The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—1 Thess, v. 21.

Vol. 1. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, August 27, 1859. No. 8

The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

to issued every Saturday Morning, from Haszard's Printing Office, South Side Queen Square,

BY

DAVID LAIRD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Annual Subscription—Twelve Shillings, in advance, otherwise Fifteen Shillings will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. [To prevent disappointment, all advertisements should be sent to the Office before 3 o'clock on Friday.]

GOD'S PROVIDENTIAL CARE.

The eye that sees the sparrow's fall—
The ear that hears the raven's call—
The voice that bids the sun to rise—
The hand that arch'd the starry skies—
That eye is present everywhere,
And sees the burdens mortals bear;
Regards contrition's every tear,
And pities every rising fear.
That ear is evermore attent,
To humble souls in worship bent;
It hears the cries of those who plead
For Heaven's assistance in their need.
That voice pronounces words of peace,
And bids despairing sorrow cease;
Awakens hope of joys above,
Secured by Heaven's unchanging love.
That hand defends from every snare,
And makes each trusting soul its care;
Pours radiance o'er the darksome tomb,
And leads the dying Christian home.
That eye, that ear, that voice, that hand,
The powers of hell can ne'er withstand;
And *all* are pledged my soul to keep,
By day, by night, awake, asleep:—
In every place, at home, abroad,
Always and everywhere, my God,
For Jesu's sake my Friend shall be,
And shed the beams of love on me.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

Letter from Father Chiniquy.

St. Ann, Illinois, July 26, 1859.

Messrs Editors—Permit me to address a few words to the disciples of Christ in the United States through your paper. Since the days of the Reformation no fact in the history of the Church of Christ is more worthy of the attention of the Christian than the moral reformation which is occurring in this State of Illinois among the French, Canadian, and Belgian Roman Catholics. Many hundred families have publicly and in the most solemn manner renounced the abominable errors of the Church of Rome, to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus Christ.

The human and sacrilegious traditions of men which we have been taught to revere above the divine words of Jesus have been given up, and the holy gospel is the only fountain to which we run to quench our thirst after truth. The holy name of Jesus is now the only one invoked by us in our supplications to the throne of grace, and his blood shed upon the cross is the only foundation of our hope of an eternal life.

Swearing, gambling, playing cards on the Sabbath, are no more heard of among these new-born children of Christ; these worldly and criminal amusements have given way to the lectures and meditations on the Holy Scriptures. The morning and evening services of the Lord's day are not sufficient to satisfy the piety of our new converts; twice every week they all meet again in the chapel from seven to nine, and often to ten o'clock in the evening, to praise the Lord and to sing his holy canticles, and to offer him the incense of their prayers and humble supplications; there is not a single one of their religious meetings at which the angels of God do not rejoice over the conversion of many sinners. Many have attributed these extraordinary events to my zeal and ability, and have praised me very much; but this is very wrong and unchristian, for my zeal and ability are of a very common scale. These admirable and numerous conversions are not my work, nor the work of any man, they are the work of our great and merciful God.

It would be too long to tell you all the different and wonderful ways by which Providence has brought us from a worse than Egyptian bondage to the glorious liberty of the land of promise. I will only tell you that our merciful God has done with us as he formerly did for Saul. You know well that that son of Kish, looking only for his stray asses, found a kingdom. We began our struggles with the Church of Rome by resisting the abominable abuses of her bishops. A church built by the French Canadians for their own use, and a parsonage erected by them for their priest, had been transferred from their hands to another congregation without their permission, and sold, and the money pocketed by the holy ambassador of Rome. And when we went to ask in a respectful manner, from the Bishop, by what authority he had done all these things, he dismissed my countrymen with these most sanctified words, "French Canadians, you do not know your religion; if you knew it, you would acknowledge that I have the right to sell your churches and church properties, and pocket the money, and go and eat and drink it where I like."

Being assured by this good Bishop that we did not know our religion till that day, we began to study it with more attention than ever. Yes, we began to study that Roman religion which gives so much power to certain men over other men; we studied those laws by which a few mitred and haughty sinners keep in slavery so many millions of human beings purchased by the blood of Christ; *but we made that study by the light of the gospel*, and we were not long before finding that that awful power of the Popes and Bishops over us had no other foundation than in their unblushing impudence, and in our stupid ignorance of our unquestionable rights as men and Christians.

In that glorious gospel we found these words, written with the very blood of Christ, "Ye are redeemed with a price, be not made the bond-slaves of men." (1 Cor. vii. 23.) From that day we took the resolution to be *no longer the bond-slaves of men*. And the holy gospel which told us our rights became dearer and dearer to our hearts and precious to our souls; the word of God became from that day more than ever the delicious food of our intelligence, and the more we tasted of that food the more did we find it delightful, and the more was it a light to our ways, and a two edged sword in our hands against our foes.

