliated institutions' of the Calcutta University."

The Assembly was addressed on the Subject of the Foreign Missions by several of the missionaries both from India and Caffraria, and by Lord Panmure, Professor Miller, and others. Lord Panmure referred with cordial approbation to the invitation given by the Indian Government to Dr. Duff to take his seat in the Senatus of the University, adding, that to Dr. Duff India owed as much as to any of its Governors-General.

Dr. Candlish submitted the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Evangelization of Turkey. The Committee had been chiefly engaged in correspondence and inquiries, and were not, as yet, prepared to recommend the Assembly to send missionaries either to the Turks or Greeks. The result of these inquiries, however, was very hopeful, as regarded access to both. It was considered best to leave the Armenian nationality in the hands of the American Board. The attention of the Committee had been directed to Moldavia and Wallachia, and the Rev. Theodore Meyer had been appointed as a deputation to visit these countries, and to make inquiries. Some discussion ensued on the Report, as to whether the Church should undertake a separate mission in Turkey, or should aid the American mission already established.

THEOLOGICAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

The election of theological professors occupied considerable attention, two having to be elected for Glasgow, one for Edinburgh, and eventually one also for Aberdeen. Professor Smeaton of Aberdeen, was elected to the Exegetical chair in Edinburgh, after two votes had been taken; one against Mr. Rainy of the High Church, Edinburgh, and the other against Dr. David Brown of Glasgow. Dr. Hetherington, author of the History of the Church of Scotland, and Mr. Douglas of the Bridge of Weir, were unanimously appointed to the two vacant chairs in Glasgow, and Dr. David Brown was also unanimously appointed to the chair at Aberdeen, rendered vacant by the election of Professor Smeaton to Edinburgh.

Dr. Candlish, in giving in the Report of the Examination Board for students entering and leaving the theological classes, mentioned that the examinations were yearly becoming more satisfactory, and that the utility of the system was rendered more apparent the longer it was tried. In regard to the training of students, a draft of resolutions was read, which was ordered to be sent down to presbyteries for their consideration. The chief points in these resolutions were the advising of thorough systematic instruction in the English Bible by the Professors, in addition to the ordinary exegetical lectures; a recommendation that students should, after having completed their course, be sent for a short period in small bodies, to pastors favourably situated, whose duty it would be to give them a practical and personal training in the entire range of the work and duties of the preacher and pastor; also a recommendation to include English literature in the subjects of the Board of Examination, and to use every means to have the students trained in the art of public speaking.

Dr. Candlish read the Report of the Education Committee. In regard to the number of scholars, and the salaries of schoolmasters, little change had taken place during the year. The Normal Schools continued to make great progress, and were now, in fact, prepared to supply efficient teachers to an extent exceeding that of the demand for their services. Dr. Candlish suggested that the Government itself should become a more active body in the cause of education; that it ought to institute inquiries into the necessities of destitute districts; declare where schools ought to be planted, and offer the management of those schools to any denomination that had spirit enough to take them up, and assist in their support. In reference to national education, the Assembly adhered to its former decision, in regard to the necessity of the opening up of the parochial schools, but was not called upon to act at present in this matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Assembly took up an overture from the Presbytery of Glasgow, bearing upon the document lately so influentially signed, in regard to an eventual union with the United Presbyterian Church. Various notices of motion had been given in reference to this overture, one by Dr. Candlish, welcoming the proposal of any union of Presbyterians in Scotland, which could be carried out in conformity with the principles asserted by the Church at the Disruption. A number of members argued against entering upon the consideration of the overture as informal, the document in question not having been properly brought before the Assembly. Lord Panmure, among others, urged the Assembly to take advantage of this informality, since he considered, that the discussion involved in the defence of the document, necessitated by the attack on it of the Glasgow Presbytery, would be highly inadvisable. He did not fear the discussion personally; but he thought, that at the present stage, it would not be for the good of the Church. After much discussion, it was agreed to pass to the next business on the roll.

The Assembly was addressed by deputations from the Irish Presbyterian Church, and from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England. Mr. Paterson of Manchester urged the necessity of ministers in Scotland watching over the youths of their flocks who left for England, by not only giving letters of introduction, which might not be delivered, but by communicating personally with the minister in whose districts they went to reside.

The Moderator gave his closing address, and the Assembly adjourned to meet again on Thursday, 20th May 1858.

From the Novascotian.

THE PRIEST AND THE BIBLE.

No II.

We have shown how South and Central America, overrun by the Romish Priesthood, centuries ago, have ever since remained paralized by ignorance and superstition. We have shown how persevering and strenuous were the efforts made to overrun and subjugate the North.

When Louisiana and Quebec fell the power of France was annihilated on this Continent. But the Priests for a long time were sufficiently troublesome. They disturbed the peace in all the Provinces. Lower Canada was their head quarters, as it has been ever since. They had secured, under the French regime, extensive and valuable tracts of land at Quebec, Montreal, and in other parts of the Province. When peace came they had the wit to retain possession of most of these, and to secure the free exercise of the Catholic religion. In point of fact Lower Canada remained, and has ever since remained, a French Roman Catholic Province, under the British Government.

Now, let anybody who wants to mark the difference between a country filled with Priests and filled with Bibles, contrast Lower Canada with any Protestant State or Province to be found upon this Continent, or let him contrast Catholicity and Protestantism in Lower Canada itself.

That Province was explored and settled by Catholics three hundred years ago. Up to a very recent period it was like a country fast asleep. Priests were plenty and Bibles scarce. Education was in the hands of the Clergy, and the better classes were taught just what they chose. The mass of the population were kept in profound ignorance.

Gradually, within the last half century, came a Protestant emigration; and with the Bible came energy, intelligence, enterprize. Go into Lower Canada now, and enquire who owns the shipping—the great mills and lumber rafts—the wharves—the stores—the banks—the steamboat lines—the great manufacturing establishment! Nearly all of them are owned and managed by people who read their Bibles and care very little for Priests. By Protestants who came in from England, or Scotland, or the United States, with the intelligence and energy which civil and religious liberty inspire. Without going out of Lower Canada you may trace, nay must have thrust upon you, the contrast between the influence of the Bible and the Priest wherever you turn your eye. Take any Catholic Township from the richest region that skirts the St. Lawrence, and contrast it with any of the Eastern Townships where the land is mountainous and the soil not half so good. In the former you will find Chapels with tin roofs, a worn out soil, Priests who are little deities, and a people as ignorant and superstitious as even they could desire. Enter an Eastern Township and all is life and activity. There is high cultivation, a spirit of improvement everywhere. There are Protestant Churches and Bibles, and the human mind as active as it is free.

Contrast Lower Canada with Upper Canada, and you will perceive at once the difference between neighboring territories controlled by the Priest or illumined by the Bible.

Upper Canada was a comparative wilderness for two centuries after the Lower Province was in full occupation by the Catholic French. As late as 1811 the population was but 76,000, according to Bouchette, when Lower Canada contained half a million.

By and bye the men who read that "corrupt" book, which we call the Bible, began to pour into Upper Canada, and with them went the energy, and intelligence, and personal self-possession and public spirit, which that book inspires, and what are the results? By the census of 1851 United Canada contained a population of 1,842, 265 of which a large majority, 952,004, dwell in Upper Canada. But, strange to say, taking the two Provinces together, the Protestants of United Canada outnumbered the Catholics in 1851 by 13,143. Six years have elapsed since that census was taken, and in all that time the Protestant majority has increased. It will go on increasing to the end of time. Besides the numbers, the Protestants of Canada possess the wealth and enterprise and energy, and every day these are exercising an influence which hereafter nothing can check or control.

In 50 years then, it is evident, that the Bible, and the men who read it, have done more for Canada—more to make it prosperous and progressive—more to give it industrial and moral elevation in comparison with other neighboring States and nations, than the Priests did in two centuries and a half.

Protestantism has now secured the vantage ground in that noble Province, which must presently, as the Hudson's Bay territories are thrown open, expand into half a dozen Provinces, extending from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific. Protestantism has also asserted its supermacy in all those great countries which lie between Canada and Mexico, and where, to the great horror of the Priesthood, the people have some respect for the Bible and for Common Schools.

So far, so well. The "corrupt" book is tolerably safe at the North, whatever the Priests may say and do. But there is enough for enlightened and energetic men, who value it, and who estimate correctly the civil and religious privileges it secures, to do also. They should not undervalue the Priest and his machinations. They should study the past thoughtfully, and give him no advantage for the future. The simple question is *the Priest* or *the Bible*.

We may have something to say about how this question stood in the Lower Provinces in former times, and how it stands now, in a future number.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

INDIA.

