THE PROTECTOR
AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

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

Vol. 1. Charlettetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, April 15, 1857. No. 7.

The Protector and Christian Witness,
GEO. T. HASZARD, PUBLISHER.
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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857. tf

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HAVING DISPOSED BY AUCTION of a quantity of his redundant STOCK, begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he has still on hand an extensive supply of
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THE FAST-SAILING clipper BRIG "Galena," will leave BOSTON, for this Port, on or before the 1st of May next, and will continue her trips between this Port and Boston during the Season. Her accommodations for FREIGHT are such as will induce parties at either Ports to ship by this Vessel, as it will enable them to receive their merchandize at all times with quick despatch. Parties wishing to make a quick market of their PRODUCE, will find this a great convenience.
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Charlottetown, March 11th, 1857. tf

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE TWO MOTHERS: "ROME OR "THE JERUSALEM WHICH IS ABOVE."

In the days of Solomon, a child was claimed by two mothers, (1 Kings iii. 17—27.) We find ourselves in a somewhat similar predicament. The Pope says, "that the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church, is the Mother and Mistress of all Churches." St. Paul says, "Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the Mother of us all." Now, here is a seeming difficulty. The Pope says he is infallible. St. Paul, speaking by inspiration, was certainly free from all error. Which then is our true and real mother? Which will receive us when the days of our pilgrimage are ended, and where shall be our eternal home? Is examination necessary? Will any Pope dare to impugn the affirmation of an inspired Apostle? St. Paul says categorically, and unequivocally, "Jerusalem, which is above, is the Mother of us all." Of whom all? Without doubt, of all the children of God, of all saved. If so, then all of whom she is not the Mother, are not children of God, and not saved. Then the controversy seems decided. They that are children of the heavenly Jerusalem are safe. Paul says, "She is the Mother of all." If I wish to be saved, She must be my Mother; and, if I have one heavenly Mother, I cannot have another. No child can have two mothers. The Pope must be mistaken. St. Paul's simple declaration is sufficient for any Christian.

This declaration is, however, amply confirmed by an examination of the claims and character of each. And here, first, observe a remarkable difference between the spirit and terms in which these claims are put forward:—Rome says, "A Mother and a Mistress." The heavenly Jerusalem knows nothing of magisterial arrogance, and is content with being a Mother. That looks more like the real, natural parent. What real mother ever asked her children to look upon her as "a mistress?" Who that ever experienced a mother's love can regard the two words "mother" and "mistress" as compatible?

The word "mistress" implies a correlative of servitude. Sarah was Hagar's *mistress*, and, therefore, Hagar was not a child but a bondwoman. And so, if Rome be our Mistress, then we are not children but bondservants; and then Rome is not our Mother. To be "a mother" and "a mistress" at the same time, is impossible. But the heavenly Jerusalem, which according to St. Paul, is the Mother of us all, is guilty of no such confusion. She is content with the parental relation. Free herself, she wishes her children to be free too. And therefore St. Paul says to each of her children, "thou art no more a servant but a son: and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ." The tone of Rome's claims does not, therefore, inspire confidence in the reality of her maternity.

But, secondly, let us look at the facts of the case. If Rome be the Mother of all the Churches, then she brought them forth. To be the true Mother, she must have "travailed in birth" with them, and borne them through the Gospel of Christ! But is this the fact? In the eighteenth chapter of Matthew there is a text which Rome is very fond of. It is found in the 17th verse "If he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church: but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto the an heathen man and a publican." Now, without entering at present into a discussion of this text, which, instead of establishing, absolutely overthrows all attempts at ecclesiastical domination, it is only necessary to remark that when Christ spake the words there was a Church in existence. He told the men of his day, if their brother trespassed against them, first to speak with him themselves. If this effort at reconciliation had failed, then to tell the Church. There was then a Church in existence; was it the Church of Rome? Certainly not. Rome was then in all the darkness of heathen superstition. Rome was, therefore, not the Mother of this Church. In Acts ii. 47. we read again, "The Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved." Was this the Church of Rome? No; Rome was still heathen. It was at Jerusalem that Peter was preaching; at Jerusalem that the believers were added to the Church. There was, therefore, a Church at Jerusalem when there was none at Rome. In Acts v. 2, the Church is mentioned again. And Acts viii. 1, again, where it is said, "At that time there was a great persecution against the Church which was at Jerusalem." In this same chapter we read of Samaria receiving the word of God: of the Samaritans being baptized, and of Peter and John going down to lay hands on them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost. We may therefore, conclude that there was a Church at Samaria also, born, but not to Rome. Chapter ix. 17—19, we find at Damascus, Ananias ready to baptize Paul, and disciples with whom he stayed certain days, and who let him down from the wall in a basket. At verse 37 of this chapter, we read of many Churches. "Then had the Churches rest throughout all Judæa, and Galilee and Samaria, and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied." And all this while there was no Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church in existence. Rome was still heathen. The Gospel was not preached to the Gentiles until Peter received the mission that instructed him to preach to Cornelius of the Italian band. Rome, therefore, is not the Mother of the Church at Jerusalem, nor the Churches in Samaria, Judæa, Galilee and Damascus. She is not, therefore, the Mother of all the Churches. In the same way we might reason concerning all the Churches of the Gentiles planted in Asia and Greece by St. Paul. Rome is not the Mother of any one of them. They all existed either before her, or without her help. Sacred History, therefore, denies Rome's natural maternity. If therefore, she be a Mother at all, it is only a stepmother.

But the Romanist will say, St. Paul wrote an Epistle to the Church at Rome. It is very true. He did write to the Roman believers; and the most natural thing in the world to ask, what is the position assigned by St. Paul to the Church of Rome? Does he call her, The Mother and Mistress of all Churches? and write to her accordingly in the submissive language of a child or a servant? No St. Paul does not say one word about her being a Mother. He does not use the word in that Epistle. He employs another figure, but one that indicates clearly Rome's relation to the great body of believers in Christ. St. Paul's similitude is that of a tree and branches. Now, if Rome be the Mother, and all other Churches only daughters, it is to be expected that the Apostle describes Rome as the stately and majestic tree, and all other Churches as her Branches. But this is not the case. St. Paul tells the Chuch of Rome in his Epistle to her, that she is not the tree,—that *she is only a branch*,—that there is neither the root nor the fatness. The whole passage stands thus (Rom. xi.):—"16.....if the root be holy, so are the branches. 17. And if some of the branches be broken off, and thou, being a wild olive tree, wert grafted in among them, and with them partakest of the root and fatness of the olive tree: 18. Boast not against the branches. But if thou boast, *thou bearest not the root, but the root thee.* 19. Thou wilt say then, The branches were broken off, that I might be grafted in. 20. Well; because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not highminded, but fear. 21. For if God spared not the natural branches, *take heed lest he also spare not the.* 22. Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God: on them which fell, severity; but toward thee, goodness, if thou continue in his goodness: otherwise *thou also shalt be cut off.*"

St. Paul, then, or rather the Holy Spirit who inspired St Paul, gives neither supremacy nor universality, nor indefectibility, to the Church of Rome. She is only one little branch amongst many in that great and stately tree, the Church. She is only a wild branch, grafted contrary to nature into the olive tree planted by the Almighty. She does not bear the root, but the root bears her. Here is not the sweet sap and juice; she is only a partaker. She borrows from the parent stem, and even this participation is conditional. "If thou continue in his goodness: otherwise thou also shalt be cut off." Rome's relation to the Church, as taught by the Apostle in an Epistle specially addressed to herself, is that of a branch to a mighty tree. Now just think of a branch calling itself the tree, and Mother of all its fellow branches. The supposition is almost too absurd to put into words. A branch cannot be the Mother and Mistress of the parent stem; neither can Rome be the Mother and Mistress of all the Churches. A part cannot be the whole; but a branch is only a part, therefore a branch cannot be the whole tree. Nay, more, a tree has many branches shooting out, some on the right and some on the left side of the stem; both derive nourishment from the parent, but each is independent of the other. So the various Gentile Churches are all branches; but the Greek or Asiatic branches do not depend for nourishment on the Roman. It is by being grafted into the parent tree that they derive nourishment and life. If therefore, they owe neither existence, nor life, nor nourishment to Rome, Rome cannot be in any sense their Mother. Her claim, therefore, is disallowed by St. Paul's Epistle to herself.

But the Romanist may ask again, does not, then, any of the Apostles ascribe maternity to Rome? Yes; one of the Apostles does. St. John says, she is a mother, but not a Mother of Churches. He calls her "A Mother of Harlots." The passage stands thus in the Bible (Rev. xvii.):—"3-6. I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet-colored beast, full of names and blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns, and the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication: and upon her forehead was a name written Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots, and abominations of the earth. And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the Saints, and with the blood of the Martyrs. . . . 9. And here is the mind which hath wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth. . . . . 18. And the woman which thou sawest is that great city, which reigneth over the kings of the earth."

The geographical position on the seven hills, and the ascription of sovereignty over the kings of the earth appertain only to one city in the world, and that is Rome: she is so situated. Rome, under her Senators, her Emperors, and her Popes, reigned over the kings of the earth. She, then, is the Mother of Harlots. Tertulian, Jerome, Agustine, and the Roman Doctors, as Viega, Ribera, Lindanus, Alcasar, Bellarmine, Apringius, Gagneius, Hesselius, Thomas, Bizius, Cornelius a Lapide, all admit that the woman is Rome. I should, therefore, rather not have Rome for my Mother. Her cruelty, as well as her arrogance, show that she has not the bowels of a true parent. When the two Mothers were before Solomon, Cut the child in two, replied the impostor to the King's suggestion. Oh, no! let it live—spare its life, says its true Mother. Now Rome is like the former. If any poor believer, looking at her hideous form and blood-stained hands, refuses to acknowledge her as Mother, Cut him in two, torture him, hang him, burn him, says the Mother and Mistress of all the Churches. She has not the bowels of a Parent, the tender affection of a Mother. She is only an impostor. Her disregard of the life, and agony, and anguish, of those whom she claims as children, proves beyond all controversy, that she is not the true and loving Mother, and prevents me from acknowledging her as such.

Having thus found the Pope's proposal of "a Mother and a Mistress" negatived by Scripture, and rendered revolting by facts, let us turn again to the assertion of St. Paul. He says, "The Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the Mother of us ALL." The description is delightful. First, she is the Jerusalem which is above, that is, in heaven, far removed from all the troubles of the world, and all the atrocities and abominations of earthly Rome.

The Roman Mother presents herself to the eye of sense. "The Mother of us all" is invisible to flesh and blood, and must be viewed by the eye of faith. Here, as everywhere, the essential difference between Popery and Christianity is conspicuous. But though the heavenly city is invisible, she is not the less real, or the less worthy of our admiration. St. John, in the Book of Revelation, tells us a little more of her beauty and holiness. "I, John, saw the Holy City, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall their be any more pain." How charming the particulars here made known. The heavenly Jerusalem is holy and chaste as the bride, the Lamb's wife. Not like the scarlet colored beast's mistress, a Mother of Harlots.

Then no pretended vicar, but God himself shall dwell with her and her children; and like the Father of mercies, He will make known his presence by banishing all those things, that have marked the dominion of the Roman Mother and Mistress of all Churches, such as tears, death, and sorrow, crying and pain. What a delightful contrast. No thumbscrews, no rack, wheel, gibbet, or fagot, no dark and dreary dungeons, no inquisition. And this leads to another feature in St. Paul's description, "She is the Mother of us all," that is, of all believers, of every age and clime and nation, of those who can say with the Apostle, (Heb. xiii. 15), "Here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come." The children of Rome boast of her as "The Eternal City." They have, therefore, a continuing city. But the children of the heavenly Jerusalem confess, like Abraham and the Patriarchs, that they are strangers and pilgrims on earth; (Heb. xii. 13): and look as they did, for "the city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God." (Heb. xii. 10). In that city where will be found a blessed company of redeemed children, patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and all the saints and martyrs of God, who have come unto Mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels, to the general assembly and church of the first born which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant. Blessed truly are they that are children of the Jerusalem which is above.

But lastly, even here on earth they are blessed, for they are the free children of her which is free. Free from servile fear and the spirit of bondage; free too, from every yoke devised by men, whether Rabbies or Popes, free in intellect, and free in civil liberty. They have received the truth (Thy word is Truth), (John xvii), and the truth has made them free. Wherever the Gospel is allowed to have free course, it proclaims liberty, spiritual, religious and civil, to all that are bound, even to the poor stolen children of Africa; and hence Protestant countries are free. No slavery in the dominions of Protestant England; whilst in the countries that acknowledge "The Mother and Mistress," there is no liberty, political or religious. The internal slavery of the spirit and the intellect manifests itself in outward and political thraldom. In Rome, liberty of any kind is unknown. She is the very home and centre of despotism. Her popes, priests, and confederates at this moment are the grand conspirators against constitutional liberty. Who then that institutes the comparison between earthly Rome and the heavenly Jerusalem, can long hesitate as to the choice. The one a mistress of bondmen and a mother of harlots, the other holy, heavenly, free. The more we reflect, the stronger becomes the conviction of our duty to say to the Pope, we will not have "a Mother and a Mistress," we choose that heavenly city of which Paul said, "Jerusalem, which is above, is free, which is the mother of us all." A choice is necessary. It is no more possible to have two Mothers than two Masters. If Rome be mother, choose her. If the heavenly Jerusalem be Mother, choose her. The Popes contend for the former. The Bible for the latter. Now, the testimony of the Pope may be great. The authority of inspired Apostles is unquestionable. St. Paul and St. John are both against Rome, and for the heavenly city. Is it not safer to be found with the Apostles? Besides, even the Pope must admit that Rome is of the earth, earthy. Jerusalem, which is above, is heavenly. He cannot deny, that when "The earth and the works that are therein shall be burned up," the boast of "The Eternal City" will be found a lie. Then, if not before, Rome also must be consumed. The heavenly Jerusalem is "a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." (2 Cor. v. 1.) Her children then are safe for ever. Theirs is "The kingdom that cannot be moved." The unequivocal declaration of the Apostle, that Jerusalem which is above is the true Mother, and the perpetuity of happiness, liberty, and glory of her children, equally lead us to reject Rome, and choose Her who is at present invisible, knowing "that the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."—*Rev. Alex. M'Caul, D.D.*

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, April 2.