The poor prisoner who was bound in a dark and fœtid dungeon, from his infancy to his old age, is not more pleased and happy when a friendly hand opens the door of his prison, and permits him to breathe the pure air of the heavens, than we were when God had broken our chains from Rome. The unfortunate born blind man is not more rejoiced when the skilful physician cures him, by opening his eyes and permitting him to see the smiling face of his mother and the enchanting spectacle of nature, than we were when we saw, for the first time, the truth as it is in Jesus.

Since the day of our separation from Rome, many attempts have been made to call us back to her obedience again; but may Almighty God be blessed for this, all their efforts have proved a failure. Lately, when I was absent in the East, and asking the help of the Christians in favour of my poor, persecuted colony, the priests of Rome made a last and desperate effort to deceive my countrymen. A grand vicar, who had a great reputation for holiness and wisdom among his fellow churchmen, was despatched to this people to reclaim them; but a young man only twenty-three years of age, having had a public discussion with that priest of Rome, so completely and palpably confounded that holy man, that, rebuked by his own friends, he left the place the following day, but not without first shaking off the dust from his holy shoes.

But if we have the happiness of enjoying that Christian liberty of the children of God which is one of the most precious privileges of a redeemed people—if we have broken for ever the chains of bondage which the church of Rome had put on our feet and hands, do not believe that this has been done without the hardest struggle and the severest sacrifices. The Church of Rome is the same to-day as she was when imbruing her hands in the blood of your fathers, in the night of St. Bartholomew's or in the days of the merciless Mary. Her bloody laws, by which she had proclaimed that every one who violated her authority must be put down by every means—that his goods must be confiscated and taken away from him, his person imprisoned and destroyed by fire and sword—have never, no, have never been repealed; they are still written in her codes. If the Church of Rome does not torture and kill, it is not that she has not the desire and the will to do it; it is the power which is wanting. If to-morrow God in his wrath would restore to the Church of Rome the power she formerly had, we would be to-morrow in the hands of the executioner, and brought to the scaffold or the *auto da fe*. But if the Church of Rome has not the power to kill and burn those whom God in his mercy converts from her perishing ways, she still has more power of another kind than you can easily believe to injure and persecute, and in the end to destroy them. The pulpits, the confessionals, and the gazettes, &c., are immediately at work to destroy their character by the most unblushing calumnies and the most infamous slanders. Bishops and priests, clergymen of every rank, and laymen of every station in life, are vieing with each other to invent the most venomous lies, and publish the most abominable inventions of human malice against the one they call apostate, renegade, Protestant, &c.,

I could fill a whole volume in detailing the persecutions we have suffered, and the expensive suits we had to sustain. During the last three years we have not been a single instant of time without being obliged by our enemies to defend ourselves before the tribunals of justice. And though we have always been victorious, we have still lost immense sums of money. Many of my poor farmers around me have been ruined by these struggles. For my own part, I have been so completely ruined that a few weeks ago, all that I had—my library, my bed, my table, my chairs, every thing, in a word, were taken away from me by the sheriff and sold in the market of Kankakee city. It is true that I have to acknowledge here with gratitude the charity of a few friends who have bought a part of those articles and have sent them back to me again. But to tell the truth, I must say that I owe still many thousand dollars which I have expended in that battle, and that more than the half of my friends around me are entirely ruined, and will lose their all, and will be turned away from their homes in consequence of the persecutions and suits we have had from the priests of the Church of Rome, if no one comes to our help. Yesterday I was officially informed that I had to prepare myself for a new and most vexatious and costly suit from the partizans of the Pope, to achieve my ruin. But a thing which has added much to our difficulties is the failure of our last two years' crops. We had the hope that this year would be a better one, but we are threatened with a still worse one, if it be possible. Already our wheat and oats have been destroyed by the drought and insects; and our corn-fields, which looked so well a few weeks ago, are now attacked, and in a great measure destroyed, also by a small insect which leaves nothing where it passes.

My house is besieged from morning till night by my poor farmers, who, with tears in their eyes, come and ask me, "What will become of us; our struggles to obtain our liberties of conscience have begun our ruin; the failure of our two last year's crops had almost completed it, and now our hopes for this year are destroyed. Our wheat and oats are not worth cutting. Our enemies of the Roman Church are exulting over our ruin; they say that we are punished by God for having rebelled against the authority of the Bishops and the Pope; our former friends and brothers and sisters of Canada are cursing us; and now, starvation, yes cruel starvation, is at our door. O! dear Father Chiniquy, do tell us, for God's sake, what will become of us? For Jesus' sake we have renounced every thing; and our dear fathers, our good mothers, our kind sisters and brothers, and friends, are taught by their priests to look upon us with horror and disgust. To break the ties which united us to those dear parents and friends has called out all our Christian energies. We have made our sacrifices without regret, though not without the most excruciating soul sufferings. But how is it that God, after these sacrifices, seems to curse our fields, and to refuse his benedictions upon our lands, and takes away the last mouthful of bread which we hoped to give to our children?"