This country is now absorbing general attention. The rebellion has extended beyond expectation, attended as formerly by brutal murders. Delhi had not been taken at latest accounts; but a battle had been fought outside the walls, in which the British were victorious, with a loss to the enemy of twenty-six guns. The Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, died of cholera on May 27th. Sir Colin Campbell is appointed in his room, and is now on his way to India. Troops are rapidly embarking for the East, so that our Indian Empire, should the Bombay and Madras troops remain loyal, will, in all probability, be speedily established in security.

CHINA.

The steamers, war-boats, and troops were arriving. The mandarins are blamed for the disturbances. The Canton province seems alone involved in the war. Other parts of China are on friendly terms with British and foreigners in general. No great trouble is anticipated in this affair. It is possible that some regiments ordered to China may be turned aside for a time to quell the risings in India.

ITALY.

The insurrection in this unhappy country has failed. It could not be otherwise. While Austria and France maintain armies there, and the tyrant of Naples has thirty thousand Swiss mercenaries, all such efforts must result in increased sufferings to a people already crushed to the earth. Let oppressed Italy wait—her day of redemption, if not retribution, must shortly come.

FRANCE.

The Imperial Government was signally defeated at the late elections in Paris. France is not yet at rest. Nothing can give that noble nation peace but the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The bill for the admission of the Jews, which passed the House of Commons by a large majority, has been rejected by the House of Lords. The matter is, for the present, at a dead lock. In reply to questions, Government intimated that preparations to meet any emergency in India were being forwarded with all possible despatch. The great Over-ruler will bring good out of this seemingly alarming evil.

AGGRESSIVE WORK.

Vital Christianity is ever aggressive. It is the light which, when once enkindled, pours its rays into all the surrounding darkness — it is the powerful medicine which infuses life and energy into the drooping and decayed system—it is the leaven which invariably elevates and purifies the mass with which it comes in contact. The work on which the apostles were sent was peculiarly aggressive. "Go, preach the gospel to every creature." Go dispel that thick darkness—pull down those hoary superstitions—break up that false security—assault the ramparts of Satan's kingdom, and rescue the enslaved from the bondage of sin. Nobly they fulfilled their duty. Dangers, privations, tumults, dungeons, martyrdom itself, failed to shake their resolution; and, ere three centuries had passed, the religion which they propagated ascended the throne of the Cæsars, and became the religion of the Empire. Then followed corruptions, stagnation, darkness, death. Again Christianity exhibits its renovating power. Its incorruptible seed, long buried in the mummy pits of monasteries, is cast abroad on the soil of humanity, and, by the blessing of Heaven, a valiant band of reformers spring up, and far and wide the beacon-lights are kindled—truth and error again meet in deadly contest, and Satan's empire trembles to its extremities under the vigorous assaults and restless aggressions of the soldiers of the cross. Of a kindred nature were those zealous efforts of last century, which resulted in the revival of religion in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, and the reclaiming of thousands of lost souls. This principle is not an appendage, but an essential element in this heaven-taught religion. When this religion *takes possession* of the soul, and while it retains the control, the efforts on those without are manifest. Vivid instances of this are seen in the lives of Brainard, Neff, Oberlin, Burns—a living Presbyterian missionary to China—and many others. But we must distinguish. There is a spirit of aggression quite distinct from that to which we have referred, and properly called a sectarian or denominational spirit, which is of the earth, earthy, and has not the slightest affinity with true Christianity. In this the Pharisees of old excelled, who compassed sea and land to make one proselyte: and they have had some worthy descendants in later ages. Let it then be fully understood that a man may be extremely zealous for his denomination, and even successful in enlarging its borders, without the smallest share of vital Christianity.

This is not the aggressive work for which we plead. We plead for aggression against *error, fatal error, and sin*. Apart from open heterodoxy, false opinions of God's character and personal safety are cherished by many, and hence the worldliness, indifference, and security of thousands in Christian churches. Let those who have *the life of God* in them work upon such. They will find much to exercise all their zeal and faith for an indefinite period, without going one step beyond their own churches or adherents. Open sin, in all its forms, ought to be resisted, exposed, and publicly condemned. Let Satan's strongholds be invaded. Rebuke the swearer, the slanderer, the Sabbath-breaker, the deceiver, the unjust, the profane. Go to those engaged in making men drunk, and rendering them poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked, and tell them in the spirit of benevolent aggression that God's blessing never rested on such a traffic, and that hell has already too many victims without their adding fuel to the fire. Let it then be remembered that the religion of Jesus ever infuses an ardent zeal—heavenly in its origin, holy in its nature, benevolent in its working, and world-wide in its operations. Its charity *begins* at home, but *advances* to "do good unto all men," as opportunity is given. Aggressive work among Romanists must receive our earliest attention.

☞ The Steamer "Westmorland" arrived here last night from Pictou. She takes her place immediately as the Mail Steamer between Pictou, Charlottetown, Bedeque, and Shediac. Her appearance is quite attractive, being of great length, well-arranged, and neatly finished. The voyage from Halifax to Pictou was performed in twenty-four hours, and from Pictou to this port in four. Her engines are of 150 horse power—her draft of water seven feet.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. JOHN McMURRAY.

This respected Minister of the Wesleyan Church left this city for Truro, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday, the 22d ult. The Reverend gentleman carries with him the best wishes of the Protestant community of this Island. In the struggle of last winter his position was ever clear and well defined. Though in feeble health, and unable to address public assemblies, his presence and ready sympathy, and active co-operation, were ever with us. He it was who strongly urged the establishment of our Protestant journal, and his pen contributed not a little to its success. As a friend and a brother his absence is deeply regretted, but we trust that a gracious God may render him eminently useful in his new sphere of labour.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

On Thursday evening last, a Missionary Meeting was held, in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of introducing to the Church the Rev. John William Matheson, of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, who is on the eve of his departure to Aneiteum, one of the Hebrides of the South Seas; and with a view to co-operate with the Rev. Messrs. Geddie and Inglis, missionaries there. The meeting was opened with praise and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Matheson. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Dr. Young, with the utmost satisfaction to the meeting. He showed himself well acquainted with the leading facts and events of the history of the mission, and made some very impressive remarks on them. He stated that the object of the meeting was threefold. First, we had met to testify by our presence that we are interested in Christian missions. Such gatherings are pleasant, not only in the sight of God, but also of all Christian men. Here different churches are represented. The missionary platform is an evangelical platform. Christian union is manifested. Here, in essentials, Christians are united; in non-essentials, liberal; in all things, charitable. The church generally is engaged in missions; they are monopolised by none; there is a generous rivalry in all. The grand object is the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. May God's blessing be given to all.

Second, another object for which we had met was to hear what God the Lord had wrought in the mission field generally, and in this mission particularly. The mission field is more and more widely extended. A great door is everywhere opening among the nations. The universal cry heard is, "Come over and help us." Many young men are beginning to respond to that cry, by saying, "Send us;" and these missionary efforts are crowned with success. This is peculiarly a Colonial mission. Mr. Geddie has been solemnly and impressively called to the work. By his parents, he was early devoted to it. His character, fitness, perseverance, and energy, all prove this call came from the Lord. His wife is a noble help-meet. May God still bless and preserve them, and crown the labors of his servant with prosperity!

Third, we had met to co-operate with God in his work; first, by our prayers, and second, by our contributions. And what cannot prayer achieve! Examine its elements; it is invoking the presence of God; and it supposes humility, unfolding the wants of the heart, and the exercise of faith. Let, then, our hearts be uplifted in prayer—in the congregation, at the family altar, and in the closet—for the extension of the gospel throughout the Gentile world, and for the speedy fulfilment of prophecy. And let our purses be opened, and, with a liberal hand, pour the means placed within our reach into the Lord's treasury.

Rev. Mr. Watson gave a brief history of the missions to Aneiteum. He reviewed its origin; the successive steps by which it had arrived at its present standing; its present position, and the several operations in which it is engaged in the South Seas. Its present position he illustrated by a number of statistical facts. Now there are three missionaries on the Island; one is almost ready to depart; one in Nova Scotia, and two in Scotland, are preparing themselves. The population of the island is three thousand; two thousand eight hundred of these are, within six years, brought under Christian influence; there are twenty-six native teachers on Aneitsum, six on Tana, and three on Fortuna. There is a Mission boarding School with twenty-four pupils, trained under the eye of Mr. Geddie, and within his own domestic circle. These are preparing to be native teachers. The common schools are about sixty; the meeting-houses are two, containing [illegible] each one thousand; the attendance is frequently sixteen or seventeen hundred, and sometimes much larger. A church has been formed; it consists of one hundred members, forty of whom have been added during last year. Printing operations are proceeding rapidly. The four Gospels have been translated and printed; the Acts, Jonah, and the half of Genesis, are ready for the press; an almanac and several school books are in wide circulation. Almost the whole population attend school, from the child of seven, to the adult of seventy years of age. Several islands are earnestly asking for teachers and missionaries. We expect to have one or two placed soon on Tana, Fortuna, and *bloody* Erromango, where Williams fell. After stating these facts, Mr. W. urged the duty and policy of Christians supporting this mission. Now there was no experiment about it; it was an established and successful institution. It has opportunities for good which much older missions do not enjoy.