The Electric Telegraph Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

Mr. Heath Haviland introduced a Bill for better securing the liberty of the subject. The provisions of this Bill will apply to both civil and criminal cases, and will abolish the present expensive and inconvenient mode of proceeding by *Habeas Corpus*. Under the present system, in order to obtain the benefits of a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, it is indispensably necessary that the *body* of the prisoner be brought before the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the custody of the sheriff—a requirement attended with considerable inconvenience and expense, especially when the prisoner is confined either in King's or Prince County. Besides, this is, in most cases, quite an unnecessary proceeding, as the prisoner is not called upon to *say* anything—the object simply being to afford the Judges an opportunity of making a personal inspection of the prisoner. Under the present Bill, therefore, all that is required is an order from the Judges directing the Keeper of the Jail in which the prisoner may be confined to cause the necessary papers to be laid before them.—Read the first time; second reading to-morrow.

The Hon. the Col. Secretary presented a petition from the Master of the Central Academy, praying a grant to enable him to procure the instruments necessary to impart a practical knowledge of Navigation and Land Surveying.

Mr. Coles also presented the School Inspector's Report for the past year.

The Bill for the better regulation of Ferries was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

Friday, April 3.

The House went into committee of the whole on the several Road Scales—Mr. Clark in the chair. After some time spent therein, progress was reported, and leave granted to sit again.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of Supply—Hon. Mr. Warburton in the chair. Among the sums voted on this occasion were the following:—

£25 16s 2d to reimburse Indian Commissioners, for supplies furnished the Indians last year over and above the public grant for that year.

£7 to John Macintosh, Lot 14, for extra services as Mail Carrier.

£50 to procure Instruments for pupils studying Navigation and Land Surveying at the Central Academy.

£15 to the Wesleyan Dorcas Society.

£20 to the Bog School.

£10 to Bay Verte Packet.

£10 to Bridget Hogan, widow, to compensate her for the loss of her house by fire.

£10 to Hugh Logan, Jailor, for extra services.

£10 to the Postmaster at Georgetown, £10 to do. at Summerside, and £5 to do. at St. Eleanor's, over and above their per centage, and including the annual grant, to reimburse them for extra services.

£60 to the Speaker, and £30 to each of the Members of the House of Assembly, exclusive of their usual travelling charges.

The House then went into committee of the whole, to resume the consideration of the Loan Bill. Several sections having been agreed to without opposition, Mr. Cooper moved the following clause:

"In cases where there is reason to believe that the conditions of the grants have not been performed before the Government purchase any such lands, the Grants shall be submitted to a court of competent jurisdiction to investigate the titles."

A lengthy discussion followed—after which the question was put by the Chairman, and negatived by a large majority.

On the House resuming, Mr. Cooper moved the recommittal of the Bill, for the purpose of inserting therein the clause moved by him in committee. Negatived on the following division:—Yeas: Mr. Cooper, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Laird, Mr. Yeo—6. Nays: 15.

The Hon. Mr. Haviland then moved, that the report of the committee be received "this day three months." Yeas: Hon Mr. Haviland, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Messrs, Yeo, Heath Haviland, Laird, Macintosh—7. Nays: 14.

The main provisions of the foregoing Bill are the following:—The total sum to be borrowed for the purchase of proprietary estates on this Island is not to exceed £100,000 sterling. Debentures are to be issued, under Imperial guaranty, by the Government of this Island, for such sums as may, from time to time, be required, to carry out the intentions of the Bill, redeemable in twenty years. No debenture is to be issued for a less sum than £50 sterling, and the interest is not to exceed 4 per cent. per ann. Provision is also made, by means of a sinking fund, for the repayment of all sums borrowed within the period specified in the Bill.

Saturday, April 4.

The Bill for the better securing the liberty of the subject was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment. To be engrossed.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of Supply, when the following sums were voted:—

£12 to Horticultural Society.

£150 for the purchase of Books for the Legislative Library.

£40 for repair of Georgetown Wharf.

£10 to John Easton, Master of the Georgetown Infant School.

£8 9s to Peter Anderson, Master of ship Rebecca—Light Duty paid at Georgetown.

The several Road Scales were again submitted to a committee of the whole House; and after some time spent therein, they were reported agreed to.

The Bill to prevent the running at large of swine at St. Eleanor's and Green's Shore, was committed to a Committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr. Mooney in the chair. After some time spent therein, the Committee rose without reporting. So the Bill was lost.

Several petitions were presented and disposed of, and then the House adjourned.

Monday, April 6.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Gas Light (Incorporation) Act—Hon. Mr. Longworth in the chair.—Bill reported agreed to without any amendment.

The Bill for better securing the liberty of the subject was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council by Mr. Heath Haviland.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider further of a Supply—Hon. Mr. Warburton in the chair. The following sums were voted, viz:—

£5 to William Burke, an infirm and aged person.

£5 to William McCarrill, towards defraying the expense of his passage to Ireland.

£10 to Hugh McVarish, to remunerate him for loss of his house, destroyed by fire, by some persons unknown, after being used as a small pox hospital, in 1848.

£10 to Mrs. Cullen, in consideration of the public services of her late husband.

£25 to the Volunteer Guards, towards defraying their expenses.

£30 (subsequently reduced to £20) to the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute.

£40 for deepening the Channel at Rustico Oyster Bed.

The Gas Company Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

Hon. Mr. Palmer submitted the draught of a Bill to amend the Charlottetown Spirit Licence Act.—Read the first time—second reading to-morrow.

A motion being made, that the Loan Bill be read a third time; the Hon. Mr. Haviland moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be read "this day three months."

Amendment negatived—Yeas, 6. Nays, 10.

The Bill was then read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, this afternoon, on the Board of Works' Bill. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary explained the principles of the Bill. Considerable discussion followed, in the course of which the present extravagant and inefficient mode of expending the public funds on our public buildings, wharfs, roads, bridges, &c., and the advantages which would result from the appointment of a competent engineer and Board of Works, to whose immediate inspection and controul such undertakings could be entrusted, were freely and pretty generally commented upon by hon. members. It appeared, however, to be the disposition of the majority—although the hon. Col. Secretary seemed very anxious to force the Bill through the House at once—to allow the matter to stand over for the present. Mr. Laird accordingly moved, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed until next session, and that in the meantime it be printed for general information. This motion led to some further discussion; but ultimately it was agreed to. The House resumed, and the Bill was ordered to be published in the four Weekly Newspapers.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the consideration of Ways and Means—Hon. Mr. Warburton in the chair. After some time spent therein, the House resumed, and the following Resolutions were reported, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the several Rates and Duties imposed and levied under the Act, 19 Vic. Cap. I., be continued and amended for one year, from and after the First day of May next.

2. *Resolved*, That the 14th, 15th, and 20th Sections of the Act, 19 Vict. Cap. I., be amended so as to carry out the suggestions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

3. *Resolved*, That the *ad-vlaorem* Duty be increased from 5 per cent. to 6¼ per cent.

The motion of concurrence being separately put on the two first of the above Resolutions, they were unanimously agreed to by the House. On the question being put on the third of the said Resolutions, viz., for raising the Duty on Dry Goods from Five to *Six and a quarter* per cent., the House divided. Yeas, 10. Nays, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Hon. Mr. Longworth, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Lord, Messrs. Perry, Laird, H. Haviland, Muirhead—8.

The House, on motion of the Hon. Col. Treasurer, resolved that no new matter on which a Bill could be founded should be introduced after Tuesday, 7th instant.

Tuesday, April 7.

The Hon. Col. Secretary presented a petition from the Bible Christian denomination, praying for an alteration in their Act of Incorporation.—Laid on the table. A Bill for the purpose specified in the petition (Mr. Coles stated) was then before the Council, and would, doubtless, be sent down by their Honors, for the concurrence of the House of Assembly, in a day or two.

The House went into committee of the whole on the report of the Special Committee to whom the petitions praying for the relief of Paupers was referred—Mr. Muirhead in the chair. After some time spent therein, progress was reported. To sit again.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer presented the draft of a Bill to increase the power of the City of Charlottetown over corporations and individuals laying down gas, water, or other pipes, conduits, &c. Read the first time—second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Palmer also presented a Bill to extend and more particularly to define the powers and authority of the Corporation of Charlottetown. Also, a Bill to define the boundaries of the Streets and Squares of Charlottetown. Both these Bills were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill to enable Henry Bessamer to obtain Letters Patent for the discovery of certain improvements in the manufacture of malleable or bar iron and steel, was read a second time, committed, and reported without any amendment.

The Bill from the Council to prevent fraud by means of secret Bills of Sale of personal goods and chattels, was committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Perry in the chair. After a good deal of discussion as to the merits and demerits of this Bill, the Speaker took the chair, and the committee rose without reporting. So the Bill was lost.

The remaining Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply were taken up, again read, and were all agreed to as reported, with the exception of the grant of £30 for the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, which was on motion of Mr. Macdonald, reduced to £20—twelve hon. members voting for the reduction and eight against it.

The following committee was then appointed, to bring in a Bill to appropriate the Supplies granted to Her Majesty this Session, viz: Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Heath Haviland introduced a Bill to extend the Elective Principle to the Legislative Council.

The Bill for raising a Revenue was then presented by the Hon. Col. Treasurer.

Also, the Bill for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year 1857.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer submitted a Bill the better to secure the independence of the House of Assembly.

All the foregoing Bills were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill to alter certain provisions of the Licence Law was read a second time—commmted, and reported with certain amendments.

Wednesday, April 8.

The Light House Report was presented by Mr. Clark, and a committee appointed to prepare an Address to the Lieut. Governor, in conformity therewith.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of John MacDonald and others, of Souris, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be acceded to—the committee who prepared the report to be a committee to prepare an Address to the Lieut. Governor on the subject.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer presented a petition of a peculiarly distressing description, from divers inhabitants of Cascumpec. The petition set forth the particulars of the destruction by fire of *five* children of one Samuel Cannon, shoemaker, Kildare Road, together with his dwelling-house, furniture, &c., on the 4th inst., and prayed the House to afford relief to the unfortunate sufferers. Supply being closed, it was, at the suggestion of the hon. the Speaker, ordered, that the sums received by the Clark of the House, for two Private Bills passed this session be appropriated to this praiseworthy object.

The Appropriation Bill was then read a second time, committed, and reported without amendment.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council for their concurrence:—The Bill to alter certain provisions of the Act now in force regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors,—the Bill

to enable Henry Bessamer to obtain Letters Patent for the discovery of certain improvements in the manufacture of malleable or bar iron and steel,—and the Bill to appropriate certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year 1857.

The Bill for raising a Revenue was read a second time, committed, and reported with certain amendments.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to increase the power of the Corporation of Charlottetown over corporations or individuals laying down gas and water pipes, &c., as proposed by the City Council, being read, a good deal of opposition was made to the second reading of the Bill. Some hon. members objected on the ground of the late period of the session at which it was introduced, whilst others objected to the principle of the Bill. Ultimately, the Bill was read a second time. A motion being made by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, who confessed that he had given it but a very superficial reading, for the committal of the Bill to a Committee of the whole House, the motion was strenuously resisted by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, Mr. Heath Haviland, and other honorable members, some of whom spoke of its provisions in the strongest terms of condemnation. Mr. Heath Haviland, in particular, characterized the measure as most glaringly inequitable, inasmuch as the Gas Company had obtained their Act of Incorporation prior to the incorporation of the City, and had laid down a large proportion of their pipes, &c., in conformity with that Act, and long prior to the incorporation of the city. In allusion to the decision recently given in the Supreme Court, in the action brought by the Gas Company against the City Corporation, the legality and propriety of which the hon. Col. Secretary (Mr. Coles) had thought proper to call in question, the judges, he presumed, in giving that decision, had been influenced solely by the maxim, that every man should so use his property as not to injure his neighbor. Mr. Haviland looked upon the Bill just read as one of the most partial and glaringly unjust ever presented to a Legislature, and thought the House would disgrace themselves in the eyes of the world were they to give it their sanction. He moved, that the Bill be committed to a committe of the whole House "this day three months."—The Hon. Col. Secretary strongly supported the claims of the City Corporation, condemned in sweeping terms the recent legal decision in the Supreme Court—said the Judges of the Supreme Court were not the proper judges of such matters—the City Corporation being, in his opinion, the only competent parties to decide cases of this description,—and contended that the Act to incoporate the Gas Company did not deprive the public of any rights of which they were possessed before the passing of that Act. If the City found it necessary to lower certain portions of the streets, and by that means come in contact with the pipes of the Gas Company, the city, he contended, should not be compelled to defray the expense of lowering those pipes to the requisite depth.—Mr. Heath Haviland acknowledged that the City Corporation were invested with the same rights as the inhabitants possessed before the city was incorporated, but he denied that they possessed any greater rights, and he asserted that it was not the intention of the Legislature to give them any other rights. He thought the corporation of no City but that of Charlottetown would have asked for such a law as that just read. There were things in it which could not be found in the laws of any other civilized country.—For Mr. Haviland's amendment, 11. Against it, 10. So the Bill was lost.