No human words could tell you my position and the tortures of my heart. Dumb, and unable to answer my poor friends, I press their hands within mine, I raise my eyes to God, and only tell them that "Our Father is in heaven, and he will not forsake us." And I go to my little room and fall on my knees, and more with my tears than with my words, I say to my God, "Why hast thou abandoned us, O Father! For thy sake, Jesus, we have renounced every thing which was dear to us in this world! We have no more brothers, nor sisters, nor friends; and now thou destroyest also the crops of our fields; and thou art reducing us to the last degree of human misery! Is it thy intention, O God, to destroy this people who have publicly renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, to hear and to follow thy voice? Is it thy intention that the enemies of thy gospel should say that thou hatest and destroyest those who, to save their immortal souls, have gone out of this modern Babylon, to follow, to love, and to adore thy divine Son Jesus? Wilt thou not give us our daily bread? Wilt thou not give us that hundred fold of brothers and sisters and friends thou hast promised to those who have renounced every thing for thy sake?" And, prostrated before my God, I can speak no more.

But in my desolation I hear something which is like a voice saying unto me, "Be consoled, O my people; I know the voice of thy tears, I have seen thine afflictions, and all thy sacrifices thou hast made. I will come to thy help, and I will give thee according to my promise an hundred fold more of brothers, and sisters, and friends, and goods than thou hast renounced for my love. I have afflicted thee by the destruction of thy crops; but this was done to give to my other children an occasion to unite themselves to you by the golden ties of charity. I will speak to the children of the gospel all over the land; I will touch their hearts in your behalf, and from the North to the South, and from the East to the West, and from beyond the seas you will hear thousands upon thousands saying, 'We must be the brothers, the sisters, and the friends of these new-born children whom the Lamb has given to the Church. We must extend to them the helping hand, we must take them under our protection, and divide with them the bread our Heavenly Father has given to us."

Believe me your devoted brother in Jesus Christ,

C. Chiniquy.

Metternich.

Among the items of news by the packet of June 6th, from Europe, is the death of Prince Metternich. He died in his 87th year.

I think it was in 1815, after they had stowed Bonaparte safely away in St. Helena, that the Congress of kings, princes, potentates and ambassadors, met at Vienna, to settle the affairs of Europe. Metternich presided over their deliberations, and seemed chief speaker upon all occasions.

One day they were considering how to stop revolutions, democracy, and the growth of republics. Metternich said, that as long as the republic of America existed, there would be no stability for any of the thrones in Europe. He clearly explained how the French grew out of the American revolution. He said the subject had long occupied his serious attention. His remedy was, by all means possible or practicable, to propagate Popery in America. Said he, there is no serious obstacle; the money only is wanted; they have no national church in America, and politicians have their price everywhere. No republic can exist, he continued, where the chief is both king and priest.

It was resolved that each country represented in that Congress, should pay a sum of money to establish a fund for carrying this jesuitical plan into immediate operation. This self-created Society now assumed the name and title of *the Holy Alliance*.

I was in my forty-second year when these events transpired. I read them in the papers of the time, when the Holy Alliance was in session. I have some of the newspapers in my scrap-book now on my table. As soon as the Holy Alliance adjourned, the exportation of Catholic wares for America commenced. Priests, monks and bishops, jesuits, inquisitors and confessors;—jails, penitentiaries and almshouses were swept of their contents and shipped for America. The priests that accompanied this live lumber were amply supplied with gold, silver, and bills of exchange. They landed chiefly in New York and Baltimore, for there, too, Satan hath his seat. The most of them went westward. Presently churches, chapels, monasteries, convents and nunneries were raising their spires above the clouds, and their foundations in the sand. In 1794, St. Peter's chapel, in Barclay street, was the only Catholic chapel in New York. Now, I am told, there are three dozen of them. From the adjournment of the Holy Alliance to the present day, every ship from Europe brings fresh recruits for the Catholic army. Every State, the Western in particular, are full of them. I am told, in the town of St. Louis you can buy an indulgence to eat beefsteaks in Lent, and to commit all manner of wickedness with greediness while you live, just as cheap as you can buy it from a mendicant monk sitting on the steps of the Vatican at Rome.