Rev. Mr. Matheson addressed the meeting on the adaptation of the gospel to mankind. It is adapted to all nations, to individuals in every station, to every intellect, and to every degree of guilt. After illustrating these topics, he concluded with some remarks on the duty of self-devotedness to the missionary cause, and of wrestling much with God in prayer for the universal diffusion of gospel truth.

After this, four Resolutions were submitted to, and adopted by, the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every Christian to support the gospel at home, and propagate it abroad, according as God has prospered him.

2. *Resolved*, That motives, to the complete consecration of ourselves to the cause of missions, are numerous and powerful.

Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Bedeque, in speaking to this resolution, pointed out a number of motives for consecration to the missionary cause. Amongst others he urged—our past neglect of the heathen, their present melancholy condition, and that we are not our own, but bought with the blood of Christ. In a few appropriate, but very solemn and impressive sentences, he urged these motives upon the meeting. Amen must have been the response of every one present to the feeling and scriptural arguments which he employed.

3. *Resolved*, That the influence which the cause of missions abroad has upon the church at home, is a powerful inducement for us to support that cause.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland spoke to this resolution. In a short but energetic speech he showed that missions preserve life, zeal, and activity in a church. A church without missions is like a stagnant pool, generating little but corruption around it. A church with missions is like a flowing stream, giving life, beauty, and fertility to all around it. God has blessed those churches most which have most devoted themselves to missionary enterprises.

4. *Resolved*, That from events in the history of the past, we, as an evangelical church, have great encouragement to prosecute missionary enterprises.

Rev. Mr. Crawford, St. Peter's, supported this Resolution, but, on account of the lateness of the hour, did not enter upon any arguments or illustrations.

Messrs. McLean, Lockerbie, and one or two others, were appointed a committee to wait upon the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and solicit subscriptions. It is hoped that all who are friendly to Missions will cheerfully countenance them in this labor of love, and favor them with liberal contributions. "The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the election of Mayor and Councillors, for this City, the polls were opened in the different wards at 10 a. m. The following is the result of the contest:

MAYOR:

Ward No. 1,	Haviland,	83	Hutchinson,	28
2,	"	64	"	32
3,	"	38	"	19
4,	"	146	"	24
5,	"	112	"	15
		443		118

COUNCILLORS:

Ward No. 1,	Morrison,	82	O'Neill,	28
2,	Duchemin,	57	M'Craith,	38
3,	D. Davies,	49	Harris,	19
4,	J. Binns,	155	Stewart (resigned.)	
5,	Hearts,	112	Tierney,	17

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From the Illustrated London News, July* 18.)

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The news from India is of the gravest character. The revolt has not been suppressed; the mutiny has extended to several regiments which were not affected at the date of the previous mail; there have been lost to our arms no fewer than 28,000 men, who are either in open rebellion against our authority, or have dispersed and returned to their homes; and Delhi, the head-quarters of the rebels, after remaining a month in their possession, is still theirs. This is one side of the melancholy story. On the other, we find that the native potentates, with the sole exception of the King of Delhi, who has acted under compulsion, have remained faithful in their allegiance; that the mutiny is confined to one Presidency where it originated; that the mutineers are not commanded by any one of note or eminence; that they have, in fact, no directing head, no general, no chief, but such as hazard supplies; that the measures of our commanders have been prompt and energetic; that the rebels have accepted battle outside the walls of Delhi, and have been defeated with the loss of twenty-six guns; and that, when the mail left, the remainder of them were shut up in Delhi itself, which had no means of making any prolonged or effective resistance to the British troops who were preparing to assault it. When we add the fact that General Anson has been removed by death, and that Sir Patrick Grant, a general of great talent and large experience, and a statesman thoroughly acquainted with India, has temporarily assumed the chief command, we have presented to our readers a brief yet accurate epitome of the last and yet unended chapter in our Indian annals. The pessimist may find in it sufficient to justify his melancholy foreboding that the great prize of India is about to slip from our grasp; while even the optimist must confess that the crisis is one of no common magnitude, and that not only skill and energy, but good fortune, are necessary to surmount the danger, and restore the supremacy of our arms, and the respect and allegiance of the native population.

At home the Government does not deceive itself on the urgency and vital importance of the subject. It acknowledges by its acts, if not exactly by the words of those who speak for it in Parliament, that nothing less is involved in the issue of the conflict than our retention of India and our place in the world. Our Indian authorities are of the same opinion; and, with concord between both, the country may, without undue anxiety, look for the next advices to inform it that the mutiny has been quenched, and that such a terrible example has been made as will strengthen our friends, confirm in their allegiance the wavering and disaffected, and deter our foes from taking part against us, whomsoever may be their instigators. Fourteen thousand troops are, or speedily will be, on their way from England to India; and six, perhaps ten, thousand more will follow with all possible speed. A portion of the reinforcements destined for China have been diverted to the point of more pressing danger—orders to that effect having already been given by the Governor-General of India. All these measures are of a character to inspire confidence.

The selection of the gallant Sir Colin Campbell for the chief command has had a good effect in England. Whether it will have an equally good effect in India remains to be seen. The departure of that officer at less than twenty-four hours' notice is also of good augury. The fact is an additional proof, that in the day of danger true men are always to be found to fight the battles of their country, and to sacrifice their private convenience at the call of patriotism and duty. Sir Colin has not yet been tried in a chief command; but his name, like that of the late Sir Charles Napier, is a tower of strength. If he arrive safely, and find work to do, the country may depend that he will do it. The honour of Great Britain will not tarnish in his hands; and even, as we fervently hope will be the case, if Sir Patrick Grant shall have trodden out the flame of mutiny before he arrives, there will be much to do before either our military or civil officials can sit down and say that there is no longer any danger. After the suppression of the revolt, and the punishment of the ringleaders, if any such there be beyond the men whom the chances of an hour or of a minute may cast into the position of this terrible responsibility, the work of reconstruction and regeneration will commence. There must be no smouldering discontent left unnoticed and unsuspected in the minds of the native soldiery to break forth a second time. What the Sword of Might has gained, the Sword of Right must preserve. If To-day be the day of retribution on those who have done evil, To-morrow must be the day of justice to the whole population of India. That there has been injustice is painfully evident from the very fact of a widely-spread insurrection without a chief to guide it. The spontaneity of the combustion shows the phosphoric rottenness that must have produced it.

The country will take warning by this peril. Let us hope that our statesmen, our leaders of parties, our men in high position will take warning by it also; and remember that when England is engaged in a war she must put her heart into it, and do earnestly, thoroughly, and unflinchingly the work that is to be done. Had our rulers done so in the lately-ended war against Russia;—had they taken counsel of the indomitable spirit and sound sense of the nation, instead of allowing themselves to be made the cat's-paws of rival ambitions and interests not altogether identical with those of England;—had they struck at Russia as if they meant to do her an injury;—had they followed up their first successes to their legitimate issues; and had they done what was proper to be done, without fear of the consequences, leaving them to Heaven and the conscience of mankind, it is highly probable that in this year of 1857 we should not have had to fight three separate fights thoroughout the length of Asia. Out of our hesitations and impolitic tenderness to Russia sprang the unsatisfactory war against Persia. From the same source, there is but too much reason to believe, sprang our dispute with the miserable Governor of Canton. And, if Russian agents have not fomented the disaffection and excited the revolt in India, Russian cunning has been at fault, and Russian diplomacy has for once not taken revenge in peace for the humiliations of war. The conduct of the hostilities necessary to preserve the independence of Turkey, and our hasty patching up of the inadequate peace of Paris, in obedience to Parisian necessities rather than to English policy, taught Russia to hate us, not to fear us. To move all Asia is a slow process; and it is probable that the perturbations which either now or lately have taken place in Persia, India, and China, date from the period when our fleets were powerless to take Cronstadt, and our armies to take Sebastopol. If we have brought these and other difficulties upon ourselves by the want of energy on the part of men in power—when energy was the one thing needful, and was not wanting on the part of the nation—we ought, at all events, to profit by the lesson of experience in the present case. England will this time prove true to herself; and, being true to herself, she will be strong enough, rich enough, and united enough, to fight her own battles against all opponents, whether they be internal rebels or foreign foes, or both in combination.

(*From Willmer & Smith's European Times, July* 18.)