The Bill for raising a Revenue was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

Then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 9.

The Bill from the Council to enable the Supreme Court of Judicature to give relief against adverse claims made against Sheriffs, and other persons having no interest in the subject of such claims, and also to protect Sheriffs for loss in certain other cases therein mentioned, was read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Macdonald in the chair. The Hon. Col. Secretary said the present Bill was merely a transcript of an Imperial Statute. .... Mr. Heath Haviland did not object to the first part of the Bill. The first part might be just and equitable; but to the last clause, which read as follows, he had very serious objections:—

"And whereas it is reasonable to protect Sheriffs from loss in executing writs issuing out of the Supreme Court: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a Writ against the person, whether the same be mesne or final process, or a Writ of *fieri facias* or Statute Execution issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, shall be delivered to any Sheriff, his under-sheriff, deputy, or bailiffs, he shall be entitled to employ, in the execution of such writ, one or two, but not more, constables or bailiffs, if necessary, in addition to himself, and shall be entitled to receive payment for the services of such constables, as well as for his own fees and incidental expenses; and in case, after due diligence used, he shall not succeed in capturing a defendant under any writ against the body, or where he shall have captured the defendant and committed him to the Jail of the County, then he shall be entitled, after the return of the writ, to demand from the plaintiff in the case or his attorney the amount of his fees and expenses, and the fees and expenses of the constables employed by him therein; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay for the space of two days after such demand, the sheriff, his under-sheriff or deputy, shall be entitled to sue for and recover the same from the plaintiff in any Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts; and in case, under any writ of *fieri facias* or Statute Execution, the sheriff, his deputy, under-sheriff or bailiff, after due diligence used, shall not succeed by levy and sale of the defendant's goods and chattels, or lands, in realizing an amount sufficient to defray his own fees and incidental expenses, and also the fees and expenses of one or two constables, as the case may be, employed by him thereon, then he shall be entitled, after the return of the writ, to demand from the plaintiff or his attorney the amount required for such purposes; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the same for the space of two days after such demand, the sheriff, his under-sheriff, or deputy, shall be entitled to sue for and recover the same from the plaintiff in any Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts."

This clause provides that the sheriff shall be entitled to fees for services not rendered. He should, therefore, oppose that part of the Bill. .... Hon. Mr. Wightman said the clause referred to by the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. H. Haviland), would enable the sheriff to recover his fees before he had done his duty. .... Hon Col. Secretary replied that the sheriff would have to show that he had used due diligence before he would be entitled to demand his fees. And if it could be shown that he had done so, he ought to be protected. In the course of his observations, he alluded to a case which had recently been tried at Georgetown, the result of which was, that Deputy Sheriff Williams had been "put in for the whole debt and costs." .... Hon. the Speaker said, in that case it must have been proved that the sheriff had not done his duty. .... Mr. Heath Haviland could speak on this subject disinterestedly. It would be a most extraordinary law to enact that the sheriff should be paid for serving a writ, whether he performed that service or not. The case referred to by the hon. Col. Secretary was this: a writ was placed in the hands of Sheriff Williams, who, on arriving at the house of the party upon whom the writ was to be served, broadly hinted that he had better keep out of the way. This fact having come out in evidence upon the trial, he was very properly "put in for the debt and costs." The sheriff is entitled to his pay as soon as he performs his duty; but now it is proposed that he shall be paid when that duty has not been performed! There was no such law in any other part of the world. It would be equivalent to giving the sheriff a fixed salary for the future, and would enable him to recover poundage and mileage for every writ that might be placed in his hands, whether served or not. .... Hon. Col. Secretary denied that the sheriff, could recover poundage unless the writ were actually levied. He contended that the sheriffs were not paid as they ought to be, and that it was high time the Legislature passed a law for their protection. He did not hesitate to say, that the Court had punished the sheriff alluded to on account of the new law and for acts which they would never have thought of punishing had the old law been still in existence. It was well known, he said, that the lawyers had done all in their power to trip up the present sheriffs and their deputies. How had the Deputy Sheriff acted when an axe was swung over his head? He simply took out his pistols and commanded the party to surrender. But for this he was found guilty of an assault, and fined. They could not blind him (Mr. Coles) with reference to the treatment of the liberal party in the Supreme Court. .... Hon. the Speaker said they were to protect the liberty of the subject; but the Bill before the Committee was intended for the protection of the sheriff alone, and for that reason he disliked it. Besides, it would give very unusual powers to that officer. The sheriff, surely, had no right to complain of the Court, if, when he went before a jury, that jury found him guilty of improper conduct or a want of proper diligence; and from what he understood of the case referred to by the hon. Col. Secretary, it was clearly proved, that due diligence had not been used by the sheriff. That being the case, judgment was very properly given against him. This Bill would have, the Speaker thought, a very bad effect, for it would make the sheriff the sole judge as to his having used due diligence. It was a new principle in legislation, and therefore he was opposed to it. .... Hon. Mr. Montgomery also expressed himself opposed to the clause under consideration. In the case of assault alluded to by the Col. Secretary, the prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General, a member of the present Government; and he denied that the man upon whom the writ was to be served had an axe in his hand at the time alluded to, or that he offered resistance, and threatened the sheriff with violence. And yet the sheriff cocked his pistols in his face, and told him if he did not come down with him he would shoot him. At Georgetown it was clearly proved, to the satisfaction of the jury, that the sheriff had not done his duty. He thought the proposed enactment was not only very unusual, but would have a very bad effect. If the sheriff could get his pay, whether he performed his duty or not, there would, he apprehended, in most cases, be very little probability of his doing it at all. .... Mr. Heath Haviland repelled the charge of partiality brought against the Judges of the Supreme Court by Mr. Coles. It should be remembered that in the case of Dunn, of New London, the Judges were not the sole parties who tried that celebrated case. Dunn brought his case before a Grand Jury, composed of twenty-four individuals, drawn from the ballot-box from among some 400 names, and that the Petty Jury who tried and convicted Williams of the assault was drawn from a list of 48 names—the whole of whom were nominated long before Sheriff Williams was in existence. The charge of partiality must, therefore, of necessity, be destitute of the slightest foundation in fact. How dared the crown officers go into Court with a case of this description, if the facts were truly represented by the Colonial Secretary? It was, Mr. H. contended, exceedingly unfair to attempt to throw the odium of this conviction upon the Judges. .... The hon. Col. Secretary replied, that the Crown Law Officers were bound, in the circumstances in which they found themselves placed, to prosecute the sheriff. But who were those grand jurors? There were only two liberals among them, and the foreman was a political opponent of the Government—a man who had attempted to make it appear that the sheriff was a drunkard, &c.; and not satisfied with propagating the slander in this Island, he had published the statement in Canada also. What he blamed the Court for, he said, was, the imposition of a fine of £5, which, in his opinion, showed the existence of a feeling, on their part, adverse to the sheriff. .... Mr. Yeo characterized the clause as one of the most iniquitous attempts at legislation that he had ever heard of. .... Hon. Mr. Lord did not see anything unreasonable in the clause, as the sheriff was bound to use all diligence in the discharge of his duties; and was only permitted to take a constable with him when he found himself unable to succeed in his object without assistance. When the sheriff employed a constable, under these circumstances, should he not be paid for doing so? If he was obliged to take a constable with him, he would, of necessity, have to pay him. Would hon. members like to be compelled to travel through the country without being paid for so doing? Parties who sue for the recovery of their debts should be compelled to pay the parties alluded to. Writs are very seldom taken out for men who are willing to pay their debts—they are generally served upon parties who wish to evade the payment of their just debts. After referring to the Georgetown case, Mr. Lord said he believed there never was an officer who had been so badly handled as Mr. Williams, and the cause he assigned for this rough usage was, that the deputy sheriff employed the year before had not been continued in the office. He would support the clause, so far as it went to provide for the payment of the constables. .... The Hon. the Speaker saw other objections to the clause besides those already stated. Who are to be the judges of the diligence of the sheriff? Three small Debt Commissioners! The clause, too, would take away the privilege of going before a jury. He did not like the principle of the proposed enactment at all. It was their duty to protect the privileges of the people. Even if the feeling alluded to by the Hon. Col. Secretary existed, that was no reason why they should confer upon the sheriff the powers proposed to be given to him by this Act. .... Mr. McIntosh was sorry to hear the terms liberal or tory employed in the halls of legislation at all. He did not believe that a sheriff who did not do his duty should be paid his fees. He was of opinion that the sheriffs were already sufficiently protected. He would not support the Bill. .... Mr. Cooper confessed that he had not sufficiently studied the Bill to give a decided opinion upon its merits. Having, however, gone on for so long a time without such a law as the one now proposed, he could not see any very pressing necessity for it at present. It seemed to him to be made solely for one person. He had never before heard of such a proposition as paying the sheriff before he had discharged his duty, and leaving it to three commissioners of small debts to decide whether proper diligence had been employed or not. If such things were allowed innovations would creep in, till we are brought under the worst description of tyranny on the face of the earth! He (Mr. Cooper) thought they ought to have appointed some person to the office who would not have insulted the whole community. Had they done so, complaints would not have been so general as they are at present. .... Mr. Clark thought there had been faults on both sides. To the proposition authorizing the sheriff to recover his expenses before he had performed his duty, he never would consent. He was friendly to Mr. Williams, but he would not consent to stand up there to legislate on such a subject for friend or foe. .... Mr. Laird said he had heard of nothing calling for the introduction of such a clause. He would vote against it. .... Hon. Mr. Palmer did not recollect ever having met with such a clause as that under discussion. The office of deputy sheriff was one which it was never found difficult to fill—there were always a number of competitors for the office, who were willing to assume the responsibility, and take the good with the bad—the profitable with the unprofitable business. A sheriff might perform a journey or two before obtaining his fees; but then he might obtain a large amount of fees in another case in an hour's time. The proposed enactment was in his (Mr. Palmer's) opinion unparalleled in the annals of legislation. It would entirely do away with that incentive to diligence which the law, at present, wisely leaves in full operation. The sheriff would be allowed to drive a very fine business indeed! He might keep two or three bailiffs constantly employed, with ten or a dozen horses, and half a dozen men, going two, three, four, or even five trips, and thus make a very profitable business of it. The whole thing was perfectly preposterous! It was so preposterous and palpably wrong in principle that he wondered any hon. member would stand up to defend such an enactment..... Hon. Mr. Lord contended that when the risk and responsibility incurred by the sheriff were considered, it must be admitted that the remuneration of that officer was not at all sufficient.

Mr. Heath Haviland then moved that the clause be struck out of the Bill—which, after some further discussion, was put and carried without a division.

The hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the following Section be added to the Bill:—

"When any sheriff shall report to any plaintiff's attorney that he has made an effort to execute any Writ that may have been placed in his hands by such plaintiff or his attorney, and requires the assistance of one or two constables to assist in such execution, and if the said plaintiff or attorney refuse to guarantee the expenses incurred in the employment of such constables, it shall be lawful for such sheriff to retain such writ and state the grounds, being the refusal of such plaintiff or attorney to give such guarantee."

Negatived—Ayes, 8. Noes, 12.

The Bill was then reported agreed to with certain amendments.

