



ROAD APPROPRIATION.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

District No. 4. Comprising Townships Nos. 33 and 34. Suffolk road and bridges, £15 0 0 Balance due contractors for bridge on Suffolk road, 51 15 0 Tracadie road from Thompson's mill, east, 4 0 0 St. Peter's road and bridges, 15 0 0 Road from Five Mile House, St. Peter's road, to shore, 3 0 0 From Stanhope to Campbell's Hill, 6 0 0 Road from Ewen McMillan's to old church, Old Stanhope road, 4 0 0 Frison road and bridge, 10 0 0 To cut down hills on Covehead road, North end of Breadley Point road, over Shaw's dyke, 15 0 0 Winoles road and bridges, 15 0 0 Cross roads throughout the district, Where most required, 5 0 0 To build a Wharf at the shore near Stewart's, Lot 34, in addition to a subscription of £26, provided a right of way is given to such part of said shore as the Government may approve of, 92 17 0

District No. 5.

Comprising Townships Nos. 65 (south of Elliott River) 29 and 30. Towards balance due on wharf west side Crapaud harbor, £24 0 0 Building dock at Rocky Point, 58 0 0 Building dock for Ferry between Mac-cachens and McEwen's wharf, W. River, 15 0 0 Road from Mabey's to Bonshaw bridge, 6 0 0 Bonshaw to De Sable, 5 0 0 Nine Mile Creek to Canoe Cove, 4 0 0 Canoe Cove to Marshall's, 4 0 0 Bonshaw to Rocky Point, W. River, 10 0 0 New Argyle Settlement road, Sky Front Settlement, Lot 30, Skye Back Settlement, Lot 30, Sturdy's to Kelly's Cross, Upper Crapaud Settlement, Greens road, Johnston's mill to Kelly's Cross, Road-Kelly's Cross to New Bedeque road, and repairing bridges, 20 0 0 Post road to Crosby's mill, 2 10 0 Road to Crosby's mill to De Sable, 2 10 0 Road to Kelly's mill, 5 0 0 Upper Westmorland Settlement, Crapaud, Line road between Lots 30 and 65, from Old Tryon road to Britt's bridge, 4 0 0 Improving Dogberry's bridge, 7 0 0 Road from Dogberry to Peter Keenan's, 5 0 0 Howell's bridge to Tryon road, 7 0 0 Black Point to Marshall's, 3 10 0 Where most required in the district, 12 17 4 £245 17 4

District No. 6.

Comprising Townships Nos. 31, 32 and 65 North of Elliott River. Repairing Mabey's bridge, £3 0 0 Tryon road-Poplar Island bridge to Mabey's, 12 0 0 From Cody's to Leonard's, Dog River, East side, 5 0 0 Bannockburn road and bridges, 5 0 0 South Wilshire-McPhee's to Fowle's mill, 8 0 0 John Auld's to the Chapel, 14 0 0 Douss's road, from Angus Darrach's to Bedeque road, 4 0 0 New Bedeque road, from Warren's bridge to Lot 65, 10 0 0 William Warren, sen., for work last year, Colville road, from Bedeque road to Malpeque road, 7 0 0 Malpeque road-Crab's to Johnston's, Gillespie's road, Lot 32, near Crab's, Johnston's road, Lot 31, Johnston's road between Lots 31 and 65, from Hughes's to the Chapel, 3 0 0 From the Chapel to Francis Treanor's, 8 0 0 From Francis Treanor's to Tryon road, New road across Lot 65, 4 0 0 From Chapel to Bedeque road, 4 0 0 To build Wharf at McPhee's shore, 70 0 0 Where most required in the district, 11 18 3 £188 18 3

District No. 7.