In 1808, Bonaparte the first led the Pope a captive into captivity, shut him up in a prison, and made him fast in the stocks. If 'Bony' the second should cut the same caper, before the next 'Evacuation' day, you may see the Pope with his mitre, and the cardinals with their red hats, land on Battery, march up Broadway, and take possession of the palace now building for the Pope, in Mott street, New York.—*N. Y. Observer Correspondence.*

The Law in Maine.

We have received information from Canada which makes it very apparent that the reckless falsehoods that have been put forth in one, if not two, of the papers here, in relation to the liquor traffic in this city, are at the instance of the enemies of Temperance in that province, and to help them. These sinners, especially about Parliament, are sorely pressed just at this time, and any thing that looks like a failure here is a great comfort to them, no matter whether it is truth or falsehood. The one is just as greedily seized on as the other, and their eyes are shut against all light that may be shed on any statements disparaging the working of the saw here. They seem to be entirely oblivious to the fact that, despite the stringent prohibitory laws all over the civilized world against theft, robbery, murder, and other crimes, these crimes still continue to exist. They demand that the law shall do that for the liquor traffic which it has never done with reference to any other crime. They are not willing to judge of it as they do of other laws. They insist it shall annihilate the liquor traffic, or be wiped from the statute books as a useless encumbrance. Let them take the same course with reference to all law, civil and criminal, and such a thing as law would not exist; for there is no law which perfectly answers its purpose. Every law is evaded, or set at defiance, openly or secretly, by bad men. The truth is, it is enough that the liquor law answers its purpose as well as other criminal laws. If it does this, it does all we have any right to expect. That it does this, in this city and State, we believe, notwithstanding the falsehood of enemies and the croaking of some friends. Of this our friends abroad may rest assured. The law here is a success, and cannot be wiped out. It is feared by rumsellers, and hated by graceless politicians; but they must stand it, for the people are behind it.—*Maine Temperance Journal.*

Treasury.

Deliverance from the Power of Sin.

Awakened sinner! *Jesus can give you deliverance from the power of sin.* Until very lately you, who are now anxious, were the willing slaves of sin. You loved it dearly and ran greedily in its service before you became alarmed about your soul. Sin was wont to go with the grain of your carnal nature. You could no more cease from sin than a stone let out of the hand could cease descending towards the earth.

If unconverted, you are still upon the inclined plane which lets sinners down from the earth to the bottomless pit, and slide down you must, unless rescued from your dangerous position by one "mighty to save." You may desire to deliver yourself, but all your unaided efforts will prove fruitless. You may even pray earnestly against your besetting sins, but, apart from Divine interference, they will remain besetting sins still. You may resolve and endeavor a hundred times to cease from sinning, but you will find it impossible, for Satan cannot cast out Satan. Christ must come to your aid, for He says, "Without me ye can do nothing," but he also says, "Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

Dear fellow-sinner, do you desire your corruptions to be weakened, and the body of sin to be so destroyed, that henceforth you will not serve sin? Then come to Christ for the Holy Ghost, to give you a new heart. By giving you His Spirit, He will give you deliverance from this dreadful bondage. Sin shall not have dominion over you, if you are in Jesus Christ. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold all things are become new. I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes."

When the Lord Jesus subdues sin by His Almighty Spirit, then will the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your heart and mind. The law of the Spirit of *Life*, in Christ Jesus, will set you free from the law of sin and death.

The Eloquence of a Holy Life.

As the moon reflects the light of the sun, so the Church has to reflect the light of the Gospel upon the world. Through the power of the Holy Ghost, believers have been spiritually illuminated, and they must, in their turn, be the means of spiritual illumination to the world which sits in darkness.

Now, among the modes in which this may be sought, none is more efficacious than the silent eloquence of a holy life. All zeal, all activity, all teaching, which is contradicted by the character of those who manifest it, does fearful harm to the Christian cause. It exposes the individual and the cause to contempt.

Men know very well that Christianity aims to secure a higher morality than the principles of the world can secure. Worldly men will not expect to see Christian professors inferior to themselves in character. Many of them feel that your principles are superior to theirs. They look for a corresponding superiority in your conduct.

Multitudes of men surround us who are much more influenced in their judgment of Christianity by what they see Christians do than by what they hear them say, or know them to profess. They transfer their opinion of the men to the Master.

Your life, O Christian, must truly represent your principles. You are the sons of God, and you must not dishonour your paternity. The more you are like Jesus, the more will men be attracted to the religion of Jesus. Let not the spirit of the world creep over you. It is yours to breathe upon the world the spirit you have received from the Lord Jesus. Beware of supposing that the world's wickedness, or the church's deadness excuses in the least degree your lowering the standard of spiritual excellence for yourself.