The Bill to extend and more particularly to define the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Charlottetown, was read a second time. .... The hon. Mr. Palmer said, the principal amendment or alteration sought for by the Bill just read was to increase the powers of the Corporation in civil and criminal cases. With respect to giving the Corporation increased power in civil suits or actions, there was, no doubt, considerable diversity of opinion. He (Mr. Palmer) confessed he did not think it advisable to compel suitors to bring their actions in the Mayor's Court, so long as we have a Small Debt Court sitting in Charlottetown. He thought, if an option existed, it should not be taken away from the suitor. He saw no objection, however, to giving the Mayor's Court jurisdiction in criminal cases. He would give them power to try certain cases of petty larceny, and to punish offenders by imprisonment, with or without hard labour. In short, he would give them the same power as Mayor's Courts possess in Great Britain, in such cases, leaving the prisoner the privilege of deferring his trial to the Supreme Court and a Jury. A prisoner would thus have the option of having his case tried at once, or on giving bail, he could postpone it till the next general jail delivery. No one could then complain that he had been deprived of that right which every British subject possessed of being tried by a jury of his country. A prisoner who is unable to give bail, and yet refuses to be tried by the Mayor's Court, must remain in prison until the next sitting of the Supreme Court, as he would have to do at present. This, he thought, would be a great improvement on our present system of requiring all cases of petty larceny—many of them of a most trivial character—to be brought before the Supreme Court. With respect to the qualification of electors, Mr. Palmer remarked, some persons conceive that payment of their rates can be made at any time before the election; but his opinion is, that, under the present Act, payment must be made one month before the elections. The proposition in the present Bill allowing the rate to be paid on the day of the election he would never accede to. The power to withhold licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, intended to be conferred on the Corporation, he did not object to. But the power claimed to dismiss the Recorder at any period of the year, was, he thought, open to very serious objections. At present, the Recorder is not a yearly officer. He holds his situation during "good behavior." When he fails to discharge his duties in a proper and satisfactory manner, he can be dismissed, but not before. The amendment proposed was, in his opinion, rather too arbitrary, and he feared the effect of it would be, that the office would fall into the hands of mere speculators. All judges should be appointed during good behavior. This principle has formed a part of the Constitution of England since the reign of George III., and it was a principle which, he hoped, would always be strictly adhered to. The Recorder is the legal adviser of the Corporation; and he ought not to be subject to be ousted at the end of the year, or at any other time, by some invisible agency, without good and sufficient reasons. Mr. Palmer concluded by moving that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House. .... Mr. McDonald opposed the motion. He could see nothing in the Bill requiring immediate legislation, and as the session was now far advanced, would move, in amendment, that the Bill be committed "this day three months." .... Mr. Whelan spoke in favor of the immediate committal of the Bill; and with reference to extending criminal jurisdiction to the Mayor's Court, said that he was always of opinion that all such cases as those referred to by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer) ought to be disposed of either by a Court of Quarter Sessions or by the City authorities. He thought it would be well worth while going into Committee on the Bill, late as it was. With respect to civil cases, he thought the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) had not stated the case correctly. The Bill was only intended to apply when either the debtor or the creditor resided in the city. When both parties lived out of the city, there was no wish to interfere. .... Hon. Mr. Montgomery said that as they were now so near the close of the session, he would support the motion of the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. McDonald). .... Mr. McIntosh said he thought it was not for the House to say when the City Council should hand in their Bill, or when they should not. It was the duty of the House to attend to the public business whenever presented. He would support the motion of the hon. member (Mr. Palmer). .... Hon. Mr. Coles did not think the whole of the Bill necessary. With respect to the extension of the civil jurisdiction sought for under the present Bill, he could not see why we should have two Courts sitting in Charlottetown for the recovery of small debts incurred therein. This, he thought, was not the intention of the legislature. These cases ought to be decided by the Mayor's Court. With respect to voters for civic offices, the clause in the present Bill was merely explanatory. It had been decided that a receipt for city rates, to constitute a legal qualification to vote, should be given at least one month before the election; but his opinion was, that if the rates were paid at any time before the election, the party doing so ought to be entitled to vote. As to the Recorder, the hon. and learned member (Mr. Palmer) seemed to think that officer held his office "during good behavior." This he denied. The City Council could displace him whenever they pleased. Neither does the Recorder sit in the Mayor's Court as a Judge. He merely appeared there as their legal adviser. The Bill before them would place the Recorder on precisely the same footing as the other officers. As with the members of the government, he ought to go out of office whenever it was the will of the people that he should do so. .... Hon. Mr. Whelan thought the Recorder ought to be put on the same footing as the Mayor and other members of the City Council. The Recorder might be very objectionable to the members of the Council, yet, if the views advanced by the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) were correct, he might ask, when they sought his removal, "Have I misbehaved myself?" He agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Coles) that the Recorder was not a Judge,—he sits in the Court merely as the legal adviser of the Mayor and one Councillor. He is never called upon to pronounce judgment. .... Mr. Perry said if the matter had been correctly represented by hon. members on both sides of the house, there was clearly no need of this law at all.

The question was then put on Mr. McDonald's amendment, viz: that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House "this day three months," and negatived on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. Macdonald, Perry, Dingwell, Muirhead, Laird, Clark, Wightman, Heath Haviland, Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Haviland—10.

Nays: Palmer, Longworth, Macintosh, Mooney, Yeo, Coles, Whelan, Warburton, Munro, Lord, Cooper—11.

The usual dinner hour having arrived, at this stage of the proceedings Mr. Yeo moved an adjournment. Finding, however, that if his motion were carried the Bill would be lost, on a division being called for and the nays directed to go forth, Mr. Yeo appeared among the latter. This was immediately objected to, and the Speaker decided that the hon. member making the motion must vote with the ayes. By this somewhat amusing inadvertence, therefore, the Bill has been lost—the motion of adjournment, superseding all other motions, being carried—Yeas 11. Nays 10.

In the evening, the House, having agreed to the several grants for the relief of paupers, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts—Mr. Muirhead in the chair. The report of the Special Committee having been read by the chairman, a lengthy and very animated discussion ensued, of which we are unable to give even an outline in our present number.

The Hon. the Col. Secretary then moved that the Speaker do take the Chair, and the chairman report the report of the Special Committee agreed to with certain amendments. This summary mode of dealing with the Public Accounts was strongly objected to by several members of the minority, and ultimately the hon. Mr. Palmer submitted the following Resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Commissioner of Public Lands, in charging the sum of £267 7s. 6½d. for disbursements, in his account submitted to this Committee, without a Warrant or Warrants under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant Governor, has acted contrary to the requirements of the Colonial statute under the authority of which he received his appointment as such Commissioner."

The hon. Col. Secretary withdrew his motion, and after a good deal of discussion Mr. Palmer's Resolution was put and negatived by the committee. After about four hours' debating, the Speaker took the chair. Progress was reported, and leave granted to sit again.

Then the House adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday next (to-morrow being Good Friday).

J. BARRETT COOPER, Reporter.

NEWS SELECTIONS.

THE WAR WITH CHINA

The following letter appears in the *Moniteur*:—

"HONG KONG, Jan. 14.—The Chinese no longer restrict themselves to mere self-defence at Canton and upon the river; they have issued proclamations and pamphlets exciting the inhabitants to hatred and to the murder of foreigners; they prohibit them from serving the barbarians, and we have had reason to apprehend an insurrectional movement at Hong Kong itself. Sir John Bowring has come to an understanding with Admiral Guerin, the commander-in-chief of the French division, and they have decided in concert upon effectual measures for keeping down, in case of need, the Chinese population. Fifty men of the French crews have taken up a position in the east part of the town, and every arrangement has been settled for landing, at the first signal, all the landing companies and four field howitzers. It would appear that this attitude taken by the French is to be ascribed to the instructions received by the last mail: France and England had concerted, we are assured, before they knew even of the recent events at Canton, to obtain from the Chinese Government the revision of their treaties, which expire forthwith, and their representatives are said to have received despatches, which, whilst prescribing to them the identical conduct they will have to observe for the attainment of this object by common accord, authorise them to afford each other mutual support in all eventualities. Be that as it may, it is time to have a reinforcement sent to us, and should fresh forces fail to come to China, all Europeans indiscriminately would be exposed to most serious dangers. In fact, you will learn, that the incidents of the contest, of which Canton is the theatre, are succeeding each other rapidly and acquiring every day more serious importance. You will know when you receive this letter that the factories have been destroyed; they were set on fire by the Chinese in twenty places at one and the same time, and the English, unabled to multiply themselves, made efforts, but in vain, to subdue the flames. Where the factories once stood we now see nothing but a heap of ruins. Encouraged by the momentary deficiency of force at the disposal of Admiral Seymour, the Chinese are showing themselves resolved to go on by means of murder and arson; imperial soldiers in disguise took their passage on board the Thistle steamer, carrying the mail; while this vessel was ascending the river these soldiers fell upon the Europeans, whom they assassinated, and they then, having set her on fire, ran her ashore. In the course of the 3rd instant a large number of junks attempted to take the Coromandel war steamer, carrying Admiral Seymour's flag. The Chinese had chosen the moment when the tide was at the lowest, and when the different steamers could not come to each other's assistance. The Coromandel made a vigorous resistance, and the assailants were obliged to sheer off, after losing many of their number. The English had one officer and four men killed, and eight men wounded."

Private correspondence from Canton mentions a fact which has not yet been reported, and which shows how deplorable is the feeling entertained towards England by the court of Pekin, since the breaking out of hostilities. On the 5th December the Madrian Governor of Ling-Ting seized in the Hong warehouses all the merchandize belonging to the East India Company and to English subjects. The town of Ling-Ting is the principal depot for the clandestine opium trade. Independently of opium, Ling-Ting contains considerable stores of goods of every description, the principal part of which belongs to English merchants, and was destined for exportation to Europe.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes the following proclamation from the Mandarin Governor of Whampoa:

Infamous foreigners have presumed to raise the standard of revolt against the sublime and venerated authority of the Emperor. They have attacked the city of Canton in order to burn it, and already have they received the punishment they merited, for our invincible troops have repulsed them, and killed a great number of them. Let them be attacked from every part of the empire. Let every inhabitant of China who shall meet an Englishman inflict on him the fate he merits. Already do our innumerable fleets and our mighty armies, which are dreaded by the whole world, advance to drive them away. Let everybody unite with that army; let everyone take part in the war, and teach foreigners to tremble before the will and before the anger of our Sovereign, whose gaze is burning as the rays of the sun, and whose power is immeasurable. He who shall not act in conformity with these orders shall be considered as a traitor, and may expect from us a chastisement as prompt as terrible. You hear! Obey. The Mandarin Governor.

TCHYN-TOO.

Done at Whampoa, the 9th day of the 12th moon.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* adds, that on the publication of the preceding document, the foreign ships anchored in the roads or in the Tchou-Kiang sailed away, taking with them the few Europeans in the town. The utmost excitement prevailed.

The course about to be adopted by Government for the settlement of the Chinese dispute is thus sketched in the *Times* of Saturday, the 7th:—The Opposition will be gratified to a certain extent, inasmuch as a Plenipotentiary will shortly proceed to China with full powers to conclude a peace. This person, whoever he may be, will not, indeed, supersede Sir J. Bowring, or in any way dispense with the assistance of the men who are at present conducting the affairs of the country in the Eastern Seas. He will, however, have the advantage of knowing the wishes of the Cabinet from the mouths of the Ministers themselves, and he will be acquainted with what has been said and done at home, while Sir J. Bowring, Sir M. Seymour, and Mr. Parkes will be able to supply him with the necessary local knowledge. A military commander, with 5000 men, will also at once be dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. Of course, if the area of hostilities widen, this force will be increased. The Plenipotentiary will, we believe, seek to establish direct communication not with Yeh, but with the Emperor. The Opposition which holds Lord Palmerston responsible for the acts of officials at the other side of the globe can hardly deny that the Court of Pekin should be held accountable for the acts of one of its greatest satraps, a potentate disposing of the lives and fortunes of ten millions of its people.

On Saturday, the 7th, Major-general Breton, the lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth garrison and commanding-in-chief the south-west district, received orders to prepare the three regiments of the line now on duty there for embarkation for China at a moment's notice. These troops are the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers, the 82nd (or Prince of Wales's Volunteers), and the 90th Light Infantry (Perthshire Volunteers). A fourth regiment is also ordered for embarkation for the same destination, but its number we have not heard. The 93rd Highlanders, however, we believe, is the regiment. These corps will be sent out in "full strength"—about 1067 each, of all ranks, (not including officers). Thus, about 4500 troops will embark at Portsmouth in a few days for the seat of war in the Celestial Empire. The steamers commissioned or ordered to be employed in carrying out these and the other forces (1000 marines) to their destination are her Majesty's ships Sanspareil, 70 guns, 2334 tons, 400 horses' power, 620 crew, Capt. Astley C. Key, at Plymouth. Retribution, 22 guns, 400 horses' power, 1641 tons, 300 crew, Captain Barker, at Devonport. Himalaya, 2 guns, 700 horses' power, 3500 tons, 188 crew, Commander Benjamin B. Priest, at Plymouth. Transit, 4 guns, 500 horses' power, 190 crew, Commander Chambers, at Portsmouth; Adventure, 400 horses' power, at Portsmouth (the complements of these two ships have not been defined yet). Sidon, 22 guns, 560 horses' power, 1328 tons, 300 crew, at Portsmouth. Furious, 16 guns 400 horses' power, 1286 tons, 223 crew, at Portsmouth. The four last-named are not commissioned, but are expected to be. If these vessels bear the same complements as they did on their last service they will add a reinforcement in seamen and marines of upwards of 2200. The Himalaya will go round from Plymouth to Portsmouth to embark her troops there. It is thought she will take at least two regiments.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Sunday evening, the 8th, says:—"If I am to credit what I hear in one or two quarters, we are pretty sure to have French co-operation in our proceedings in China. A convention is spoken of as likely to be concluded, after some negociation between the two Governments, with the view of acting together and enforcing the execution of existing treaties. The French Government would naturally wish to introduce a clause with reference to the Catholic missionaries. It is probable that a French Envoy, furnished with fresh instructions, will leave for China at the same time as the Envoy from England."

The *Gazette* contains a list of casualties which took place before Canton on the 15th of January last among the British troops, 59th Regiment—killed, two privates; wounded, Ensign F. Kay Statham, severely, one drummer and one private dangerously, four privates severely, one private and one corporal slightly.

Great excitement seems to have been produced recently at Constantinople, from a report that one of the great officers of the SULTAN's household had treated with indignity, and had, in fact, thrown into a well, certain sacred relics in which, according to the opinion of all good Mussulmans, the supremacy of the Mohammedan religion rests. It turned out on examination that the rumour was unfounded; that some rotten coverings had indeed been removed, but that the holy things themselves were preserved safe and sound. Still the alarm produced by the rumour is deeply significant. It indicates the widespread feeling among the Mohammedan population, that the crisis of their religion is at hand, when every sound such as this alarms them. Without being thought superstitious, we would also regard the circumstance as ominous of the future. Surrounded by superstitions of all sorts, both Mohammedan and Christian, the great truth of the unity of the DEITY, far removed from all comparison with either saints or genii, stands prominent. Is it too much to hope that the superstitions and errors of both religions are about to be removed from that fair land; and that the central truth of "One GOD and one Mediator between GOD and man, the man CHRIST JESUS," will be admitted and welcomed by Greeks and Turks alike?