The proceedings in Parliament this week owe their chief interest to the debates which have taken place in both Houses respecting the present perilous state of our Indian empire, and to the decisions of the election committees. With respect to the former, the Government is putting forth superhuman power for the despatch of troops to that part of the world. Recruiting has commenced vigorously, and 2000 more seamen are to be enrolled. It is intended to strengthen the Bengal army by at least 25,000 men. The force which had been apportioned to China has been intercepted at Point de Galle by Lord Canning, with the approval of the Home authorities. To fill up the vacuum, a battallon of marines will be dispatched to Hong Kong, without delay. The Persian war at an end will enable the troops which took part in that service to be thrown into Upper India, and 5000 soldiers will be sent from the Cape to the same destination forthwith. The task of reconquering and reconstructing British India, as it is now regarded, has been set about with extraordinary vigour and energy.

The 12th of July has passed over in Ireland this year with comparative quietude. Nothing can show more completely the improvement which has taken place in the sister country than the decrease in crime, for the jails are nearly all empty, for the physical condition of the people has become much better. The harvest, too, for the current year is most promising. Indeed, the same remark applies not only to England and Scotland, but to the whole European continent. From every quarter the accounts given of the growing crops are excellent. Already in Paris bread has been made from the new wheat, and the quality has been pronounced to be good. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the grain markets are falling. The potato disease, of which we have been accustomed to hear so much in previous years, excites no uneasiness. It would seem to have worn itself out.

From Naples we learn that the head of the abortive attempt at insurrection, Col. Pisacane, has been arrested, and sent to the fortress of Reggio, to await orders from Naples. The Colonel is described as a man of great energy and determination of character, but the little sympathy which his enterprize had met with from the people is said to have quite affected him.

We believe that Parliament will close on the second week in August—the 10th is the day at present named.

Sir Colin Campbell, the new Commander-in-chief in India, should reach Calcutta about the 16th of August.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that in the course of the investigation by the French authorities, no complicity has been brought home to any of the French refugees of note in England. The conspiracy in France is Italian and essentially Mazzinian, and the object assassination. The French Government has sent a commission of inquiry to Italy to collect further information as to the extent of the plot.

The Collision between the two Houses.—A very remarkable meeting took place on Thursday last at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, London, which was attended by nearly 200 members of the House of Commons. The object of this meeting was to decide upon the course which it is best to pursue respecting the obstinacy which has been recently shown by the House of Lords in the matter of the Oaths Bill, and the views which were expressed at this meeting and the resolutions which were passed leave little doubt that the two Houses of Parliament are on the eve of a collision. It will be remembered that the House of Lords a session or two back refused to allow Peers for life to sit in that assembly, and held that their privileges in this respect were superior to the prerogative of the Crown. The Commons are now about to take a step of an analagous kind—to admit the Jews to Parliament without troubling the Lords on the subject.

A very remarkable statement was made at this meeting by Sir James Graham, who declared that the late Sir Robert Peel, when he was at the head of the Government, seriously entertained the idea of admitting the Jews to the House of Commons by means of a resolution passed by the whole House when he found that the Upper Chamber could not be induced to pass the bill which had been sent up to them. It seems that Sir Robert was only deterred from pursuing this high-handed course by the fear that it would provoke a collision between the Law Courts and the House of Commons. In the case of Mr. Alderman Salomons the judges of the Court of Exchequer have held that a Jew would be liable to certain penalties if he took his seat by means of a resolution passed by the House of Commons. But it is clear that if the lamented statesman had been alive at the present day, and witnessed the tantalising course which the House of Lords has pursued with reference to the Jews—above all, if he had witnessed the rejection of the Government measure which was passed by the new House of Commons, with a majority the largest which it ever previously commanded, he would have laid his prudence aside, and boldly followed the example which the Peers themselves have set in the case of Lord Wensleydale. The last-named nobleman is certainly at present a member of their lordships' House, but before he was admitted he was obliged to have the hereditary mark stamped upon his coronet, and this course is the best justification of the step which the House of Commons is now likely to take.

Deservedly Popular.—We do our friends a real service in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as Wistar's Balsam. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the Wild Cherry.

Colonial Items.

Sad Accidents.—A little daughter of the Rev. Alex. Stuart of Musquodoboit was dangerously scalded on Monday evening last. She was incautiously filling a lamp with Fluid while the wick was burning. The fluid in the lamp and in the can ignited and exploded, scalding her fatally it is feared. On Tuesday Mr. Stuart's horse fell down dead on the Road; and on the same day his son William was seriously injured by falling out of a carriage. We sympathise with Mr. Stuart under these accumulated afflictions.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

The Fishery Commission.—The members of the joint Fishery Commission under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, consisting of Major-General G. G. Cushman, of Bangor, the United States Commissioner, and R. D. Cutts, Esq., of Washington, his surveyor, with M. H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner, and George H. Perley, Esq., his secretary and surveyor, met at Eastport last week, and transacted much important business. Among other things, the Commissioners decided upon the appointment of an Umpire to settle some differences as to rivers in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, respecting which they have conscientiously differed. We learn that the choice of Umpire under the 1st article of the Treaty, has fallen upon the Honorable J. H. Gray, of New Brunswick, who was nominated by the British Commissioner, with the approval of Lord Napier, H. M. Minister at Washington.

[The above gentlemen are now on this Island transacting business.]—*Ed. Prot.*

Melancholy and Disastrous Storm on the Coast of New Brunswick.—The Miramichi *Gleaner*, of the 25th ult., gives the following particulars of some melancholy disasters by recent storms on the coast of the neighbouring Province:—

The Season.—We have often heard it stated that this was a country of extremes in reference to the weather, and this remark has been borne out the past week. In our last issue we alluded to the extreme heat of the weather. On Tuesday commenced a change. The wind has since prevailed from the eastward, with heavy rain, rendering a top-coat out of doors, and a fire in-doors, both comfortable and necessary. Reports are afloat of several sad disasters involving the loss of human life, on the river, but we have not as yet been able to collect the facts. A boat belonging to Prince Edward Island, on board of which was a man and his son, (name unknown,) when off Point Escuminac, during the heavy blow on Tuesday, was upset. The father clung to the boat and was picked up, but the son was drowned. They were returning home with provisions, &c.

Since the above was penned, we have been furnished with the following particulars of disasters, from a person who was down the river during the storm. On Wednesday, 22nd, a boat coming into Tracadie Cully from the fishing ground, upset, and three hands were lost. They belong to either Caraquet or Shippegan, names unknown.

The same day two boats came ashore, bottom up, between Tracadie and Tabusintac—names of owners unknown. Two boats were seen from the establishment of Geo. E. Letson, Esq., bottom up out in the bay. The pilots report that they met several boats in the same position in the Gulf. Fears are entertained that there has been a considerable loss of property on the coast, as well as of human life.

This morning we learn from a person who has just arrived from Tracadie that 29 dead bodies have been picked up on the beach. Another report has just reached us that 60 boats are supposed to be lost, owned by parties living between Neguac and Tracadie, and that 51 dead bodies have been picked up between these two places. It is calculated that 200 boats were out fishing, and many more disasters it is feared have occurred.

A Sure Cure for a Felon.—Hold the part affected in Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for half an hour, and the pain and soreness will entirely be removed. But don't take our word for it, when 12½ cts. will buy a bottle of it, of W. R. Watson.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

From the Principal of the Fredonia (New-York) Seminary.

Fredonia, July 17.

Dr. *Seth W. Fowle.*—Dear Sir.—From my youth I have been subject to lung complaints. In February last I took cold, a cough set in, I expectorated freely, but the mucous raised from the lungs indicated a disease deeply seated. Two or three physicians kindly sent me their medicines, which have been very efficient in curing coughs, but they failed to reach my case. In the latter part of April I left home, intending to travel awhile, and, if possible, escape by that means from present danger. When I reached Buffalo my cough was considerably aggravated. A friend there told me to try the *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, but I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. The next day my friend urged me again to try "Doctor Wistar," and at 3 p. m. I was willing to try anything, for I coughed constantly. I procured a bottle, drank of it, continued taking it from that bottle one week, and when the Balsam was gone my cough and pains were gone, and I have not coughed since.

Respectfully yours,
P. A. Reddington.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

THE SOIREE AT GEORGETOWN.

The Soiree at Georgetown, in connection with Saint David's Church, came off with great *eclat*. The day was rather unfavorable; but, by the exertions of several gentlemen who stood by us on this occasion with unwearied solicitude—and who, therefore, deserve all praise—we had our friends from Charlottetown, Belfast and elsewhere, entertained with abundance of the most delicious cakes, tea, &c., that the heart could desire. In the evening, also, by the kind assistance of Mr. Cupples and other friends, we had what may be called a grand musical *finale*. Altogether the day went off well, and we realized the handsome sum of £22.

In taking notice of this favorable result of our proceedings, the Committee desire to express their deepest sense of gratitude to the Ladies for their generous and unwearied support—and also to their friends in Charlottetown, and elsewhere, for their abundant contributions—*Com.*

☞ A sermon, addressed especially to young men, will be preached in the Baptist Chapel, in this city, on Sabbath evening next, the 9th instant, at half-past six o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Nova Scotia.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, the General Superintendent of the Colonial Church and School Society Missions in British North America, will preach (D. V.) this evening, in St. Paul's Church, at seven o'clock.