Comprising portions of Townships Nos. 35, 36 and 37, North side of the Hillsborough River. Apple Tree Point Wharf, £25 0 0 McConnell's Ferry Wharf, north side Hillsborough, 25 0 0 St. Peter's road, from Line of Lot 34, to St. Andrew's College, 15 0 0 Patrick Griffin's to French Village, 4 10 0 Tracadie Cross Roads to Point de Roche, From Corran Barn Bridge to the line of Lot 34, 2 10 0 Roads in Grand Tracadie, where most required, 4 0 0 Road to McConnell's Ferry, north side, 3 10 0 Tracadie Cross Roads to the Hillsborough, French Village to the Gulph Shore, 3 0 0 Mill Cove Bridge to Angus McAulay's, Improving New Line road, opened from Mill Cove Bridge through McIntyre's farms, McConnell's, Point de Roche, to Steele's on the Tracadie road, 3 10 0 Nine Mile House, St. Peter's road to Mill Cove, 4 0 0 William Small's to James Miller's, French Fort, 2 0 0 McManis's, north side, to French Village, St. Peter's road to Battery Point, 4 0 0 Improving New line of road, between Lots 36 and 37, from North side to St. Peter's road, 10 0 0 Point de Roche to Gulph Shore, on the line between James and E. Doyle's farm, 4 10 0 Mount Stewart Bridge to St. Peter's Road, 3 10 0 £134 0 0

District No. 8.

Comprising Townships Nos. 48, 35, 36 and 37, South side of the Hillsborough. Balance due on McConnell's Ferry Wharf, South side, £30 0 0 Repairing do., 10 0 0 Building dock, Cranberry Wharf, From Charlottetown Ferry Wharf to Cross roads, Lot 48, 4 10 0 Baltic Road, 5 0 0 Cross Roads to Fullerton's Marsh, Lot 48, New Line road, Burnt Hill, 3 10 0 Lonsdale's road, 2 10 0 Widow Higgins's to main road, 2 10 0 From the line of Lot 35 to Peter Duffy's Duffy's to Piquish, 8 0 0 From farms of Alex. and Martin McDonald to main road, 2 10 0

McCConnell's Ferry road, south side, 7 10 0 Dough road, 5 0 0 Widow Stewart's to Clark's mill, 3 10 0 Piquish Settlement road, Apple Valley, Owen Simpson's to the line of Lot 49, 6 0 0 Owen Simpson's to Glenfinnan, 6 0 0 Worthy's Mill to Monaghan Road, Head of Piquish to the line of Lot 49, 6 0 0 Cummins's to Bird's Lot 37, 4 10 0 Road to Heard's mill, 4 10 0 Fullerton's Marsh to the line of Lot 35, 4 10 0 Glenfinnan school house to Campbell's, Campbell's ferry road to Donald McDonald's, 3 0 0 John A. McDonald's to James McDonald's, Brazill's bridge to the division line of Lots 35 and 36, 3 0 0 Road from Monaghan Road to Dawson's Grove, Lot 37, 5 0 0 Mitchell's to Cranberry Point road, Improving road, Lot 48, to McKee's Wharf, Piquish bridge to McConnell's farms, 3 0 0 Piquish to the line of Lot 35, 3 10 0 Through Knight-Guirk's farm to Hughes's, Lot 37, 3 0 0 Monaghan road to Owen McManus's, Dromore Road, 2 16 6 £233 16 6

District No. 9.

Comprising Townships Nos. 49 and 60. To repair road on Tea Hill to Flood's, £5 0 0 From Flood's to Ten Mile House, 6 0 0 Due John Robinson, balance for building bridge last year, 11 0 0 Due William Aorn, for repairing bridge, when finished, 7 0 0 Due H. McKinnon, for repairing French Creek Bridge, 16 10 0 Repairing road from Ten Mile House to Adam's bridge near Adams's, Geo. Town road, 8 0 0 Road from Tweedy's to County line, 10 0 0 Road on line of Lots 49 and 50, from the Georgetown road to County line, 3 0 0 Road from Adams's to line of Lots 50 and 57, on the Murray Harbour road, 4 0 0 Uigg to Rear settlement, 4 0 0 Road from Murray Harbour road on the division line of Lots 50 and 57, 4 0 0 Road from thence to Head of Orwell, near Fletcher's, 3 0 0 Orwell Head to Vernon River bridge, 7 0 0 Vernon River, South road, 2 10 0 Piquish road, 4 0 0 Repairing bridges on Piquish road, 6 0 0 Road from Piquish to County line, south side of Lake, 3 0 0 From Ten Mile House to China Point, 4 0 0 Monaghan road, 4 0 0 Road and bridge near James Jenkins's mill, 7 0 0 New road east side of Seal river, 7 0 0 Block and bridge to wharf at Burhoe's Point, 25 0 0 To make a brush and stone wharf at China Point to Channel, with materials of the old wharf, 20 0 0 To William Cox, ferrymen, at China Point, £4 12 3 £178 10 6