How many professors—how many even real Christians take their tone too much from the state of things around them, instead of taking it simply from the Word of God. We have heard such defend their laxness by the laxness they observe in the careless professors with whom they associate. We never heard them defend it by the Word of God, by the spirit of the Gospel, by the example of Jesus, or by their obligations to his love. Their conduct is what that of the lamp of heaven would be if they inferred from the world's darkness the excusableness of becoming a little like it instead of shining on in obedience to the supreme command.

If we would "shine as lights in the world," we must be "blameless, and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation."—*Cor. of British Messenger.*

The Open Door.

The daughter of a poor widow had left her mother's cottage; led astray by others, she had forsaken the Guide of her youth and forgotten the covenant of her God. She had entered upon that path of sin which leads down so quickly to the chambers of death.

Fervent, believing prayer, was now the mother's only resource, nor was it in vain. He who heareth the cry of the afflicted, heard the cry of that poor widow.

Touched by a sense of her sin, and anxious to regain that peace to which she was now a stranger, late one night the daughter returned home.

It was near midnight, and she was surprised to find the door unlatched. "*Never, my child,*" said the mother, "*by night or by day has the door been fastened since you left. I knew you would come back some day, and I was unwilling to keep you waiting for a single moment.*" Oh! how does this simple story set before us the tender compassion and love of our Father in heaven, and His readiness to receive back His wandering ones. "Thou, Lord, art good, and *ready to forgive*; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee." (Ps. lxxxvi. 5.)

Reader, are you *far* from God? Does your own heart tell you that you have sinned against Him? Are you afraid to think of his presence? Do you fear to meet Him as your Judge? Do you fear that your iniquities will shut you up under the everlasting condemnation?

Oh! remember now, at this moment, God sets before you *an open door!* It is wide open both by night and by day. He will not keep you waiting a single moment, and His voice is heard calling to you, "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." (Is. i. 18.) Oh! despise not the goodness, and forbearance, and long-suffering of God! Come back to Him, trusting only in the name and in the blood of Jesus! Delay not till the day of grace is past, and the door of mercy is closed!. It will be too late then. "When once the Master of the house has risen up and shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us, *He shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are: depart from me all ye workers of iniquity!*"

The Word made Flesh.

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth."—John i. 1-3, 14.

"It is the glory of the world, that He who formed it dwelt on it; of the air, that he breathed in it: of the sun, that it shone on him; of the ground, that it bare him; of the sea, that he walked on it; of the elements, that they nourished him; of the waters, that they refreshed him; of us men, that he lived and died among us—yea, that he lived and died for us; that he assumed our flesh and blood, and carried it to the highest heavens, where it shines as the eternal ornament and wonder of the creation of God. It gives also a lustre to providence. It is the chief event that adorns the records of time, and enlivens the history of the universe. It is the glory of the various great lines of providence, that they point out this as their centre; that they prepared the way for its coming, that, after its coming, they are subservient to the ends of it; though in a way, indeed, to us at present mysterious and unsearchable. Thus, we know that they either fulfil the promises of the crucified Jesus, or his threatenings; and show either the happiness of receiving him, or the misery of rejecting him."—*Maclaurin.*

Dear reader, has "the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God," enlightened you so that you are no longer a child of darkness, but a child of light, and can say "with all saints," "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ?"

Unconditional Salvation.

The Gospel is much clouded at this day by legal terms, conditions and qualifications; if my doctrine were upon *condition* that you did so and so,—that you believe, and repent, and mourn, and pray, and obey, and the like—*then* you shall have the favor of God,—I dare not for my life say that is the Gospel. But the Gospel I desire to preach to you is, will you have a Christ to *work* faith, repentance, love, and all good in you, and to stand between you and the sword of divine wrath? Here there is no room for you to object that you are not qualified, because you are such a hardened, unhumbled, blind and stupid wretch. For the question is not, will you remove these evils, and then come to Christ? But will you have a Christ to remove them for you? It is because you are plagued with these diseases that I call you to come to the Physician that he may heal them. Are you guilty? I offer Him unto you for righteousness. Are you polluted? I offer Him unto you for sanctification. Are you miserable and forlorn? I offer Him as made of God unto you complete redemption. Are you hard-hearted? I offer Him in that promise, "I will take away the heart of stone." Are you content that He break your heart? Come, then, and put your hard heart into His hand."

The Swearer's Prayer Answered.

[*In the following, among multitudes of other instances.*]

In November, 1786, a person much given to swearing, being disappointed by one of his companions not returning to the public-house as soon as he expected, swore he would never drink with him again; and that if he did, it should be his last. God took him at his word, and thus called him into eternity.

T. G., who lived in the parish of Sedgeley, near Wolverhampton, having lost a considerable sum at cock-fighting, to which practice he was notoriously addicted, swore in a most horrid manner that he would never fight another cock, frequently calling upon God to damn his soul to all eternity if he did; and, with dreadful imprecations, wishing the devil might fetch him if ever he made another bet.