☞ The new Church, Lot 48, will be open for service next Sunday at half past 3 P. M.

Birth,

At the Warren Farm, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Lyall of a son.

Married,

At New London, on the 30th July, by the Rev. W. Meek, Mr. Samuel Heartz, to Sophia, fourth daughter of James Pidgeon, Esq., both of New London.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Nathaniel Pierson, of Lot 17, to Miss Flora McSween, of Lot 31.

On the 21st July, by the Rev. Andrew Lockhead, Alexander M'Lean and Ann M'Donald, both of Montague River.

Died,

On Sunday, at Milton Parish, John Hudson, infant son of Mr. George Hudson, aged 3 months.

At the residence of the Chief Justice, on the 30th ult., Jane Jackson, for several years a faithful servant in his family.

At Charlottetown, on the 1st inst., Mary Murphy, the beloved wife of Mr. John Walsh, printer, aged 19 years and 14 days, leaving a child, one year old, and a bereaved husband, to mourn their inconsolable loss.

At Charlottetown, on the 4th inst., in the 76th year of his age, after a painful and lingering illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Henry Charlton, an old and highly respected resident of this city. The deceased was a native of London, England, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1808. Funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 o'clock, when the friends of the family are requested to attend.

Launched,

From the shipyard of James C. Pope, Esq., Summerside, on the 18th ult., a Brig of 245 tons, called the *Helen*.

At Cascumpec, on the 11th ult., from the shipyard of Peter Guard, for James Yeo, Esq., a Bark of 325 tons.

At Cascumpec, on the 23d ult., from the shipyard of G. M. Ryder & Co., a very fine ship, 700 tons, called the *Reciprocity*.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

July 23, Schr. Caroline, Anderson, Boston, goods.
24th, Stirling, Lundy, Halifax, do. Trinidad, Sutherland, fishing voyage, fish. Ellen, Pentz, Canso, sundries.
25th, Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Trusty, Moore, St. John, sundries. Elizabeth, Scott, Buctouche, deals. Ellen, Curry, Sydney, coal and shingles.
27th, Dolphin, M'Neill, Miramichi, edgings. Morning Star, Crisp, Richibucto, salt. Saranac, Hutcheson, Pictou, mails and passengers. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte, deals.
28th, Helena, Roberts, New York, goods. Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston, goods.
29th, Leo, Hubbard, New York, do. Aurora, Crawford, Shediac, deal.

CLEARED.

July 23, Schr. Velocity, Bonchard, Richibucto, bal.
24th, Saranac, Hutcheson, Pictou, mails and passengers.
25th, Angelic, Babin, Arichat, bal. Charles Weldon, M'Lean, Richibucto, do. Milo, M'Isaac, Strait of Canso, do. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou, do.
27th, Saranac, Hutcheson, do., mails and passengers. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, bal. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte, do.
28th, Queen of the Isles, Fougerie, Pictou, do. Ellen, Curry, Miramichi, coal.
29th, Elizabeth, Scott, Buctouche, bal.
30th, Saranac, Hutcheson, Pictou, mails and passengers. Helena, Roberts, Pictou, goods.

Falmouth, June 28.—Arrived, Albert, M'Donald, from P. E. I.

By Telegraph.—Off Holyhead, July 17th, ship "Majestic," 18 days from Charlottetown.

Holloway's Pills.—Rush of blood to the head is often primarily caused by a bad condition of the stomach and bowels. Invigorate the stomach, regulate the excretions, and purify the fluids with this world-renowned medicine, and you will be exempt from vertigo, dimness of sight, headache, and other alarming apoplectic symptoms which frequently accompany dyspepsia and habitual constipation. The impurity of the blood, as well as an excess of it in the brain, has much to do with cerebral affections, and as Holloway's Pills operate upon the chemical agents which generate that fluid, as well as upon the circulation itself, they are infallible in this class of maladies. 5

Charlottetown Markets, August 1, 1857.

Beef, (small)	lb. 4d a 8d	Fowls,	1s 3d a 2s
Do. by quarter,	4d a 7d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5½d a 6d	Eggs dozen	7d a 9d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	3s a 3s 6d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Potatoes, peck	1s 3d 1s 6d
Veal	2½d a 5d	Do. old per bus.	4s a 4s 6d
Butter (fresh),	1s a 14d	Green Peas, qt.	8d a 1s
Do. by Tub,	11d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Hay, ton,	90s a 100
Lard,	11d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Flour,	3d a 3½d	Hides per lb.	5½ 6d
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Lamb,	3d a 6d
Oatmeal,	2½d a 2¾d	Clover Seed, lb.	none

POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE above Alliance will be held at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is requested.

August 5, 1857. JAS. J. BEVAN, Sec'y.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OPEN an afternoon CLASS on Monday next, the 10th inst., at his Residence, for the instruction of Young Ladies in Writing, English Grammar, Book-keeping, &c. commencing at 4 o'clock, p. m.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

A. A. MACKENZIE.

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

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

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

Also.—A quantity of superior FIREWOOD.

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

WRAPPING PAPER.

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

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS.

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

Wesleyan Sunday Schools.

A SERMON IN BEHALF OF the above Schools in this city, will be preached in the Wesleyan Church next Sunday evening, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, after which a collection will be made in aid of their funds. The singing upon this occasion will be conducted by the scholars. August 5.

NOTICE.

THE REV. DR. HELLMUTH, the General Superintendent of the Colonial Church and School Society in British North America, being at present in Charlottetown, the Congregation of St. Paul's Church are requested to meet him at the Infant School Room, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration matters of importance connected with the interests of the Church in this Parish.

H. HASZARD,
J. LONGWORTH,
Church Wardens.

☞ A full and punctual attendance is requested.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING desirous of leaving the Island, offers for sale the following Valuable Properties, viz:

1. That beautifully situated Farm known as Recreation Grove, consisting of 2 Pasture Lots (24 acres), in a high state of cultivation. The whole exterior is inclosed under a Dyke Fence, studded with trees. There is one acre laid off as an Orchard and Kitchen Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and is surrounded on three sides (9 chains) with a hedge of Damson trees. In the front of the dwelling house is a tastefully laid out Flower Garden, containing a selection of the choicest flowers and shrubs—a lawn on a beautiful rising ground. The west and north sides of the house are well sheltered with a reserve of three acres of forest trees, through which delightful shady walks are cut out, and continued to the sea side. On the shore is a Bathing-house, and immediately from it is a smooth, hard, sandy bottom into the water. The Dwelling-house consists of a drawing room, dining room and breakfast room, store room, pantry, large kitchen and closets on the first floor, and five good-sized rooms on the second story, and five rooms in the attic—a frost-proof cellar, with a wall 5½ feet high, under the whole house, in which is a cellar kitchen, with oven, &c.

There is a large Barn, 40 x 30 feet, with a shed for straw when threshed, and suitable stabling for cows and horses—a Fowl-house, with a fenced yard in front—a house for Farming Implements, carts, sleighs, &c. &c.—a Carriage House, harness room, a carpenter's shop, servants' rooms and warehouse—a wood-house—a root house, with a substantial wall of stone 8 feet high, which will hold from 800 to 900 bushels turnips.

This property is only one mile from the city, and is pleasantly situated on the York River, commanding from the upper rooms of the house a view of the town, the Elliot, Hillsborough, and York Rivers, the entrance of the harbor, and surrounding country.

2. The Fulling and Cloth-dressing Mill, Dwelling House, Stables, and Land attached—13 acres—with the water privilege.

3. The Brickyard and appurtenances, with 18 acres of Land, on which there is a dwelling house. The Mill Stream runs through this property.

4. The Farm, and 18 acres of Land, with the house and other buildings, known as the "Red Lion Inn," on the Princetown Road. The present lessee has the right of purchase.

5. A block of Land, containing 4 acres, fronting on Helen's Creek at the Queen's Arms, adjoining the Falling Mill grounds, and fronting on the Cross Roads, between the Princetown and "Mount George" Royalty Road. This is an eligible spot for a Blacksmith, Tanner, or other public business.

6. The Dwelling House, out-buildings, &c., called the "Queen's Arms Inn," on the Mount George Road, with one acre of Land attached.

7. Several plots of ground, with the houses thereon, adjoining the Queen's Arms.

8. Twelve acres of Land on the north side of the Falling Mill, on the front of which is the mill dam.

9. Twelve acres of Land adjoining the last-mentioned, fronting on the Mount George Road, near land known as Dalrymple's Mill.

10. Seventeen acres adjoining the aforementioned, under lease.

All the abovementioned Lands are fenced—a large portion permanently, with live trees.