It is reported that the King of NAPLES is about to conclude a concordat with the POPE. The terms are said to be similar with those of the Austrian agreement, which has already spread discontent through Austria, and widened the separation in thought and feeling between her and Protestant Germany. It was understood that the King of NAPLES was averse to placing himself in the hands of the ecclesiastical power; if that aversion has now been overcome, we may form some guess of the danger to which he now feels his throne exposed. Alas for Italy, now that the rulers of her fairest portions—Lombardy, Rome, and Naples—are bound together in this unholy alliance! Her prospects are gloomy indeed.

Some sharp correspondence has taken place between the Courts of Vienna and Sardinia respecting the freedom of the press in the latter country. It appears that when the Emperor FRANCIS-JOSEPH first intimated his intention to visit his Italian dominions, the bile of certain editors of Sardinian newspapers was stirred, and they pursued him with relentless abuse so long as he remained in Lombardy. Against this policy the Austrian Minister not unnaturally complained, but he got nothing by his motion. The reply of Count CAVOUR was complete and crushing. By the law of the land, the Sardinian Government cannot control her newspapers; the Austrian Government has hers under complete control. Yet it is not found that the Austrian newspapers are one whit less sparing of their abuse of the Sardinian rulers than the Sardinian papers of the governors of Austria. Again, the Sardinian papers can be, and are, excluded from Austria, while Austrian journals circulate unrestrainedly throughout the length and breadth of Sardinia. It is very clear that if there be cause of complaint at all, it would become the mouths of almost any people rather than the Austrian Minister's.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* inserts the following letter: "May I beg the insertion in your valuable paper of the following occurrence. About the middle of last month, a nun, in her conventual dress, appeared about mid-day in the greatest state of agitation and alarm, at the Colwich station of the Trent Valley Railway and inquired for the next train which would take her either to Birmingham or Stone. Her great alarm and desire to conceal herself were observed by many persons. After waiting some time, she left by the 2. 13 train for Stafford. It unfortunately happened that there was no train for some time to Birmingham; she was therefore obliged to remain at the station. Dr. Ullathorne followed by the 3. 12 train from Colwich, and when at Stafford telegraphed to Colwich that he would shortly return to the convent; he did, I believe, return, and with him the nun. The fact of her being in such alarm, and her desire to hide herself, and being in her conventual dress, with very bad shoes on her feet, and otherwise totally unprepared for travelling, I think proves that she was making her clandestine escape. I think little comment is needed. Is it right that in any country, much less in a land of liberty like this, such institutions as convents should *not* be open to Government inspection, like some insane establishments? How many others, like this poor lady, would escape if they could! Who can tell what terrible penance this poor creature may now be enduring, aggravated, I fear, by her being, as we foxhunters say, 'run to ground' by so high a dignitary as the Bishop of Birmingham! I think this should be a lesson to some who belong to the Church of England, who in our days are making a miserable copy of the Roman Catholics in many ways, one of which is the establishing of convents.—I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. W.—Great Haywood, Feb. 16."

SNOW STORM IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.—*La Nacion*, a newspaper of the city of Mexico, speaks in its number of the 21st of December of the first snow storm there, thus:—Last night, at half-past nine o'clock, a heavy snow storm began, which lasted several hours. Never have we seen this phenomenon in Mexico before. It also excited to a high degree, the curiosity of the inhabitants of the capital. The thermometer of Reaumer was one degree above zero, and maintained itself there the whole night. The flat roofs of the houses, the streets, the hills which surrounded the city of the lakes, and gave her so beautiful an aspect, the public walks, all remind us, this morning, of the first snow storm we ever witnessed.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From Willmer's European Times.)

Lord Palmerston is the most fortunate of ministers. His star seems to be always in the ascendant. Compelled to dissolve Parliament because he justified the course which the agents of the British Crown pursued in China, we now learn, by telegraph last night, that the Emperor of China disapproves as strongly of the proceedings of Commissioner Yeh at Canton as the British Premier himself. Not only is the head of the "Celestials" anxious to conciliate the British, remembering former troubles in which he was involved with them, but he will *have no war*. In a word, the "Chinese difficulty" may be said to be arranged by the spirit of Lord Palmerston, a fact which cannot fail to tell upon the elections which are now pending.

The same mail brings another important item of news—the British troops have had an encounter with the Persians, about forty miles from Bushire, in which the Bombay Cavalry completely routed that of Persia, with a loss of eight hundred killed.

It will be seen by reference to our election news that Lord John Russell had the largest show of hands at the city of London nomination yesterday,—that the popular candidate, at Manchester, tested by the same standard, were Messrs. Bright and Potter, 20,000 being present at the nominations—that Mr. Massay, in Salford, had the show of hands over Sir E. Armitage,—that the show of hands at Sheffield was in favour of Messrs. Roebuck and Hadfield,—that the show of hands at Huddersfield was in favor of Mr. Cobden, that Westminster has returned Evans and Shelley without opposition,—that the brave old General Thompson, of anti-Corn Law notoriety, has been returned for Bradford,—that Sir James Graham is in for Carlisle,—that Mr. Weguelin has succeeded at Southampton,—and that at Birmingham the old members were returned without opposition.

Lord Palmerston's personal popularity, which three weeks ago stood so high, will be tested in this struggle, and we shall soon see whether his majority in the new House of Commons will be such as to enable him to retain permanent power. At present, to make use of an expression of his own, "he is master of the situation," and in the course of a fortnight we shall be enabled to judge whether this advantage can be maintained. New party combinations are certain to arise out of the existing chaotic confusion which may ultimately advance those domestic reforms of which the country stands so much in need. To show the interest which some of the leading statesmen of the age are taking in the composition of the new House of Commons, Mr. W. E. Gladstone presented himself at Mold, on Thursday, avowedly to eject Mr. Moyston from the representation of Flintshire, and substitute Mr. Gladstone's brother-in-law, Sir Stephen Glynn. The speech on this occasion, like all Mr. Gladstone's, was a great effort, and a strong contest may be expected in that country. Amidst these conflicts of the politicians, it is satisfactory to know that the trade of the country is progressing most favorably. The present year, judging by the returns of the Board of Trade, just issued, will distance in commercial activity all previous years. The exports in February this year amounted to £9,313,000, against £7,725,000 last year, and £5,032,000 the year previous. Between the two months of the present year and those of the last the difference is great—£18,371,000 against £15,700,000, and £11,497,000 in 1855. In these figures we see all the elements of a nation's greatness—a well-employed and well-fed population, a successful and commercial marine, and all the requisites for the production of wealth in a state of healthy activity.

The Commander-in-Chief visited Portsmouth in the early part of the week, for the purpose of inspecting the troops, numbering 2442, about to embark for China. But while this announcement is made, it is also said that orders have been given to discontinue the surveys of the two or three ships engaged to convey further troops to the same destination, and the inference is, that the soldiers necessary for this pupose will be mainly drawn from India—most probably, now that peace with Persia has been restored, from the last named country. But while Persia, through her ambassador, has made terms with us, she appears to be torn by domestic convulsions. A civil war has broken out, and the insurgents are said to have seized the uncle of the Shah, and, unless ransomed, had threatened to deprive him of life. In the North-west and South-west provinces the people are in open revolt, and the ruling authority is unable to grapple with the difficulty. The armistice concluded between the English and the Persian troops was for three months, beginning with March. The organ of the Russian Government in Brussels states that the Persian ambassador has visited London at the express invitation of the Queen—a visit of personal courtesy, without reference to diplomacy.

The late vote of the House of Commons has been the means, though tardy, of justice being done to the Crimea Commissioners. Sir John M'Neill is to be appointed a Privy Councillor, and Colonel Tulloch will be made a civil K. C. B.—a concession to the force of public opinion which cannot be misunderstood.

We see it stated that the French ambassador has obtained from the English Government the concession to France of Napoleon's house and tomb at St. Helena, and the present ruler of France intends to restore both to their original state. The report of the French Minister of State on the budget of 1858 shows an excess of income over expenditure of twenty-five million of francs, a gratifying assurance, considering that finance was always regarded as the weak point of Louis Napoleon's policy. The surplus is to be applied to the redemption of the floating debt. A French engineer, M. Colignon, has been appointed to construct the Russian railways, and is soon to leave Paris for St Petersburg.

The diplomatic rupture between the Sardinian and the Austrian Governments has been realised, by the recall of Victor Emanuel's representative from Vienna, Count Paar having previously been recalled from Turin. This rupture has given great satisfaction to Russia, whose hatred of Austria knows no limits. A letter from Nice mentions an incidental illustration. In the cathedral of that city a *Te Deum* was chanted on the birth-day of the Sardinian Monarch, and in the evening the Empress Dowager of Russia gave a dinner, to which the civil and military authorities were invited, and at this dinner the Empress herself proposed the health of Victor Emanuel. Perhaps it is fortunate for the destinies of mankind that the great European despotisms are so crippled in their pecuniary means, for all the elements of a sanguinary conflict are to be found in the feelings with which they view each other,—more especially Austria and Russia.

CORRESPON

[Inviolable good faith shall ever b Correspondents who may confid munications cannot receive any ourselves responsible for the opin

TO THE EDITOR OF TH

Sir,—Having in my last letter sho second visit of Inspection to the Sc virtually dispensed with by the Legis and that the Executive Council ack not at once notifying me to that effec tary of the Board of Education the August, 1856, before any request o by me, I shall now proceed to expo *Examiner's* inaccuracies and mis mildest possible terms.

The article contains so many palp other readers than blindfolded parti statements refute themselves; but Colony, to give the public correct inf ings with a Government, whose Lea to make false charges against me in well knows he dared not make to m was any chance of my replying, I would be best served by publishing passed between the Executive Counc

I had not long held the office of In found that the time and labor which leave me no leisure to prepare lecture as I had undertaken to do; and at th my engagement, I stated this, in con the Executive, who is also an influen tee of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Committee of that Society, conversation, (5th Sept., 1855,) the and resolution passed:—

Moved, That the Committee of are of opinion, that Mr. Stark's duti greatly increased, he cannot give th duty as Agricultural Lecturer; theref

Resolved, That application be m specting the matter, and praying th the Agricultural Society's grant be and the Society allowed to apply it f

The above motion and resolution *Gazette*, September 19, 1855.

The lecturing duties I continued to on the understanding that the Legisla take steps in the matter. On the hundred pounds were voted for Scho ference to lecturing on Agricultural C along with the salaries provided by S the Government estimates laid before addressed by the Royal Agricultural S which ought then to have been laid be and would have placed the Governme in the proper light before the Legislatu held, and only made use of by the Gov after date, when it suited their own en will show on what occasion this occur

(Copy) Council Of

Sir,—The Royal Agricultural Soc Excellency the Lieutenant Governor ceased to lecture on Agricultural Che the sum of one hundred pounds hither service, out of their funds, may be wi by His Excellency in Council, to acqu piration of the present quarter, you Schools, will be in accordance with Education Act.

I have the honor to be, Your most obedien CHAR

John M. Stark, Esq., Inspector of Sch

(Copy) Charlottetow
Charles Desbrisay, Esq., C. C.

Sir,—You will favor me by conve Lieutenant Governor in Council the ceipt of the communication from the ordered by His Excellency in Council of my salary as Inspector of Schools, present quarter.

I would beg respectfully to reque Council would favor me with a copy o the Royal Agricultural Society, reque made, on the ground of my having ce tural Chemistry. I would also beg t the House of Assembly, on the 1st of the Journals of that House, fixes the £300, until further legislation on the ence whatever to the Royal Agricult known, both to that Society and the Leg to lecture some time previous

I have the honor to be, Your most obedien JOHN M. STA

(Copy) Council Off

Sir,—I reply to your communicatio has been laid before His Excellency th Council, and agreeably to the reques instructed to transmit a copy of the Ag of the Royal Agricultural Society, pra the sum allowed for your services a Chemistry.

As regards the vote of the House o March last, alluded to in your commu to state, that that vote has reference t

I have the honor to be, Your most obedient h CHAR

John M. Stark, Inspector of Schools,

(Copy)
To His Excellency the Lieutenant

The Memorial of the Committee of t ciety.

Humbly sheweth—

That in the year 1854 Mr. Stark, S to deliver Lectures on Agricultural salary of one hundred pounds.

That Mr. Stark's duties as School much of late, he cannot afford that ti the importance of the subject requires

Your Memorialists therefore pray, t pounds, now taken from the Agricultu Mr. Stark for his services as Lecturer be withdrawn, and your Memorialists other purposes connected with the Soc

By order,
(Signed) W.
Sec'y. and

Committee Room,
Wednesday, 6th February, 1856.

A true copy, CHA

Your readers will make their own c respondence; further remark on my the following is the Editor of the *Exa* fied narration of these circumstances. that the lectures on Chemistry had ce no likelihood of the Legislature conti given for that service out of the Agri January 6th, 1857," to Mr. Stark tha we believe, will end in April next, the part of his business should also cease." that I had discontinued lecturing on A the end of 1855, and the vote of the 1st of March, 1856, clearly expressed services were required of me.

I now come to the remarks of the which bear reference to the Normal S aware. the buildings not being ready fo class was opened on the 22d July last Central Academy, and from that date Master's time was devoted to giving th opening of the Normal School building classes for children, this could no longe being vacation month in the District in town, I devoted the greater part o of the students. In making arrangeme the working of the Institution, I intim present circumstances, it would be ne students two hours special instruction i and another hour after school hours, months, only made the Master's daily nine to four, with half an hour's inte better than that individual, that in th

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the Protector.