His resolution, thus impiously formed, was, for a while observed; but, about two years afterwards, Satan, whose willing servant he continued to be, inspired him with a violent desire to attend a cocking at Wolverhampton; and he complied with the temptation. He there stood up, and cried, "I hold four to three on such a cock." "Four what?" said one of his companions in iniquity. "Four shillings," replied he. Upon which the wager was confirmed, and he, putting his hand into his pocket for the money, instantly fell a ghastly corpse upon the ground.

"Who hath hardened himself against God, and prospered?"—Job ix. 4.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."—Exod. xx. 7.

"Because of swearing, the land mourneth."—Jer. xxiii. 10.

"Every one that sweareth shall be cut off."—Zech. v. 3

Dear reader, art thou a swearer? O take this friendly warning; the next oath may be thy last; if thy prayer is heard, thy soul is damned for ever.

Beautiful Simplicity.

A Scotch girl was converted under the preaching of Whitefield. When asked if her heart was changed, her true and beautiful answer was—"Something I know is changed; it may be the world, it may be my heart; there is a great change somewhere, I'm sure, for every thing is different from what it once was."

THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

In our last, we showed that in all secular matters our age holds firmly to the philosophy and wisdom of the injunction, "Prove all things." The physician, the jurist, legislator, merchant, chemist, agriculturist, trader, with all the various craftsmen, are not in their particular spheres or in conducting business transactions with one another, guided by appearances and pretensions, but seek to know what is true and efficacious; and we add that that man gets himself not only sorely cheated, but merrily laughed at, who, in his simplicity, takes show for substance, tinsel for reality; and hence every man is on the *qui vive* (look out) lest he be deceived by "meretricious grades;" and hence, too, let it be carefully noted, we have our various *tests*. Counterfeit coin, false weights, with all the "various imitations," are detected, and the world warned against them; while the authors of such impositions are held up to public scorn and execration, as the case may merit. And thus do we thank heaven, that our arts and sciences greatly facilitate the exposure of all such vileness, and protect society. Now, in the face of this, the benefits of which every one experiences, we naturally ask, why not test moral and religious pretensions as well as physical?—and why not *expose* falsity in the one case as well as in the other? Is the soul of less consequence than the body?—Time more important than eternity? Whether the only religion that will admit to Heaven comes from Rome, be an assumption founded on truth, is surely not to me and my neighbor of less consequence than that a counterfeit guinea pass current among us; and if I am not only at liberty but bound, if the coin look suspicious, to test it, and if not genuine, to stop its circulation, how can I be free to take every thing as true in the spiritual field, no matter how strange its history and suspicious its appearance? Seeing, then, the non-discussion of Popery turns out an anomaly, what way soever we may view it, and yet, as some think it should be left alone, how are we to account for the existence of this state of mind, so contrary to all that prevails in reference to every other subject?

We answer, first, negatively, it cannot be from regard to the sacred rights of conscience, for the demand "to leave Popery alone," is made, at least loudest, by men who are deaf to the voice of even their own conscience; and apparently without feeling can invade the limits which defend the rights of the consciences of many of their neighbors. Does not the history of modern politics in England and America, and throughout the world prove this, so clearly that it becomes pertinacious effrontery to deny it? Legislators, (and their abettors are many), have built up the unfair demands of Popery upon the obliteration of the scientific scruples, constitutionally expressed, of Protestants. When conscience stands opposed to conscience, the one Protestant, the other Popish, to raise the cry conscientious rights, and at the same time to lean altogether to one side, is mere travesty and cheat, the guilty degree of which, in this case, comes out in giving to an unenlightened conscience all it requests, even when these lie in the line of new and dangerous experiment, while wholly disregarding the claims of an enlightened one, though supported by happy results in the past. Such conduct proves a man to be utterly disqualified to judge in matters of conscience, and also that he uses the cry of conscience to cover his real motives and designs.

Nor, can it be from a conviction that Popery is founded upon the Word of God, or that its claims will stand the scrutiny of religious enlightenment. The *enthroned* man it substitutes for Christ; the worship tendered to this individual, the blasphemous titles with which it clothes him, are held in sovereign contempt by many who raise the cry, "spare Popery," as by ourselves; they will join with us in smiling at the piteous pageantry connected with the system, and the empty strut of self-made gods, who with angry clap, shut the door of heaven against all but faithful sons of Mother Church! Some of the positive causes which produce the cry, "spare Popery," are—

1. Religious indifferentism. Alexander Pope says in smooth verse what we intend, when he says:

> "For creeds, let graceless bigots fight,
> His can't be wrong whose conduct 's in the right."