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS, CHARLOTTETOWN, APRIL 10, 1858. The Steamer America arrived at Halifax last evening, having had westerly gales since the 1st of the month. BARRIERS. Dukes Wellington and Devonshire created Barons of the Garter. Money very abundant. No reduction in Bank of England rate of Discount. Disraeli brought in the new India Bill, which abolishes entirely the East India Company and the Board of Control; substitutes a Council consisting of President, Vice President, and 18 members; it is to be presided over by the Secretary of State. Pellissier's appointment as Ambassador from France gives general satisfaction. Several changes in the Foreign Office. Sir A. Loftus succeeds Sir H. Seymour at Vienna: Sir A. Craigmiles goes to St. Petersburg, Mr. Buchanan to Madrid, Mr. Elliot to Copenhagen, Mr. Howard to Florence; Lord Chelsea, Secretary to Embassy at Paris. These appointments indicate a disposition to acknowledge claims of long service and experience. INDIA.—Sir Colin Campbell, with 18 regiments of Infantry, 6 or 7 of Cavalry, 80 heavy guns and mortars, and 63 field pieces, had crossed the Ganges on the way to Lucknow. Attack expected to commence on the 27th of February, when Jung Bahadour's and General Frank's forces, 12,000 strong, would reach Lucknow. FRANCE.—Line of rail to be laid to traverse the west coast from Bordeaux through Rochelle, Brest, and Nantes, for straightness more than for commercial purposes. SPAIN.—Some disturbances have taken place. RUSSIA.—Great agitation, in consequence of the emancipation of the Serfs by the nobility. Many great proprietors had fled to St. Petersburg, for fear of their lives. CONSOLS, 97½. Breadstuffs depressed.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.) In the House of Commons, Mr. Horsfall asked for an assimilation of the different laws in force in the British colonies, and the answer of Lord Stanley was, in substance, that the step was impracticable at present, but time and intercourse would provide a remedy. In the House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Indian Bill, which in some respects resembles the measure introduced by the late Government, and in other essentials appears to be a decided improvement. The number of the Council, for example, fixed in Lord Palmerston's scheme at 8, is to be raised to 18; 9 to be nominated and 9 to be elected. Of the 9 elective members, 4 are to be returned by a constituency interested in Indian Stock or having a practical acquaintance with India by residence; the 5 remaining members are to be returned by the Parliamentary constituencies of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast. This change cannot fail to greatly popularize the new scheme, which was approved of by Lord Palmerston and likely to become law, and which occupied a large share of attention last evening. The news from Palestine this week is extraordinary—an unseasonable squabble between the British Consul there and the Bishop of Jerusalem. The civil officer has arrested the ecclesiastical functionary, and the proceeding, so remarkable and unexampled, is attributed to personal spite. The accounts which have come to hand respecting the loss of the Ava steamer, off the coast of Ceylon, furnish a charge of grave negligence against the captain and officers. The accident occurred in the broad daylight, and within sight of the very rock on which she struck.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 23.—The Government has presented a project of law for the abolition of slavery in the colonies of Spain. The Minister of the Interior has ordered that all the artillery in several towns of France are to be dismantled and deposited in the arsenals, on the plea that they are in a state too dangerous to be used, and that it is promised that they shall be replaced by artillery in better condition. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, the general impression is that the guns are taken away lest in case of a rising they should fall into the hands of the people.

UNITED STATES.