Sir,—Having in my last letter shown to your readers that the second visit of Inspection to the Schools, during the year, was virtually dispensed with by the Legislature, in the session of 1855, and that the Executive Council acknowledged itself at fault in not at once notifying me to that effect, by sending to the Secretary of the Board of Education the official document, dated 11th August, 1856, before any request on the subject had been made by me, I shall now proceed to expose other of the Editor of the *Examiner*'s inaccuracies and misrepresentations, to use the mildest possible terms.

The article contains so many palpable contradictions, that any other readers than blindfolded partizans would discover that his statements refute themselves; but as I wished, ere leaving the Colony, to give the public correct information regarding my dealings with a Government, whose Leader has had the unmanliness to make false charges against me in my absence, which he very well knows he dared not make to me personally, or where there was any chance of my replying, I have thought that the end would be best served by publishing the correspondence which passed between the Executive Council and myself.

I had not long held the office of Inspector of Schools, when I found that the time and labor which its duties necessitated would leave me no leisure to prepare lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, as I had undertaken to do; and at the end of the second year of my engagement, I stated this, in conversation with a Member of the Executive, who is also an influential member of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. At the monthly meeting of the Committee of that Society, immediately succeeding this conversation, (5th Sept., 1855,) the following motion was made and resolution passed:—

Moved, That the Committee of Royal Agricultural Society are of opinion, that Mr. Stark's duties as School Visitor having greatly increased, he cannot give the necessary attention to his duty as Agricultural Lecturer; therefore,—

Resolved, That application be made to the Government respecting the matter, and praying that the sum now taken from the Agricultural Society's grant be withdrawn from Mr. Stark, and the Society allowed to apply it for other purposes.

The above motion and resolution are copied from *Hazzard's Gazette*, September 19, 1855.

The lecturing duties I continued to perform till the end of 1855, on the understanding that the Legislature, when in session, would take steps in the matter. On the 1st of March, 1856, three hundred pounds were voted for School visiting, without any reference to lecturing on Agricultural Chemistry. This was voted along with the salaries provided by Statute, and was included in the Government estimates laid before the House; but a memorial addressed by the Royal Agricultural Society to the Government, which ought then to have been laid before the House of Assembly, and would have placed the Government, that Society and myself, in the proper light before the Legislature and the public, was withheld, and only made use of by the Government nearly 12 months after date, when it suited their own ends. The following papers will show on what occasion this occurred:—

(Copy) Council Office, 6th January, 1857.

Sir,—The Royal Agricultural Society having informed His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that you had ceased to lecture on Agricultural Chemistry, has requested that the sum of one hundred pounds hitherto received by you for that service, out of their funds, may be withdrawn. I am instructed by His Excellency in Council, to acquaint you, that after the expiration of the present quarter, your Salary, as Inspector of Schools, will be in accordance with the 24th section of the Free Education Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Charles Desbrisay, C C.

John M. Stark, Esq., Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Charlottetown, January 14th, 1857.

Charles Desbrisay, Esq., C. C.

Sir,—You will favor me by conveying to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council the information that I am in receipt of the communication from the Council, of the 6th instant, ordered by His Excellency in Council, respecting the reduction of my salary as Inspector of Schools, after the expiration of the present quarter.

I would beg respectfully to request that His Excellency in Council would favor me with a copy of the communication from the Royal Agricultural Society, requesting that such reduction be made, on the ground of my having ceased to lecture on Agricultural Chemistry. I would also beg to observe, that the vote of the House of Assembly, on the 1st of March last, as recorded in the Journals of that House, fixes the salary of School Visitor at £300, until further legislation on the matter, without any reference whatever to the Royal Agricultural Society, it being well known, both to that Society and the Legislature, that I had ceased to lecture some time previous

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
John M. Stark, Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Council Office, 16th January, 1857.

Sir,—I reply to your communication of the 14th instant, which has been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and agreeably to the request therein contained, I am instructed to transmit a copy of the Memorial of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, praying for the withdrawal of the sum allowed for your services as Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry.

As regards the vote of the House of Assembly, of the 1st of March last, alluded to in your communication, I am instructed to state, that that vote has reference to the current year *only*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

John M. Stark, Inspector of Schools, &c. &c.

(Copy)

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Humbly sheweth—

That in the year 1854 Mr. Stark, School Visitor, was engaged to deliver Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, at an annual salary of one hundred pounds.

That Mr Stark's duties as School Visitor have increased so much of late, he cannot afford that time to agricultural matters, the importance of the subject requires.

Your Memorialists therefore pray, that the sum of one hundred pounds, now taken from the Agricultural Society's grant to pay Mr. Stark for his services as Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, be withdrawn, and your Memorialists be allowed to apply it for other purposes connected with the Society.

By order,
(Signed) W. W. Irving,
Sec'y. and Treasurer R. A. Society.

Committee Room,
Wednesday, 6th February, 1856.

A true copy, Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

Your readers will make their own comments on the above correspondence; further remark on my part is unnecessary. But the following is the Editor of the *Examiner*'s garbled and falsified narration of these circumstances. "The Government, finding that the lectures on Chemistry had ceased, and that there was no likelihood of the Legislature continuing the £100 formerly given for that service out of the Agricultural grant, intimated," January 6th, 1857, "to Mr. Stark that, after the quarter which, we believe, will end in April next, the salary for the Chemistry part of his business should also cease." The Government knew that I had discontinued lecturing on Agricultural Chemistry from the end of 1855, and the vote of the House of Assembly on the 1st of March, 1856, clearly expressed that no further lecturing services were required of me.

I now come to the remarks of the Editor of the *Examiner*, which bear reference to the Normal School. As the public are aware, the buildings not being ready for occupancy, the students' class was opened on the 23d July last, in the Board room of the Central Academy, and from that date till the 1st October, all the Master's time was devoted to giving them instruction. After the opening of the Normal School buildings, and the organization of classes for children, this could no longer be the case; but October being vacation month in the District Schools, while I remained in town, I devoted the greater part of each day to the training of the students. In making arrangements, as Superintendent, for the working of the Institution, I intimated to the Master, that in present circumstances, it would be necessary for him to give the students two hours special instruction in the day, one hour before, and another hour after school hours. This, during the winter months, only made the Master's daily term of duty extend from nine to four, with half an hour's intermission. No one knows better than that individual, that in the country from which he came, these hours would be considered very moderate for a young man of his age and standing, receiving his present salary. I then anticipated that, ere the time arrived for making the Summer arrangements, the Legislature, if they wished the Normal School to prosper, or to prove deserving of the name, would have taken steps for the appointment of a Tutor, or second Master for the students. From the very deficient attainments of the students on admission, it is absolutely necessary that they should be instructed in all the branches which they are required afterwards to teach; and for this purpose, two hours, daily, are not sufficient, but it is the most that can be had with only one Master. Knowing the requirements of the students, the Master of the Normal School made no objection to giving the Students two hours special instruction, daily, and for a time, all went well. But very soon his love of pleasure and amusement, of a kind most inconsistent with his position and profession, led him to curtail these hours, and sometimes to cut them off altogether. Finding remonstrance futile, and my authority, as Superintendent, and that of two other Members of the Board of Education, set at nought on this and other particulars connected with the welfare of the Institution, it became necessary for me to submit the following rules (with my reasons for so doing) for the governance of the Normal School, to the Board of Education, for their sanction, at the meeting, on the 23d December last.

Rule 1st, That the hours of attendance for Students during the Winter term shall be from 9 a. m., to 4, p. m., with half an hour's intermission, so that the Master of the School, under the present circumstances of the Institution will be able to give them two hours special instruction daily.

2d, That no holidays shall be given, at any time, without the concurrence of the Superintendent, or, in his absence, that of the Secretary and other Members of the Board.

3d, That the daily and weekly routine for Students and Children be constantly kept hung up in their respective class-rooms.

4th, That a monthly statement, in detail, of the instruction imparted to the Students, and of their attendance, be submitted to the Superintendent, at the end of each calendar month.

5th, That one day in the week be appointed, on which the public may visit the Institution, and that a visitors' book be kept, in which such visitors may insert their names.

These rules were unanimously approved of by all the Members in attendance; but the two Government Members were not present, for reasons best known to themselves. The reasons for the second rule, originated in the Master having dismissed his classes more than once, to pursue some scheme of amusement, in spite of the regulation with regard to hours and holidays, supplied to all teachers under Government. In connection with this, I have before me a small, but *recherché* correspondence, which took place on the 23d October last, in which the Leader of the Government figures, that will be produced, if required. With respect to the fourth rule—my duties keeping me in the Country often for weeks together, thus preventing me from visiting the Normal School—I wished to be made aware of the progress of the Students, so that I might be acquainted with the attainments of each, when they presented themselves before the Board for License; such a statement could easily be drawn up in the course of an hour, at the end of each month. For the first two months, namely, August and September, I received a monthly statement: but this, like many other fair buds of promise, soon withered.

Such are what the Editor of the *Examiner* styles "certain rules and regulations of a very arbitrary and impracticable nature," imposed by me on the Master of the Normal School. You, Sir, and your readers, will judge whether I could have had any other motive in making them, than the welfare of that Institution, in whose success my own credit was so deeply concerned. The circumstances which led to the submitting of these rules to the Board, gave me much pain, as they referred to one of whom, when a boy, I, and those who sent him here, had formed such very different hopes, but whose public and private conduct since coming here, has given me the keenest and bitterest disappointment of my career in this Colony.

The above rules, when duly laid before the Executive Council, were grossly misunderstood, and in greater part disallowed, as will be seen from a succeeding document, though approved of by the Board of Education, at the December meeting. Having thus been placed in such a position, that although legally Superintendent of the Normal School, I had no control over it whatever, I could not in any way bear the responsibility of its management. I had, for some time previously, determined on leaving the Colony, and when the time came for tendering my resignation as Inspector of Schools, giving the Government nearly three months notice, as I considered was honorable and gentlemanly, I requested at once to be relieved of whatever nameless and intangible duties might then be supposed to belong to the Superintendentship of the Normal School. The following is the correspondence on the point.

(Copy) Charlottetown, February 14th, 1857.

Charles Desbrisay, Esq., C. C.

Sir,—You will favor me by informing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, at the first meeting of the Executive Council, that I hereby beg most respectfully to resign on the first of May next, my office as Inspector or Visiter of the public Schools in this Island, which office I hold in virtue of an appointment made by the Executive Council, bearing date November 3d, 1853, according to the terms of an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," &c. &c., passed in 1852.

If it be the pleasure of His Excellency in Council to require my services until a successor or successors be appointed, I shall be happy to perform the duties of the office, on the same terms as at present, for any period not exceeding two months, as it is my intention to leave the Colony early in July.

I would further request that His Excellency in Council would be pleased *at once* to relieve me of the appointment of Superintendent of the Normal School, which I hold, *ex officio*, according to the 10th Section of the Normal School Act, as said Act does not define my powers in that capacity; and rules submitted by me to the Board of Education, as necessary for the governance of said School, and passed unanimously at the meeting of the Board, on the 23d December last, being set aside by the Council, my authority as Superintendent is null and void.

Since the opening of the Normal School, the conduct of the Master has been such, both as regards the training of the children in attendance, and also of the students under training as teachers, that I have lost all confidence in him, and can no longer bear the responsibility, in the eyes of the public, of what may be done within the walls of that Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
John M. Stark, Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Council Office, 21st January, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit the accompanying extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council, in reference to the subject matter of your Communication of the 14th February instant

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

John M. Stark, Esq., &c &c.

[*Extract from Minutes of the Executive Council.*]

Council Chamber, 21st February, 1857.

At a Meeting of Council.

Present:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Board having taken into consideration the communication, dated 14th February instant, addressed by Mr. Stark, the Visitor of Schools, to the Clerk of the Council, intimating his desire to resign that office on the first day of May next, and further requesting *at once* to be relieved from the appointment of Superintendent of the Normal School, which he holds *ex officio*, on the alleged ground that certain rules, submitted by him to the Board of Education, and passed by them, were set aside by the Council, and thereby his authority, as Superintendent, rendered null and void, are of opinion, that Mr. Stark is not justified in making the statements he has done, as to the effect of the action of the Council on the rules alluded to.

The Act of 15th Victoria, cap. 12, establishing the Normal school, by its 3d Section, provides as follows: "The mode in "which such Normal School shall be conducted, unless when "otherwise provided for in this Act, shall be ordained by proper "rules and regulations to be made for that purpose by the Board "of Education, *subject to the control, alteration, supervision "and approval of the Government.*"

In accordance with the foregoing provision, five rules relating to certain points connected with the conduct of the Normal School, were submitted to the Council on the 8th of February, instant, by the Board of Education.

The first rule made the hours of attendance of the pupils extend from nine o'clock, a. m., to four o'clock, p. m., on each day, which being considered too long, an alteration of the hours from ten o'clock, a. m., to three o'clock, p. m., was suggested.

The second rule respecting holidays, was disallowed.

The third rule was allowed.

The fourth rule, which required the Master to make a "Monthly" statement, in detail, of instruction, &c., was altered to "quarterly," and the fifth rule, providing that one day in the week should be set aside for the public to visit, was disallowed; the Council desiring that a rule should be framed, allowing the public to visit the Normal School more frequently, for the convenience of parties coming in from the country, who might desire to visit the Institution. In fact, the final consideration of the fifth rule was deferred; although the communication from the Clerk of the Council to the Board of Education, stated it to have been disallowed. The reasons for making, or rather for suggesting these alterations, were known to two members of the Board of Education, present in Council, and Mr. Stark might, by application to them, have ascertained these reasons.