But with him, "*whatever is, is right*." Now, with this unfortunate theology our age has too many sympathizers. Latitudinarianism is confounded with Christian freedom, license with liberty; and so one man's creed is as safe as another, your neighbor's faith does you no injury; and so let every man enjoy his opinion. The man who adheres to the infallible Word of God, occupies no superiority over the one guided by the assertions and maxims of the world; the man who employs every means to enlighten his conscience, is put upon a level with him who superstitiously commits his to the keeping of a designing priest. As to practice and sentiment, much that prevails in religion has its type in ancient Rome; where, the most distorted imagination shaped its god and worshipped it after its own liking, and the laughing philosopher sung "whatever is, is right." Religion like this, substitutes policy for principle; is stripped of fixed principles, and instead of being founded upon Him who says, "I change not,"—the Rock of ages—it floats upon the rolling, restless, ever-shifting waves of human interests, passions and desires; not a candle *giving* light to all that is around, but a chameleon, *borrowing* its hues from adjacent objects; a creature of circumstances and not a life-giving power,—such is the religion of many. And what is this but a practical obliteration of moral distinctions, of the essential and eternal difference between right and wrong, what is of God and what of man? Such a liberal creed can adjust itself to every thing with which it comes in contact, it has nothing to lose in renouncing its former position, nothing to gain in an earnest defence of that, and it can easily afford, for the sake of *peace* and *interest*, to smile upon all. The substance of religion being lost, men will not sacrifice much to defend its outward forms, and to call any thing by this name that suits convenience. The only difficulty that this creed experiences is with truth; accordingly, we see, though in the face of its own liberal conduct to error, and its liberal professions to all, it nevertheless scowls upon, and cannot speak a good word of true, evangelistic principles and efforts. Burke saw the rottenness of such liberalism, when he wrote, "that those persons should tolerate all opinions, who think none of estimation, is matter of small merit. Equal neglect is not *impartial kindness*." Men are not in the habit of making much ado about what they deem of small moment, but when it is otherwise, they "prove all things."

2. Intense secularism. One cannot shut his eyes to the fact, that mere mechanical forces, and physical investigations and laws obtain an importance beyond their nature and merit; that matter is made to supplant spirit, and constitutes with many the sole and most deserving object of thought and pursuit. But, what we refer especially to, is the estimation in reference to this world, in some of its forms and connections, as the *chief good*; and the determination to press every thing, voluntary or otherwise, as an agent to possess it, and the glory given to those who are successful in the pursuit,—all of which to a great extent prevail. Arising out of this and suited to it, there is a new code of morals, principles and sentiments, of which the Bible knows nothing but condemnation. Science, unless it support and advance this earthliness must suffer neglect if not contempt. Science and art are both as means to an end, which is worldly necessaries, conveniences, and amusements; ease, honor, fame, power—self-gratification. So attractive do these appear, that thousands are in their eagerness and hurry to secure them, in danger of overlooking the character of the means which are to be employed and sacrificed, all moderation and propriety. The end, it is thought, is so worthy as to justify the means, and our loose morality has, to a great extent, granted the correctness of the calculation. Our age, stamping with its boastful authority, the "Almighty Dollar," a very clever and tolerable, if not the most polite phrase, has stereotyped on the plates of its history, our sensuous, perhaps sensual state and tendency. Money, however, is but the representative of wealth,—a machinery to speed the process of exchange, or secure what others have at their disposal, its value will rise in exact proportion to the amount and variety of that which it will command. Alas! with us as in the days of the Catholic *conspiracy* at Rome, you may purchase any thing but heaven, with money; power, place, applause, *character*, &c., &c., &c. Hence do we see there adventurers, men of little mind and less education, even mayhap the slave of passions, through the power of money, rise to a commanding name and rank in society! A state of things wide as the world, but truly deplorable—it blasts the fair and noble aspirations of youth, converts men into grovelers and panderers; tends to hurl into ruin States and Empires, and in a thousand seen and unseen ways, retards the progress of reformatory measures. Having formed our estimate of the world, seen the most expeditious method to procure all it can bestow, all that remains to be done is to procure as much of the "*precious*" medium as possible. As a matter of course, all obstructions thereto, and men are keen-sighted in detecting these, must be removed. The wider the field, the more likely to be successful. Certainly, money from a Roman Catholic is as good as from a Protestant. *It's money, and that's all that's cared for*. But, suppose the Roman Catholic to reason: since we under British dominion cannot bring these men who cry out "Prove all things," and wish to test Popery also to the *powerful* arguments of the Inquisition, we will exercise a low species of persecution, and withdraw in temporalities from all who aid, directly or indirectly, the discussion concerning the character of our religion.—What now will be done? Why, get riches, and with all thy getting, get money or its equivalent, and put your angry prohibition on even British liberty as it comes out in free, unfettered discussion, if that should in any way interfere with your good intentions! Now, the merchant has goods still lying on the shelf, which *might* he *thinks* have been disposed of but for these discussions; and the long row of Perry Davis' Pain Killer seen in the Druggist's shop, tells its own mournful tale, and how much the keeper thereof has lost by such discussions; and the lawyer may lose a profitable suit, and the doctor a profitable operation; and a minister, too, might find it to his worldly advantage under *all* circumstances, to affect great indifference about such matters; nor is the farmer, with all the craftsmen removed at a safe distance from Popish *aid*. And there is the little office holder; to be sure the government gave him his situation, but then the government is greatly indebted to Popery, and Popery keeps a watchful eye over all its servants, and sub-servants down to the lowest, and holds the chief accountable for the actions of the inferior, and hence these men, scattered up and down every where, occupying honorable posts, think it to be for their *interest* to have great peace. *They are men of peace!* and then the government itself? (We make no local appplication.) Why the greater number in our day is like Felix, of whom Tacitus says, he exercised the power of a king in the spirit of a slave. This is that Felix of whom it is said, "he hoped money should have been given him of Paul!"