11. The Farm in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Strait, situate on the mill dam.

12. The Farm in the occupation of Mr. George Lewis, adjoining the aforesaid, and fronting Mount George grounds.

13. The Farm in the occupation of Mr. John Therne, adjoining the aforementioned, and at the end of the Royalty, opposite the Schoolhouse, and near Mr. John Moore's.

14. The Farm known as "Mount George," handsomely situated on the rising ground beyond Dalrymple's Mill, consisting of about 64 acres. All this land is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, except what has been reserved for ornament and shelter.

15. The Farm in the occupation of Mr. James Brady, consisting of about 27 acres, situated at the west end of the Royalty, on Boisner's Creek.

16. The Grounds in the occupation of Mr. James Hurry, jun., situate on the Royalty Road, opposite Brady's, containing about 20 acres.

17. The Farm in the occupation of Mr. James Gordon, consisting of 32 acres, with a marsh, situated next to Jas. Hurry's.

18. "Mount Henry," now in the occupation of Mr. Patrick Higgins, consisting of 48 acres, immediately opposite Mr. Robert Haszard's farm on the York River, and adjoining "Potosi."

19. The Park, consisting of 36 acres, covered with all kinds of forest wood, which has been reserved for pleasure grounds, having roads made round each 12 acres, and intersecting paths. It is a favorite haunt for partridges and hares.

20. 100 acres of Land on Lot 39. It lays between the Monaghan and Pisquid Roads, and is only a quarter of a mile from the former, in the vicinity of Keefe's Lake. It fronts on Lot 48, and within 9 chains of Lot 49. There is a Mill only a few chains from the spot, and 7 others within 5 miles,—a spring of water running through the rear, and another on the front. By the Pisquid Road it is about 18 miles, and by the Monaghan Road 16 miles from the City. It is covered with spruce, black-birch, and other woods.

21. 100 acres on Lot 11, lying on the main Western Road about 5 miles from Mrs. Robinson's, and 1½ mile from Percival River. It is principally covered with Juniper.

22. Pasture Lot No. 101, in Georgetown Royalty, situate on the cross road leading to Brudenell River, from which river it is distant about 20 chains. It is opposite Colin Macdonald's Esq., farm, and only distant about 1 mile from the town. The land is of good quality, and can be easily brought into cultivation.

23. Town Lot No. 9, 4th range Letter G, situated near the Court House in Georgetown, and adjoins Mr. R. Haszard's Lot.

24. The Mill Stream and 27 acres of Land at Mill River, New London, now under lease to Mr. William Johnston.

25. A House in Pownal Street, containing 27 rooms, which is now let to several tenants.

26. The House and Premises in Dorchester Street, let to Mr. Michael Hickey.

27. The House and Premises called "Arthur House," in Dorchester Street, now let in four tenements.

28. The House called "Gray House," near the Barracks, now let in four tenements.

Five Shares in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company.
One Share in the Temperance Hall.
For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

JAMES D. HASZARD.
Recreation Grove, Charlottetown Royalty,
August 5th, 1857.

The Mount Allison WESLEYAN ACADEMY,

SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

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

The charges for Tuition, in the Primary Department and Board, (including use of furnished rooms, washing, fuel, lights, &c.,) will only amount to £9 2s. 4d., N. B. currency, per term, (*payable in advance,*) or £27 10s. per annum.

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

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

Aug. 5, 1857. 3i

KENSINGTON TEA.

ON TUESDAY THE 11TH INST. the Sabbath School Children will assemble at Kensington Farm, to partake of Tea. At 4 o'clock, p. m., Tea will be provided for visitors, Tickets for which may be had at the Stores of Mr. George T. Haszard, Beer & Son, and R. A. Strong, and of all the Teachers. Aug. 5, 1857. 1sl 1i

MOWING MADE EASY

BY PURCHASING FROM THE SUBSCRIBER one of Nash's Celebrated Patent Scythes.

JOHN HIGGINS.
Great George Street, July 15. 3w

NEW BOOKS.

GEORGE T. HASZARD HAS just received from New York the following BOOKS:—

M'Cheyne's Works, Luther's Commentary on Gallatians,
Bridge's Christian Ministry,
" Exposition of Proverbs,
" on the cxix. Psalm,
Fleetwood's History of the Bible,
" Life of Christ,
The Scotts' Worthies,
Brown's sufferings and glories of the Messiah,
" on the 1st Epistle of Peter,
M'Cosh on Divine Government,
" typical form, and special ends in Creation,
Dick on the Acts, Dick's lectures on Theology,
Select Works of James, Venn, Wilson and Philips,
Foxes' acts and monuments of the Church,
Theological Sketch Book, Pulpit Cyclopædia,
Five hundred Skeletons, Burns' Cyclopædia Sermons,
Autobiography of the Rev. Wm. Jay,
D'Aubigne's Reformation, Stephenson's Christ on the Cross,
Davidson's connexion of Sacred and Profane History,
Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels,
Memoirs of John Kitto, D D, 12s 6d
Memoirs of Capt. Vicars of the 97th Regt, 2s 9d
The Victory Won, by the author of "Capt. Vicars," 1s 9d
Evenings with Romanists, by the Rev. J. Hobart Seymour, 6s 3d
The Christian Philosopher, by Thomas Dick, LLD, re-written and enlarged by the author, with 170 illustrations, 6s 3d
The Theology of Inventions, by the Rev. John Blakely, 5s
The Christian's Great Interest, by the Rev. William Guthrie, with introduction by Dr. Chalmers, 3s
Lectures to Young Men, delivered in London, for 1856, 6s 3d

Works of the Rev. J. A James, viz,—

The Young Woman's Friend and Guide through life to immortality, 5s.
The Young Man's Friend and Guide through life to immortality, 5s
Christian Duty, a series of pastoral addresses, 5s
The Course of Faith; or, the practical believer delineated, 5s
Christian Professor, 5s
The Christian Father's Present to his Children, 5s
The anxious Inquirer after Salvation, 2s
Christian Progress, a sequel to the "Anxious Inquirer," 2s
The True Christian, 2s
The Widow directed to the Widow's God, 2s
Young Man from Home, 2s

Works of the Rev. William Jay, viz,—

Morning and Evening Exercises for every day in the year, four thick volumes.
Morning Exercises, 5s. Evening Exercises, 5s
Female Scripture Characters, 6s 3d
The Autobiography and Reminiscences of the Rev. Wm. Jay, 8s
The Christian contemplated, 2s 9d
A Body of Divinity, wherein the doctrines of the Christian Religion are explained and defended; being the substance of several lectures on the Assembly's Larger Catechism, by the Rev. Thomas Ridgely, DD, 2 vols. 25s
Roger Miller; or, Heroism in Humble Life, a narative, by Orme, 2s

Works by the Rev. J. C. Ryle,—

Living or Dead; a series of home truths, 5s
Wheat or Chaff, a series of home truths, 5s
Startling Questions, 3s 4d
Rich and Poor, and other Tracts for the times, 3s 4d
The Priest, the Puritan and the Preacher, 3s 4d
Scotia's Bards, the choicest productions of the Scottish Poets, with Biographical sketches—illustrated—12s 6d

MR. H. DUCK, SURGEON, &c.

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

NOTICE.

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

COMMISSION AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

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

GEORGE ROOM.
Queen-street, near Queen's wharf, May 26.

Just Received,

AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT,

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

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

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

May 26. G. R.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

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

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

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

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

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

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

SAMUEL A. FOWLE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857. tf

COAL AND HAY SCALES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

May 20, 1857. 1sl

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON, CLOTHIERS AND DRAPERS,

No. 1 King Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.,

☞ GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. ☜

GREAT INDUCEMENT OFFERED WHOLESALE BUYERS.

June 24, 1857. 6m

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

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

July 15, 1857. 1sl 8ins

Valuable Freehold Property!

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that Freehold Property, at present occupied by James Coles, situated at the Head of York or North River, consisting of 150 acres of very superior LAND, from 60 to 100 of which are in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with Wood and Longers. There is on the premises a good BRICK HOUSE, 36 x 34 feet, containing eight well-finished Rooms, with two frost-proof Cellars; also, Barns and Stables, Outhouses, &c. A never-failing Well of water, with a Pump at the door; likewise a SAW MILL, a few rods from the house.

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

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

WILLIAM DODD.
Charlottetown, July 8, 1857. 1sl&Mon

Road Correspondent's Office,

June 25th, 1857.

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

2m JOHN BALL, Road Correspondent.

AUCTIONS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 10th August next, a portion of that valuable property known as BIRNIE FARM. It is situate a half mile from Stratford Ferry. It will be sold in lots from 10 to 12 acres. For plans and particulars inquire of the owner, MAJOR BEETE, or to the undersigned.

July 29, 1857. 2i JOHN BALL.