FROM KANSAS.—While the President of the United States and his subsequent Senate have been quietly preparing to force an unpalatable constitution on the people of Kansas, and it is yet uncertain whether the House of Representatives will or will not, endorse the action of the other branches of the government at Washington, the following extract of a letter just received, and bearing date 8th March, from a prominent gentleman in Sumner, Kansas, will not be uninteresting to our readers: "Politically the people of Kansas expect the passage of the Leocompton Constitution, and are fully prepared for such a consummation of three years' tyranny and usurpation of the general government. But any power whatever attempting to enforce the Leocompton instrument upon the people here, will meet with a determined resistance. No pro-slavery Legislature can sit in Kansas, nor even long enough to elect John Calhoun United States Senator. We have cried fraud long enough, and passed resolutions long enough. It is time to act, if the Leocompton swindlers please. The time may not be far distant when it will be necessary for the people to rise up in their elementary capacity, and fight for their sacred liberties. It has been clearly proved, before competent authority, that at the election on the 4th January, a large majority of Free State men were elected to the State Legislature; and only by recognizing gross and glaring frauds can John Calhoun issue certificates of election to a pro-slavery majority. Should "Leocompton" pass, and the Free State officers and Legislature be declared elected, or a majority of them, no time will be lost in organizing a new Government, which is manifestly due to the whole people. I have no fears for the ultimate result. The pro-slavery leaders have nearly all left the country. The "Wood Pile" men, who were the only ones who remained, are now scattered. John told me the other day, in Leocompton, "they had thrown their last die, and it didn't win! The d—Yankees had got the country, and he and his friends were off for Arkansas." The same writer is interested in the speedy establishment of religious institutions in Sumner, and according to his account, which is perfectly reliable, there is great excitement respecting their conduct even as Sheriff Preatherians have organized societies, and they want an enterprising and faithful Congregational minister to gather and organize a congregation.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT, JAN. 20, 1858. MAJOR: I have nothing material to report since my last communication. Accompanying that I sent a file of Desert News, containing the message of Brigham Young to the Legislature of Utah. You have in your hands the resolutions of the Legislature, their dilatory to the Union heretofore made against this people. My information respecting their conduct even as Sheriff Preatherians have organized societies, and they want an enterprising and faithful Congregational minister to gather and organize a congregation. The Pelagians regarded the commonly received doctrine, concerning the original corruption of human nature, and the necessity of divine grace to enlighten the understanding and purify the heart, as prejudicial to the progress of holiness and virtue. Pelagius, their founder, 140, maintained that the above doctrines were false, and that man, and not his posterity, that we derive no corruption from our fall, but are born as pure and unspotted as Adam came out of the forming hand of his Creator. He also styled him, as capable of repentance and amendment, and of arriving to the highest degree of piety and virtue by the use of their natural faculties and powers; that, indeed, external grace is necessary to excite their endeavors, but that they have no need of the internal succors of the divine spirit. This doctrine was pronounced sound by Zosimus, Bishop of Rome, 417, and approved by the Council of Frankfurt, 754, and the Council of Constantinople, 843, and the Council of Lyons, 1274, and the Council of Florence, 1439, and the Council of Trent, in the year 1546, when the following decree was passed:—"If any one receive not these books (i. e., the books of the Old and New Testament, including the Apocrypha) for sacred and canonical, with all that they contain, as they are read in the Catholic Church, and as they are in the old Vulgate Edition; or, if any one despise traditions, the Council pronounces anathema against him." This decree was passed on the 8th of April, after the Council had declared, in the very same decree, that "Following the example of the orthodox fathers, the books of the old and new Testament, and the unwritten traditions which relate to faith and manners, ought to be received and revered in the same manner as the sacred Scriptures." If the Church of Rome could have produced any authoritative act, either by a general council or by the pope, which would have made the apocrypha of equal authority with the Holy Scriptures, would she have done so? Undoubtedly she would; so that, upon her own showing, one may confidently maintain that the apocryphal writings were not included in the sacred canon of Scripture, and were never, even by the Church of Rome, regarded as of divine authority before the year 1546.

ON THE CANON OF SCRIPTURE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PROTECTOR. Gentlemen,—In the Examiner of the 29th ult., over the signature of "Common Sense," a letter has been given to the public, which, to my mind, contains two statements which are contrary to truth and to the testimony of history. The first is, "that the Protestant version does not contain the whole canon of Scripture, because it is defective of some of the books which the ancient councils of the Catholic Church have ever considered as divine." In other words, the author states that the apocrypha were not at the end of the Old Testament in the larger editions of our English Bible, and commonly called the "Apocrypha," are of divine authority; that they belong to the sacred canon of Scripture, have ever been regarded as such, and consequently, the authorized version of the Bible which does not receive them is incomplete and is not the whole word of God. This I distinctly deny; and without any hesitation state, that the apocrypha were never authoritatively brought into the sacred canon of Scripture, nor regarded as of divine authority, even by the Council of Rome, till the 4th session of the Council of Trent, in the year 1546, when the following decree was passed:—"If any one receive not these books (i. e., the books of the Old and New Testament, including the Apocrypha) for sacred and canonical, with all that they contain, as they are read in the Catholic Church, and as they are in the old Vulgate Edition; or, if any one despise traditions, the Council pronounces anathema against him." This decree was passed on the 8th of April, after the Council had declared, in the very same decree, that "Following the example of the orthodox fathers, the books of the old and new Testament, and the unwritten traditions which relate to faith and manners, ought to be received and revered in the same manner as the sacred Scriptures." If the Church of Rome could have produced any authoritative act, either by a general council or by the pope, which would have made the apocrypha of equal authority with the Holy Scriptures, would she have done so? Undoubtedly she would; so that, upon her own showing, one may confidently maintain that the apocryphal writings were not included in the sacred canon of Scripture, and were never, even by the Church of Rome, regarded as of divine authority before the year 1546.