The Council are quite unable to perceive how the action taken by it, as above mentioned, can be construed into rendering Mr. Stark's authority null and void. They consider that Mr. Stark, if he believed the regulations in question to be of such vast importance, and the alterations so fatal, should have addressed a respectful communication to this Board to that effect, either directly, or through the Board of Education, requesting a reconsideration of the rules, and it would have received attention. He has not, however, thought fit to do so, or to offer any remonstrance on the subject, except the present request to be relieved from the duties connected with the Normal School, which *ex officio* devolve upon him, as Visitor of Schools, couched in objectionable terms, and evidently intended to cast blame on this Board, for the exercise of their discretion in the matter.

The Board feel, therefore, that the cordiality which ought to exist between the Government and all its officers can no longer exist in Mr. Stark's case, and that the efficiency of the educational department must, on that account, be seriously impaired. Therefore, as Mr. Stark has tendered his resignation of the office of Visitor of Schools, the Board advise His Excellency to accept it, but with this addition, that it take effect immediately, and not on the first day of May next, as proposed by Mr. Stark; and that Mr. Stark be notified thereof accordingly.

The Board further recommend that Mr. Stark's salary be paid up to the end of the quarter, ending the 31st March, provided always, that the usual certificates, as required from the Board of Education, be duly supplied.

And which was ordered accordingly.

A true extract, which I certify,
Charles Desbrisay, Clerk E. Council.

It will be perceived that the Executive put a very different construction on the first rule, from that which the language implies, and as I saw that they were supplied with a fair and correct copy of the rules, it may well seem extraordinary that the "Queen's English" should not be understood at the Council Board. I was, therefore, obliged again to address them, to explain my meaning. I here subjoin my paper, and their reply:—

(Copy) Charlottetown, March 4th, 1857.

Charles Desbrisay, Esq., C. C.

Sir,—You will oblige me by conveying to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council my respectful request, that he would be pleased to order that the rules submitted by me, and approved of by the Board of Education, for the governance of the Normal School, be again read to the Executive Council, when it will be found that the first rule runs thus:—

"That the hours of attendance for students, during the winter term, shall be from 9, a. m., to 4, p. m., with half an hour's intermission, so that the Master of the School, under the present circumstances of the Institution, will be able to give them two hours special instruction daily."

I should not have again addressed His Excellency in Council on this matter, had it not been apparent, from the "Extract from Minutes of Council," with which I was served on the 21st ult., that the Council had misinterpreted both the spirit and the letter of that rule—no reference whatever being made in it to pupils or children.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
John M. Stark, late Inspector of Schools.

(Copy) Council Office, 7th March, 1857.

Sir,—I am instructed to acquaint you that your Communication of the 4th March, instant, in reference to the rules for the governance of the Normal School, has been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.,
Charles Desbrisay, C. C.

John M. Stark, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

The Editor of the *Examiner* taunts me with my Presbyterianism never having been known till lately; but I am not surprised that he should be ignorant of my opinion on this or any other subject, as neither he nor his friends were ever any associates of mine. To my friends throughout the Island it was very well known that I only attended the Episcopal Church, till a Church in connection with the Free Church of Scotland should be erected, and a stated clergyman settled in Charlottetown.

In concluding this letter, which has already trespassed too largely on your space, and your readers' patience, I must express my thanks to the Editor of the *Examiner*, for the opportunity he has afforded me of making these transactions known to the public, which you have so kindly permitted me to do through the columns of your rising and already influential paper.

I am, &c. &c.,
JOHN M. STARK.

Charlottetown, April 10th, 1857.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

We are confirmed in the conclusion that the popular diffusion of knowledge is favorable to the growth of science, when we reflect that, vast as the domain of learning is, and extraordinary as is the progress which has been made in almost every branch, we may assume as certain, we will not say that we are in its infancy, but that the discoveries which have been already made, wonderful as they are, bear but a small proportion to those that will hereafter be effected; and that in everything that belongs to the improvement of man there is yet a field of investigation broad enough to satisfy the most eager thirst for knowledge, and diversified enough to suit every variety of taste, order of intellect, or degree of qualification. Nature still shrouds her undiscovered mysteries; the foot has not pressed, nor the eye beheld it; but the mind in its deepest musings, in its wildest excursions, will sometimes catch a glimpse of the hidden realm—a gleam of light from the Hesperian Island—a fresh and fragrant breeze from off the undiscovered land which happier voyagers in after times shall approach, explore, and inhabit.

Who has not felt, when, with his very soul concentrated in his eyes, while the world around him is wrapped in sleep, he gazes into the holy depths of the midnight heavens, or wanders in contemplation among the worlds and systems that sweep through the immensity of space—who has not felt as if their mystery must yet more fully yield to the ardent, unwearied, imploring research of patient science?

Who does not in those choice and blessed moments, in which the world and its interests are forgotten, and the spirit retires into the inmost sanctuary of its own meditations, and there, unconscious of everything but itself and the infinite Perfection, of which it is the earthly type, and kindling the flame of thought on the altar of prayer—who does not feel, in moments like these, as if it must at last be given to man to fathom the great secret of his own being—to solve the mighty problem

"Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate."

In the address recently delivered by the Reverend David FitzGerald to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, allusion was made to those works of fiction which inculcate morality with an exclusion of all reference to religious principle, describing them as worse than unprofitable. But we would ask, why should it be considered necessary for the youth of our day to read works of fiction in *any shape*? Surely the requirements of the age point to the study of matter likely to be more profitable than even the highly religious and moral tales of such authors as Mrs. Sherwood, Porchat, &c. Is there not reading enough for a long life in the various works in every other department of literature with which we are so bountifully supplied, without wasting our time in the gratification of a morbid craving after tales of fiction and romance? Alas! how many thousands of both sexes could narrate the sad results in their own experience from an over-indulgence in this style of reading!

Who will be bold enough to affirm that any tale of fiction ever published, however unequalled in depth of thought and purity of sentiment, can be compared with many of those noble works on the architecture of the Heavens which have been given to us within the last few years?—Take, for instance, the inimitable writings of both the Herschells, Brewster, Nicoll, and Whewell. Even now our eyes rest upon a volume* whose pages we have turned again and again with thrilling interest—diminutive in bulk, yet within is a vast storehouse of scientific research, deduced from observations, and compiled from the recorded discoveries of the most eminent astronomers in Europe, comprising a mass of facts placed under the dominion of intellectual combination in a manner we would fearlessly assert unexampled in any other publication of a similar tendency Earnestly would we impress upon our young friends of the rising generation a study of those sublimely solemn and imposing truths thus unfolded, not upon the map of man, but of God The contemplation of those mighty developments will help to elevate their affections above the evanescent and perishing things of this world, and enable them to attain a better knowledge and a clearer conception of the splendour of material creation; and then with a nearer approach to a full appreciation of the majesty, powers, and transcending attributes of the Eternal, the study of some one or more of the separate branches of natural science, in addition to the fair fields of classical antiquity, history and philosophy—will simply suffice to enrich the intellect, enlarge the sphere of the ideas, and nourish and vivify the imagination. Seed thus sown will awaken in the frame of man a higher degree of activity; and, instead of morbid weeds, the growth of the rapid and senseless frivolities inculcated in works of fiction and romance, will, by enabling our youth to embrace with greater clearness a wider field of knowledge, and stimulating their intellectual faculties, produce the fruit of that insight by which the domains of nature will at length be subjected and laid open, and her glories no longer remain, as they now are, more than half hidden, a marvel and a mystery.

☞ We notice in the last *Examiner* that a Testimonial has been presented to Mr. Cephas Barker, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by that gentleman in the anti-Bible cause. The Address presented to Mr. Barker, signed by the Hon. Colonial Treasurer, who in his place in the House of Assembly sought to elevate, as fitting for use in the schools, the Koran and the Book of Mormon to an equality with the sacred Scriptures, comes surely with *exceeding appropriateness and grace*, as accompanying the gift of an elegant Bible, and especially in token of reward to Mr. Barker for his comical and ironical speech at the Protestant meeting, and his subsequent Lecture on Education in opposition to the Protestant movement. The untruthful insinuation of Mr. Warburton, reflecting upon the friends of the Bible cause as being unfriendly to religious toleration, responded to by Mr. Barker in a similar strain, as though Protestants sought but a one-sided liberty, will be thoroughly understood and appreciated by all who have without prejudice marked the recent movement, and who cannot fail to be convinced that the only aim of the friends of Bible Education has been to protect and secure their own privileges, without at all infringing upon the liberty of others.

The British mail was delivered at the Post Office yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock. The principal items of news will be found in another column.

The Ice in the Harbor began to move on Saturday, and by Monday was nearly all cleared out. Seven vessels arrived yesterdy from Arichat

☞ The leading article for this day's issue has been unavoidably postponed. While the House has been in session we have been obliged to defer several communications, which we hope to be able to attend to in a short time.

☞ The House of Assembly will be prorogued to-day at 3 o'clock.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's father, Nine Mile Creek, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev Donald McDonald, Henry Brion, to Miss Margaret Dougall, both of that place.

By the Rev. J. McLeod, at St. Eleanor's, on Tuesday 12th March, Mr. James Sharp, of St. Eleanor's, to Miss Barbara Olivia Manderson, of Summerside.

By the same, at Grand River, on the 26th March, Mr. George Carroll, of Cascumpeque, to Miss Margaret McLean of Lot 14.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Benjamin Kennedy, of Summerside, to Miss Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. Anthony Craswell, St. Eleanor's.

At Georgetown, on the 31st of March, by the Rev. A. Lockhead, Mr. Ronald McRae, to Mary Yoston, both of Cardigan.

At Georgetown, on the 8th of April, by the Rev. A. Lockhead, Mr. James McDonald, of Barn Point, to Elizabeth Margaret Allan, of Boughton Island.

Died,

At Lot 48, on Sunday last, after short illness, Mr. Donald McKinnon, son of the late Allan McKinnon, aged 54 years.

At his residence, Charlottetown, on Saturday morning last, after a severe illness, Mr. Stephen Bamford Trenaman, aged 25 years. He will be long and sincerely regretted by numerous friends for the many amiable qualities which adorned his character.

Charlottetown Markets, April 11.

Beef, (small)	lb. 5d a 10d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4½d a 7½d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5d a 7d	Eggs dozen	1s a 1s 3d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 3d a 2s 5d
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	6d a 10d	Potatoes,	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Veal	3d a 7d	Turnips	1s a 1s 2d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do by Tub,	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Hay, ton,	75s a 82s 6d
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	3½
Flour,	2d a 3½d	Wild Geese,	4s a 5s
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Timothy Seed, bush.	15 a 20s
Oatmeal,	1½d a 2d	Clover Seed, lb.	1s 2d a 1s 4d

WANTS A SITUATION,

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

April 13th, 1857.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS DAILY COOK, a Woman who well understands the business in all its varieties, and would attend at Dinner or Supper Parties. For reference, apply at this office. x1i April 15.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Executive Committee will be held at the INFANT SCHOOL ROOM, on Tuesday next the 21st inst. at 3 o'clock.

April 15

FOR SALE,

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

1 young STUD, two years old, by Saladin.

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

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

April 15, 1857. 1m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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

The Colonial Life Assurance Company,

Incorporated by special Act of Parliament.—Capital £1,000,000 sterling.—Established 1846.

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

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

Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S, 50, Bedford Row,

The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker,
The Hon. Wm A. Black, Banker,
Lewis Bliss, Esquire,
Charles Twining, Esquire, Barrister,
John Baley Bland, Esquire,
The Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.

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

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

General Agent and Secretary - - MATHEW H. RICHEY.

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

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

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

April 15, 1857.

AUCTIONS.

Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday the 16th April, inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, the DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN and other

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.,

of the late Hon. Stephen Rice.

For further particulars, see handbills. A. H. YATES.

April 9, 1857. 1s & Ex Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 21st inst., on the Premises, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 71 acres LAND, finely situated on the Mill River, New London, near the New Bridge. It has a front of 10 chains and 25 links, nearly 30 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation; 7 or 8 more can be cleared at a small cost, and nearly all the remainder is covered with hard and softwood timber. There are on the Premises a substantial Frame House and BARN, and an excellent Spring of water a few yards from the Dwelling House. The soil is well adapted for producing wheat, and other crops raised in the Island.

Also—The STOCK and FARMING IMPLEMENTS consisting of 1 superior Mare (a swift animal), 1 handsome Colt, 4 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 10 Sheep, and 2 Pigs, all in good condition; 1 Fly, Truck, Sleigh, Plough, Single Harrow; 1 Set Gig Harness, Cart Harness, and other Farming Implements; some SEED POTATOES; together with the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Terms of Sale.—The Farm, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs, to be sold for next cash, the remainder of the property will be sold for 9 months credit, with approved joint notes.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
New London, 9th April, 1857. Auctioneer.

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is instructed to sell a SUPERIOR FARM HORSE by Auction, on the Market Square, on SATURDAY the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms at sale. WM. DODD,

April 14th, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

GLASSWARE, CHINAWARE, &c., &c.

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

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

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

Terms liberal. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

April 11, 1857. 1s

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!!

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, in lots to suit purchasers, on *Friday* the 1st day of *May* next, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, that valuable Freehold Property formerly in the possession of Alexander M'Aulay, comprising Pasture Lots No. 248, 265, three-fourth parts of 198, and one half part Lot No. 239, being bounded on the East by Mount Edward Road, and on the West by the Malpeque Road, containing about 39 acres, all under cultivation. This desirable property is situated opposite the Hermitage Farm, and only two miles from the City—affords a rare opportunity to persons wishing to procure a country residence near Town. A plan of the property can be seen at the subscribers office.