London House—Established 1820.

NEW GOODS! SPRING 1857.

EX "ISABEL" FROM LIVERPOOL, "Europa" from LONDON, and "Galena" from BOSTON, the subscribers have received 465 Packages Merchandise, and 12 tons Bar Iron, which, with their stock on hand, they offer for sale at their usual low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale customers supplied at low rates. The present importation consists of—

70 chests prime Congou Tea,
2 cases ready-made Clothing,
6 bales Cotton Warps,
3 do. Cloths & Summer Coatings,
4 bales grey Calico,
2 do white do
2 do printed Calicos and Delaines,
4 bales striped Shirtings,
1 do Carpets and Woolens,
2 do corn and flour Sacks,
21 trunks American Summer Hats, in Panama, Leghorn, Palmleaf, and light shades in wool Kossuths and other styles,
2 cases Tounend's silk and velvet Hats,
Cases ladies' Dress Materials and Robes, in Silks, Poplins, Barages, Muslins, Balzareens, &c. &c.
trunks Boots and Shoes,
case Gloves,
1 case Shawls,
1 do Hosiery,
3 do Haberdashery and small wares,
1 case straw and silk Bonnets,
2 do Millinery,
10 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
1 bl. Currants, fresh—crop '56,
2 casks prime Malt Vinegar,
2 hhds. Linseed Oil,
40 kegs London White Lead,
2 casks Putty,
Packages Indigo, Starch, Blue, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Corks, Washing Powders, &c. &c.
Kegs Hall's Powder and Mustard,
16 bundles Spring Steel,
50 bags Cut Nails,
20 packages Ironmongery,
Cask Patent Shot, Nos. 5 6 G, BB.B. & 1 to 10.

D. & G. DAVIES.
June 10, 1857. 10 w 1sl & Ex

To Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and others.

FOR SALE—

English and Scotch Common iron, Refined iron, Hoop iron, Sheet iron, Plate iron, Thimble iron, Cast steel, German steel, Blister steel, Spring steel, Plough Mounting, Cart axles, Cart boxes, Cart pipes, Anvils, vices, Windlass gear, Hawse pipes, Convex clench ringe, Scupper lead, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, cordage, Litharge, whiting, Spikes, Nails, Chisels, gouges, Augers, planes, Hinges, braces, Screws, locks, Saws, zinc, Tin, Gig pipes, Bellows,

White lead, Black paint, Red paint, Green paint, Linseed oil, Machinery oil, Turpentine, Red ochre, Patent knotting, Red lead, Yellow paint, Blue paint, Sweet oil, Lard oil, Roofing oil, Window glass, Yellow ochre, Coach varnish.

—ALSO—

A few Crates of EARTHENWARE, suitable for the Trade.

DUNCAN, MASON & CO.
Charlottetown, May, 1857.

STOVES, STOVES.

"Odessa," from Albany.

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

July 1, 1857. WILLIAM DODD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ANY person found trespassing on the Property belonging to the subscribers, situated at Augustine Cove, Lot 28, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

SAMUEL LEARD,
JOHN CAMERON,
July 15, 1857. 3w DUGALD CAMERON.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

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

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

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—none others can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles 12 1-2 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 respectively.

Valuable Medicine.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the

THE MOTHER'S PARTING KISS.

I was but five years old when my mother died; but her image is as distinct to my recollection, now that twelve years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, beautiful, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice that was soft and cheerful when she praised me; and when I erred, for I was a wild, thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it that always went to my little heart. And then she was so kind, so patient; methinks I can now see her large blue eyes moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat, "My child how can you grieve me so;"

I recollect she had for a long time been pale and feeble, and that sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, that I thought she must be well. But then she sometimes spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me "to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, and be kind to him; for he would have no one else to love." I recollect she was very sick all day, and my little hobby-horse and whip were laid aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to hers, whispered, "Mother, mother, won't you kiss me?" Her lips were very cold, and when she put her arm around me, laid my head upon her bosom, and one hand upon my cheek, I felt a cold shuddering creep all over me. My father carried me from the room, but he could not speak.

After they put me in bed, I lay a long while thinking. I feared my mother would indeed die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did when she died, and they laid her in the ground. But the impressions of mortality are always indistinct in childhood, and I soon fell asleep. In the morning I hastened to my mother's room. A white napkin covered her face. I removed it; it was just as I feared. Her eyes were closed, her cheek was cold and hard and only the lovely expression that always rested upon her lips remained. In an instant all the little faults for which she had so often reproved me rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be, if she would remain with me. She was buried; but my remembrance of the funeral is indistinct. I only retain the impressions which her precepts and example left upon my mind.

I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but I never yielded to this turn of my disposition without fancying I saw her mild, tearful eye fixed upon me just as she used to do in life. And then, when I succeeded in overcoming it, her sweet smile of approbation beamed upon me, and I was happy. My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with me, strengthening my good resolutions, and weakening my propensity to evil. I felt that it would grieve her gentle spirit to see me err; and I could not, would not do it. I was the child of her affection; I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that, even on the threshold of eternity, her affection for me had caused her gentle spirit to linger, that she might pray for me once more. I resolved to become all that she could desire. This resolution I have never forgotten. It helped me to subdue the waywardness of childhood, protected me through the temptations of youth, and will comfort and support me through the busier scenes of manhood. Whatever there is that is estimable in my character I owe to the impression of goodness made upon my infant mind by the exemplary conduct and faithful instructions of my excellent mother.—*Cottager's Friend.*

THE LATE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Weeks was the first of the Colonial Bishops who declined to be called the *Lord* Bisop. He has fallen in the midst of his usefulness, after a brief Episcopate of only eighteen months. The following extract, furnished by the *Record* from an account by the colored Principal of the Fourah Bay Institution, the Rev. E. Jones, furnishes some touching details as to his last moments. The Bishop had just returned from a visit to the Abbeokuta Mission, and his subsequent landing at Accrapong, and exposure whilst there, are supposed to have told fatally on his enfeebled frame:

"My letter last month will in a measure have prepared you for the sad intelligence I have now to communicate. The Bishop gradually sank and expired at about five o'clock of the morning of the 25th of March, just five days after the departure of the mail. It was little that he was able to say to any of us, owing to his extreme debility; but he lay quietly contemplating his approaching end. Once he attempted to speak to me of his journey and the prospects of the mission-work in Yoruba, but all he could utter was to say, in broken sentences, *It is a glorious country, a glorious country!* The day before his death we had some hopes, however faint, but we were afraid to let him speak much. It became evident on the Sunday afternoon (the 24th) that he must soon be taken from us. He was perfectly conscious of what was passing around. On my daughter's coming into the room he turned his eyes upon her with evident pleasure, and holding out his hand to her, said, with a sweet smile, 'Sarah, is that you? But he soon again lay quiet, only answering the questions that were put to him. A touching scene occurred about four hours before he breathed his last. A little after midnight Mrs. Frey said to him, 'Bishop, is the Lord precious to your soul?' A smile lit up his deathly face, and he then spelt the word *precious*, distinctly articulating each letter, and then added quickly, 'Yes very.' After this expression of how it was within him, he scarcely spoke another conscious word; the pangs of death came on, and he was no more amongst us."

Bishop Weeks was a veteran in the cause of Africa. He went out to Sierra Leone as a catechist of the Church Missionary Society, in 1824, and, after ten years' labor in that sphere, was presented to the former Bishop of London for holy orders on the 20th Dedember, 1835. After ten more years of labour as an ordained missionary, a shattered constitution constrained him to relinquish the foreign for the home ministry, and he was appointed, in 1846, to the incumbency of the Peel District of St. Thomas, Lambeth. There, too, he was in the missionary field once more; he had to gather his congregation before erecting his church; and such was the hostility and indifference of the population of his new sphere, that, after visiting them sedulously for three months, not a single soul attended at the room which he had opened for Divine service on the first occasion when he invited them to come in. His affectionate perseverance, however, soon won him an audience, and long before he left he had a constant and crowded congregation in a church to the erection of which the liberality of his faithful African converts had contributed their share. The Lord's Supper was attended there by many hundred communicants, and the contributions of his flock in aid of foreign missions showed that they had learnt to deny themselves for the love of that Saviour who made himself poor for them.

When Bishop Vidal sank under the effects of the African fever, in 1855, two successive ministers of the Crown, of very different political and religious views, fixed at once on Mr. Weeks as the right successor to the vacant see. His health had been much shaken by a residence on that trying coast of twenty years, and it was but a hesitating and qualified permission that he could obtain from his medical advisers. But no such hesitation found a place in *his* heart. He shrank, indeed, as Cyprian of old did, from the weighty charge of another African diocese, and all our readers will remember how he desired that the usual title given by courtesy to Colonial Bishops might never be applied to him. But this was all his hesitation, and he went forth with his life in his hand. And now he is gone. Friends who love to trace coincidences had hoped that as he had spent ten years as a catechist, ten as a missionary, and ten as a clergyman at home, so ten more might have been granted him to preside over that African Church which he loved so well. But his Saviour has called him up far higher. He leaves as the record of his brief Episcopate eleven Africans whom he has admitted to holy orders, and the witness of another life poured out for the cause of Christ in Africa—we can hardly say prematurely sacrificed, sudden and heavy as has been the blow which has left the See of Sierra Leone again vacant.