THE CONVERTED PRIZE-GIVER.

The New York Evening Post, speaking of the notorious Orville (Awful) Gardner, who has lately professed conversion, as present at one of the daily prayer-meetings, says—He is a powerful man six feet high, and well built. He has a strong voice, and is distinctly heard in every part of the house. He said he was ashamed to declare that his past life had not been what it should have been. He had tried all the amusements and pleasures of the world, but never found any real satisfaction in them, and had enjoyed himself more in one hour since his conversion, than in all his former life. He wished that they shall be replaced by artillery in better condition. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, the general impression is that the guns are taken away lest in case of a rising they should fall into the hands of the people.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PROTECTOR.

I now proceed to examine a few more of the sects which I have regarded as sound Protestants. The Eustathians were not so much chargeable with corrupting religious doctrines, as with maintaining a system of discipline which was destruction of the order, peace and discipline of society. Eustathius, their founder, 331, prohibited marriage and the use of wine and flesh, and gave liberty to children and servants to violate the commands of their parents and masters, upon pretexts of religious nature. In their Protestant teaching: What saith the Scripture, which is the Protestant rule of faith and practice?—"Marriage is honorable in all." "Children obey your parents in the Lord, for this is the just beginning unto the Lord." "Serve the Lord your God, your masters according to the flesh; not with eyeservice, as men please, but in singleness of heart, fearing God." The Pelagians regarded Christ as a mere man, though miraculously born, and endowed with divine powers. Pelagius, their founder, 343, taught "that Jesus Christ was born of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary; that certain divine emanation, or ray, which he called the seed, descended upon this extraordinary man; that, on account of the union of the divine seed with his human nature; Jesus was called the Son of God, say, God himself; and that the Holy Ghost was not a distinct person, but a celestial proceeding from the Father." The Macedonians denied the consubstantiality of the Holy Ghost with the Father. Macedonius, their founder, 350, "considered the Holy Ghost as a divine energy diffused through the universe, and not as a person distinct from the Father and the Son." Both these sects were condemned, in 381, at the first Council of Constantinople, (second general), convened by Theodosius, in which the doctrine of three persons in one God, which all sound Protestants believe, was established. The Helvidians, 388, spoke slightly of the value of celibacy and fasting; and the Collyridians, who, at the close of the fourth century, troubled Arabia with their doctrine, which was that the church were worshippers of the Virgin Mary, looked upon her as a goddess, and sought her favor and protection by libations, sacrifices and oblations. St. Alphonsus Liguori, who was canonized on the 24th of June, 1820, by His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI, tells us in what light the Virgin Mary is to be regarded, and whether he would have called this latter sect Protestants. In the 524 page of his work, called "The Glories of Mary," he addresses her thus: "O Holy Virgin! deign to manifest your generosity towards me a miserable sinner. No longer approach either my sins, since you can repair them; or the devil, as you are more powerful than he; or your Son justly irritated, since one word from you will calm his anger. I beseech you, O Queen of heaven and earth! Mother of God! my Sovereign Mistress! I present myself before you as a poor mendicant before a mighty queen. From the height of your throne, deign to look down upon me, a miserable sinner, and see not the filth of my sin, but my true heart. In the 97th page he addresses her thus: "O Holy Virgin! deign to manifest your generosity towards me a miserable sinner. No longer approach either my sins, since you can repair them; or the devil, as you are more powerful than he; or your Son justly irritated, since one word from you will calm his anger. I beseech you, O Queen of heaven and earth! Mother of God! my Sovereign Mistress! I present myself before you as a poor mendicant before a mighty queen. From the height of your throne, deign to look down upon me, a miserable sinner, and see not the filth of my sin, but my true heart. In the 97th page he addresses her thus: "O Holy Virgin! deign to manifest your generosity towards me a miserable sinner. 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