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

Charlottetown, March 18, 1857. All the papers.

BUILDING LOTS! BUILDING LOTS!

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

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

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

☞ Terms very liberal. Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1857.

Emigration to New Zealand.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD at the MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m., of persons intending to emigrate to New Zealand, for the purpose of forming an Association, and to consider matters bearing on their object,—the time of leaving the Island,—the propriety of purchasing or chartering a Vessel, &c., &c. All who intend to join this Association are requested to attend. April 14, 1857.

REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!

SELLING OFF!!

500 SUITS

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,

Workmanship warranted,

AT BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1857. 4w

REDUCTION

Will be the Order of the Day

—AT—

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

FOR ANOTHER MONTH!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW SUPPLY

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

P. S. A suitable YOUNG MAN wanted.

L. SCOTT & CO.'S

REPRINT OF THE

British Periodicals, and the Farmer's Guide.

Great reduction in the price of the latter publication!

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

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

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

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

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

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

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

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

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

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent.

Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1856.

Report of the Royal Agricultural Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

[Concluded]

So much has been said in former Reports on the importance of good and deep ploughing, as a means of permanently improving the soil, that your Committee can add but little to instruct or interest the public in the present. They may be permitted, however, to mention, that deep ploughing brings new earth to the surface, forming a deeper active soil, altering both its physical and chemical composition. There are certain substances contained in the soil which have all a natural tendency to sink, such as lime, marl, &c. &c. The rains also assist in carrying on this process, so that in the course of time many valuable fertilizing substances are sunk below the reach of ordinary ploughing, rendering it necessary, from time to time, to increase the depth of the furrow a few inches, in order to bring to the surface a portion of these substances. Many deep-rooted plants possess this property to a great degree; and when lupines, buckwheat, &c., are sown to plough down, they enrich the soil, by bringing to the surface the ingredients thus lost. It is well known that plants derive a considerable portion of their food from the gases contained in the atmosphere. These gases could not reach the roots of plants, unless the soil was sufficiently open to admit of their absorption. The deeper and more open the texture of the soil, the less plants will be effected by the drouth in summer, because they will grow deeper; and while the surface is dry, the drouth does not reach the roots; the plant is, consequently, enabled to withstand the effects of an extremely dry season in a soil cultivated in this way, better than when growing upon land which has been skimmed over in the very slovenly and unskillful manner frequently observed in the Island. The extent to which the roots of some of the cultivated plants—cereals, and others—will run in search of food, when the soil has been sufficiently opened by proper cultivation, is very wonderful. The roots of the turnip have been traced to a distance of 4 feet; the same with wheat and many other plants. Professor Johnson, in a course of lectures delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, in speaking of the improvement of soils, states that deep ploughing, in almost all cases, is found to be important and profitable. "In all countries," he says, "where I have been, in all parts of Europe which I have visited, experience has shown that the soil, generally, is not ploughed to a great depth; three, four or five inches is almost the maximum depth of exhaustion. It is very often the case that persons exhaust land until they can raise no more crops, and are then compelled to leave. The person who succeeds them, seeing the system of tillage that has been practised, instead of adopting the former system of shallow ploughing, goes down deeper, and turns up a new soil altogether. The manure that has been put on and accumulated below is turned up, and the new-comer gets, perhaps, not only a good virgin soil, but much of the money that the old farmer has buried there. This is no hypothetical case; if it were I would not state it, for speculation and hypothesis are good for nothing. In the neighborhood of Edinburgh there are farmers of the greatest skill, and who make a great deal of money; and, as a general rule, you may judge of the skill of a farmer by the number of sovereigns that he has pocketed at the end of the year; it is a very good test. One of these farmers, after hearing one of my lectures in explanation of this simple principle, and by ploughing down, he had brought to the surface a fresh soil, and was then growing luxuriant crops, where he had thought the land nearly exhausted. Therefore, it is quite true that, in the under, or subsoil, there accumulates many substances which have drained through from the upper soil, which make it fully as rich as the upper soil once was, and that the farmer takes the cheapest steps to reclaim poor land, exhausted by severe cropping, who ploughs deep."

Your Committee have pleasure in noticing, that in the absence of the usual prizes given by the Society for the annual Cattle Show in King's County, a few spirited individuals got up a subscription list, and raised a sufficient sum to enable them to give the same number of prizes as usual, though of a less amount; and the report of the Judges, with a list of the successful competitors, will be found, along with others, in the appendix.

Your Committee, during the past season, have not lost sight of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of labor-saving implements; and they imported from Boston two mowing and reaping machines, which were found to answer remarkably well. With one of these machines—which cost £45—a man, with two horses, will cut down and spread about 12 acres of any kind of grass—no matter how heavy—in one day; and the same machine, with the reaping apparatus attached, will cut the same extent of grain. One was sold to the Hon. Mr. Coles, after the hay harvest was over, for £30; and the other was imported for Mr. William Essory, an enterprising farmer on the Union Road.

The Society also imported for the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a patent machine for thinning turnips in the row, and horse hoeing between the drills, and they understand it answered the purpose admirably.

The Potatoe Digger, ordered last season, could not, owing to some difficulty with the patentees, be got from Ireland in time to ship last Autumn. It is lying in Liverpool, and will come out with the Spring goods. Your Committee have also ordered a one-horse plough, which took a prize at the Paris Exhibition last year, creating great admiration on account of its easy draught; this they hope also to receive in the Spring. And they regret their inability, from the want of sufficient funds, to import many implements, the possession of which would tend much to the improvement of the agriculture of the Island: such as subsoil ploughs, drill machines, for sowing grain and grass seeds; horse hoes, for cleaning drilled crops of grain, &c. By the introduction and use of these latter implements, it is probable that a stop might be put to the extension of that dreadful pest to the farmers in the vicinity of Charlottetown, the ox-eye daisy. This is a subject of so much interest, that your Committee do not feel at liberty to pass it over without remark, as the evil is becoming every year more alarming, so much so, that in a very short period —unless means are taken to put a stop to its progress—the daisy will be seen in every field on the Island. On hay and pasture lands the weed could, at any rate, be kept under by cutting before the seed is ripe; but the soil is so full of the seed, that in breaking up sod land, it appears again in full vigor, and the plant comes again to maturity, and sheds its seed before the grain crop is ready to cut. Paring and burning would remedy the evil to a great extent, but nothing would be so effective as the horse-hoe. At an annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Canada, Professor Wilson, the English Commissioner to the New York Industrial Exhibition, in speaking of the value of different agricultural implements, said, "I would call your attention also to a horse-hoe, which, in England, we find a very essential accompaniment to a drill, as it enables you to keep your land clean—one of the essentials of anything approximating to good farming; because no man can thrive who grows two crops, and can only send one of them to market. It is a very simple contrivance; and if you only arrange that the width of the horse-hoe between the wheels, shall be the same as that of your drills, wherever it goes, however tortuous may be its course, you may thus clean your wheat with great facility. I have been accustomed to hoe out some 400 acres every Spring, most effectually, at an expense of about 6d. an acre, instead of having to pay 3s. or 3s. 6d. to 4s. for hand-hoeing," &c. &c.

The fields round Charlottetown, which the daisy has taken complete possession of, are sufficiently level to admit of the use of the above implements, and one of each would be sufficient to do all the sowing and hoeing on a number of farms. In the purchase of grass seed, your Committee are careful not to take any from affected districts, in order to check, as much as possible, the spread of the weed in this way; but still the evil gains ground, and will continue to do so until some method, such as the above, be taken to check it.

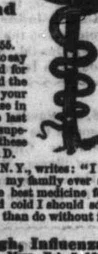
In regard to seeds, your Committee have to state, that during last season there was sold of red clover 12,158 lbs.; of white clover 2,409 lbs.; of turnip seed 3,283 lbs.; and of Timothy 275 bushels; and they have now on hand, and ordered for Spring arrival, similar weights of clover and turnip seed. A small quantity of the best Riga flax seed has been ordered; also, hemp seed, and a species of Indian corn, which comes to maturity in England in 40 days—hence it is called "40 days maize."

The guano imported last season was sold at cost and charges, to a number of intelligent farmers in different parts of the country, who used it for their turnip crops, and as a top-dressing for wheat. They are so satisfied of its value, that they mean to use it again, and an extra quantity has been ordered for next season.

The thanks of the Society are due to His Honor Judge Peters, for the very handsome present of a pair of pigs—male and female—of the improved Berkshire breed. They are the produce of a very valuable sow, imported from England by the Governor of Nova Scotia, and will, no doubt, be the means of improving very much the breed of that valuable race of animals. They are at the Society's farm; and the boar pig has been doing duty for some time past.

Your Committee having now exhausted the different subjects they deemed it necessary to bring under your notice, would beg, in concluding their report, to remark that there may be many farmers in the Island—some possibly in the present company—who are "slow to believe," and averse to any innovation being made upon the routine of farming practised by their forefathers; or who are too old to adopt "new fangled" notions. These they would address, in the language of a very skillful and practical man, who, in concluding a course of lectures, said, "I will only make one other observation, and that is, that it is of great importance that a farmer, who owns a farm now, should make himself familiar with the best method of improving the soil, in order to retain his position; for if he does not, another, who has more skill, will drive him from his position, and take his place. As the son generally thinks as the father does, there is no appeal stronger to such men as are most unwilling to adopt new methods themselves, than that to a father on behalf of his child and his future prospects. This is true, as a general rule. I know that you have a strong desire that your sons should thrive in their professions. This you can only do by giving them more knowledge, if not for yourselves, at least for those who are to follow you in the same profession. I cannot but think you will say, with the old man who, in a remote part of Scotland attended one of my lectures, and drank in, open-mouthed, all that I said; and who, after I had concluded, came to me with tears in his eyes, and told me he was too old to learn all that, but he would like his son to. I hope you will all participate in that feeling, and see to it, that your sons shall not be ignorant of what concerns so nearly their prospects in life."

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, 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 bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

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

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

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

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.

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine. DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT, an entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.

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

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

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

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

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

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 19 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.

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

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

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

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

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

They are an excellent article to be taken

In the Spring of the Year,

To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 5, 1856.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

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

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

JOHN DIXON.

Glenfinlas Mills, Dec. 1, 1856.

LOT 48.

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

ROBERT STEWART.

Victoria Hotel, Dec. 9, 1856.

GREAT CLEARING OFF!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER INGRATEfully acknowledging the very kind and extensive patronage of his friends and the public during the past twenty-eight years, begs most respectfully to inform them, that having agreed to take MR. FREDERICK P. NORTON into partnership, and having now completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS, he is selling off the whole

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

His present extensive STOCK OF GOODS comprises almost every description of Merchandize usually imported into this Island, and as

THE WHOLE MUST BE SOLD OFF FOR CASH,

preparatory to the new arrangement, no matter at what sacrifice, GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1856.

N. B.—An early settlement of all outstanding Debts is earnestly solicited.

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

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

FOR SALE,

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

TO LET.

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

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

Extra Superfine Flour.

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

FOR SALE,

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

RARE CHANCE!

GOOD BUILDING SITES TO LEASE.

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

Horticultural Society.

FRESH AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

THE ABOVE MAY NOW BE purchased of the Society, at MR. G. T. HASZARD'S Book-Store, Queen-square. The Semi-Annual Exhibition will be held in July next, of which timely notice will be given.
By order,
April 2, 1857. G. HUBBARD, Secretary.

JUNIPER POSTS, RAILS, &c.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

SEED WHEAT.

400 BUSHELS OF PRIME SEED WHEAT on sale by the Subscribers, and part will be offered at Auction at the opening of the navigation, in time for seed, in quantities to suit purchasers, for ready money only.
JOHN NASZARD,
Wm. M'EWEN.
St. Eleanor's, April 6. Ex & I 3i

CARDING MACHINES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmoreland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown.
Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1yxtf

THOMAS HENRY LOCKHART,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, lately from London, in returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal support they have given him since his arrival in this City, begs to inform them that he still continues doing all kinds of work in the above line. BOOTS and SHOES neatly repaired at moderate charges.
☞ Please inquire at Mr. John Lockhart's. April 8.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES!

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

To be Sold by Private Sale.

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

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

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

TO BRICKMAKERS.

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

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

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

SONS OF TEMPERANCE SOIREE.

A TEMPERANCE TEA WILL take place in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, to be enlivened with a number of Addresses, by several gentlemen, on the Temperance Question, as well as Vocal and Instrumental Music, kindly guaranteed by Mr. Cuples for the occasion.

The doors will be open at half-past 6 o'clock; Tea to commence at 7.

Tickets, 1s 6d; to be had at the Stores of Messrs. Haszard, Watson, and Beer; and of the Committee—Messrs. T. Williams, J. Evans, S. Prowse, B. Chappell, W. Morris, J. Bowers, or of the Secretary—
April 6, 1857. J. P. TANTON.

MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS, of good breed; one good DRAUGHT HORSE, and a handsome COLT, rising three years old, for sale by
JAMES RATTRAY.
Brackley Point Road, April 1, 1857. 3i

NOTICE!

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Margate, New London.

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

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

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, at the head of East River, Lot 38, with a MARSH that cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of Hay yearly. For further particulars, enquire of
SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857. Isl

TO LET.

THE SHOP AND PREMISES of that commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles, now occupied by SAMUEL PROWSE; possession given on the 1st May. For particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, or Mr. George Foster, Stanhope.
18th Feb., 1857. tf JAMES J. BEVAN.

FALL SUPPLIES

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

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

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

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

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

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

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

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

A WORD TO FEMALES.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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