THE DUTCH IN JAPAN.

The official journal of the Hague, of the 5th ult., contains a long report to the King of Holland, from M. Meyer, minister of colonies, and M. Gevers, minister of foreign affairs, relative to Japanese affairs; and his majesty has approved it. Annexed to the report are fifteen articles agreed to between the Dutch and Japanese agents, which articles are to form part of the treaty between Japan and Holland, concluded on the 30th of January, 1856. These articles amongst other things, stipulate that the Dutch shall be allowed to exercise their worship freely, and that they shall no longer be subjected to the impious custom of trampling under foot the image of our Saviour on the cross. They also enact that the Dutch shall be permitted to trade in the open ports, and to sell to and purchase from Japanese traders, and also to take their wives and children to the said ports. The articles further declare that the importation of foreign, and the exportation of Japanese money shall be allowed; that the Japanese government may levy moderate import, transit, and export duties; and lastly the Dutch at Nangasakis may maintain free relation with foreigners, both on board vessels and at Decima. The report adds that the Japanese government has declared itself ready to conclude treaties with all foreign governments that may wish for them.

1557 AND 1857.

What a change has been wrought in three hundred years in the fortunes and reception of the Bible! A correspondent of an English paper draws attention to it, and says:

"It may be suggestive of some not uninteresting reflections to those who recognise the hand of God in the history of nations to compare certain passages in the speeches of the Bishops of London and Winchester, delivered at the Bible Society Meeting, in Exeter Hall, with the sentiments of their predecessors in those sees as at this very time three hundred years ago. The Bishop of London of that day was Edmund Bonner; his brother of Winchester was Stephen Gardiner. In the execution of their office as persecutors they were zealous and active men, and fought against the Word of God with an energy worthy of a better cause. May the sight of their successors standing forward on a platform as the earnest promoters of Bible circulation, and the words of their successors, full of Christian love and wisdom, derived from that Bible, lead us to a due feeling of thankfulness to God and an increased zeal for the dissemination of his truth!

"The Bishop of Winchester, in 1557, sitting in judgement on Stephen Gratwick, says: 'We will use you(*i. e.*, heretics) as we will use the child; for if the child do hurt himself with the knife, we will keep the knife from him. So, *because you will damn your souls with the Word*, therefore you shall not have it.'—*Foxe's Acts, etc.*, VII., 319.

"The Bishop of Winchester, in 1857, standing on the platform at Exeter Hall, says: 'Let each Bible go forth with these words accompanying it: "Breathe forth O wind;" and then when we assemble again, if God permits us to do so in succeeding years, may we not believe that this desire of one of the founders of the Society, that "*the Bible may be a Bible for the world*," will in God's good time be accomplished?'—*Report in "Record."*

"The Bishop of London, in 1557, sitting in judgement on Ralph Allerton, says: 'By my faith I had a favour unto thee, but now (*i. e.*, now he quoted the Word of God against his persecutor) I see thou art a naughty knave. Why, *wilt thou take upon thee to read the Scripture*, and canst understand never a word?'—*Foxe*, VII., 409.

"The Bishop of London, in 1857, says, on the platform of Exeter Hall: 'It is impossible for men who call themselves Christians long to maintain that the Scriptures ought not to be read; and, therefore, I, for my part, do most heartily look forward to the time when even those who most set themselves against the introduction of the Scriptures will see that their position is altogether untenable, and that through the agency of this Society the Scriptures will be spread through Roman Catholic as well as Protestant lands."

ST. PATRICK.

The legendary tale of St. Patrick having banished from Ireland all venomous reptiles, is founded on the fact of his having found serpents sculptured on all the Pagan crosses, which existed in great numbers at the time of his arrival there, and as these were objects of reverence to the Irish, because of the *passions* which they symbolized, the Saint, in order to prevent the recurrence of such contemplations, effaced them as far as practicable, from the stones. No other kind ever existed there, for Solinus, who flourished about two centuries before St. Patrick was born, noticed the phenomenon of there being no vipers there, which fact Isidore repeated in the seventh century, Bede in the eight, and the famous Bishop Donabus in the ninth.

MAILS.—Summer Arrangement.

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

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

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

For Newfoundland every TUESDAY morning at 10 o'clock.

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

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

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

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, June 4, 1857.

ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

PATRON:

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

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

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

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

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

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

MAID OF ERIN.—NOTICE.

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

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

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

JOHN WALKER, Ward Street.

St. John, May 6, 1857.

LOCKS AND HINGES.

8 Doz. RIM AND MORTICE DOOR LOCKS,
67 do. Trunk, Chest, Till and Cubboard Locks,
50 do. H. L., T., Hook and Eye, and Chest HINGES,
60 do. Wrought Butt, Table, and Back Flap HINGES,
just received per *Majestic*, and for sale low.

May 26th. GEO. T. HASZARD.

SAWS, CHISELS AND FILES.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, Sheffield, per Ship *Isabel*—
Cross-cut, Ripping, and Tenon SAWS, (warranted),
Firmer CHISELS, from ¼th to 2 inches,
RASPS and FILES of various descriptions.

May 26. GEO. T. HASZARD.

WRITING INKS.

12 GROSS MINIATURE BLACK INK,
2 gross do. Blue do.,
2 gross do. Red do.,
2 gross 4 oz. BLACK INK,
6 doz. Pint do.
Imported direct from Walkden's celebrated Manufactory, per Brig *Faith*, and for for sale, wholesale and retail.

May 26th, 1857. GEO. T. HASZARD.

CASTINGS.

JUST RECEIVED per ELLEN FROM Liverpool, 4 cases CASTINGS, containing
Sash Weights,
Scrapers for doors,
Fanner Wheels and Pistons,
Table Legs and Seats,
Stable Windows,
Truck and Barrow Wheels,
Castings for Horse Powers.

June 17, GEO. T. HASZARD.

BRICKS.

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

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

1857.

FIRST ARRIVAL!

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

RASPS AND FILES.

FLAT BASTARD FILES, 9 to 12 inches,
Half round Bastard, 9 to 14 inches,
Rat-tail FILES,
Hand saw FILES,
Cross-cut FILES, 6 to 10 inches,
Mill Saw FILES, 9 to 14 inches,
Wood RASPS, round and flat, 9 to 14 inches,
ust received per *Isabel* and for sale at low prices

May 26. GEO. T. HASZARD.

SCREWS AND BOLTS.

503 GROSS WOOD SCREWS, from ½ inch to 4 inches; from No. 4 to No. 20, assorted,
16 gross Bed Screws,
60 " Carriage Screws,
65 doz. Barrel, Tower, and Square Bolts,
just received per *Majestic*, from the Manufacturers, and will be sold wholesale and retail.

May 26. GEO. T. HASZARD.

The Royal Agricultural Society

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

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

FOR SALE,

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

SAMUEL NELSON

Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857. 1si

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON, GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

Sold in Charlottetown by JAMES ROMANS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and Store Furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales, set in any part of the Provinces.

May 20, 1857. 1y

Shaving, Hair-cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

PRICES:

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

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

Charlottetown, June 30, 1857. 1m

Per "Ellen," June 16.

GEORGE T. HASZARD HAS just received per ELLEN from Liverpool—
Boot and Shoe Stands, black and bronzed,
Umbrella Stands, do.
Shelf and Bust Brackets,
Door Knockers and Porters,
Ladies' Work Tables,
And a further supply of Cheap Writing Papers and Envelopes.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

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

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

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

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

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

A WORD TO FEMALES.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

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

1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., and 5s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Ex *Faith* from LONDON, and recent arrivals from HALIFAX and BOSTON

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

—ALSO—

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

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

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, per ISABEL, from the Manufacturers in Sheffield—
Pen and Jack Knives,
Pocket Knives,
Congress Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Oyster Knives,
Pruning Knives and Scissors,
Razors and Strops,
Scissors of various kinds, from 7d. to 4s.,
Tailors' Scissors,
Buck, Block and Cocoa Knives, Forks and Carver,
Ivory, and Imitation Ivory Knives and Carvers.

May 26. GEO. T. HASZARD.

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

April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 merchendize 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

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.

VALUABLE FARM

IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

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

TO BE LET,

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

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

July 15th, 1857. 3i

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

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

JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS:

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

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

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

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

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

Consumption.

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

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856

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

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

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

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

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 WIG