Reader, do we not see how worldliness, and not Scripture principles, operate to still the voice of open, manly discussion, without which, any nation must be contemptible. To this, add the forementioned liberalism, and we have forces the effects of which have not yet appeared. One thing is plain: where Jesuit plotting has nothing higher to contend with than these, its road is short to victory. Truth does not fear discussion. "Truth 's like a torch, the more it 's shook the more it shines."

3. Another cause of the cry "spare Popery," arises from ignorance of its present character and designs. It has by many been supposed to have changed,—to have lost its grasping desires. It seeks peace when this advances its schemes, for "through policy it causes craft to prosper, and by peace destroys many." Dan. 8, 25. But what is its course in France, Austria, Italy, &c. may be learned from one of the latest statements of the present Pope, denying that "God hath made man free as regardeth his political and religious opinions." There, too, is the massacre of Perugia, equal to sepoy barbarity. The outrageous attack on Mr. Pennell, the firing upon another minister, and the burning of the Bible all within the last three months, in holy Ireland. The cruel abduction of Miss Starr, and the kidnapping of the boy Mortara, meantime one of the ablest organs of Popery speaks out and says, "What we, of course, aim at, in God's good time and way, is to be, as we have once been, the dominant Church in England." But in describing and exposing the deeds of Popery, we are always reminded of the remark, of Demosthenes when rousing up a thoughtless public, "I would not be astonished," says he, "if greater blame were fastened upon me for giving utterance to these things than upon them for perpetrating such evil deeds," and so conclude.

We honestly feel that Popery is not adapted to incorporate itself with the progressive elements in society, and march with them to greater issues in the future,—that it is a dead weight, an accumulation of antiquated foibles and absurdities, which the age should remove out of the way, so that freed of its retarding influence, we might bound joyously forward in the path of human improvement—social, civil and religious. And, therefore, do we ask the reader to be consistent; and, as we boast that we do "prove all things," to make Popery no exception. We may sacrifice truth and duty to support error, but—

> "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,
> The eternal years of God are here;
> But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
> And dies amid her worshippers."

Father Chiniquy's Appeal.

We would earnestly call the attention of our readers to the very excellent letter and most touching appeal of Father Chiniquy, which appears in our first page. He and his people have been most severely tried by the fierce animosity of Romish Bishops and the afflictive dispensations of Providence. They are our brethren in Christ. Shall we not come to their relief? Should not their distresses touch our hearts? Let us remember the words of the Lord Jesus in the Great Day:—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it *unto* ME." We would respectfully recommend to the Protestant Ministry in the Island to call the attention of their people to this appeal, and let a collection in behalf of these suffering members of Christ be made in every congregation. The Lord will not forget such a sacrifice. A correspondence may at once be opened up with Mr Chiniquy, and any contributions for this object faithfully forwarded. This proposal has the sanction of several ministers in the city. Any contributions left with us will be most carefully preserved, until required to be forwarded.

Presbytery of Pictou.

The Free Presbytery of Pictou met at New Glasgow on Wednesday the 10th August, and being constituted, proceeded to business.

The Presbytery agreed to meet at Earltown on Friday, the 2d day of September, for the induction of the Rev Alex. Sutherland, late of New London into that charge, and they appointed the Rev John Munro to preach at Earltown on Friday the 12th inst., and serve an edict to the people, that if any persons have any objections to the life or doctrines of the Rev A. Sutherland they may repair to the Presbytery to be held there on the 2d day of September.

A Call from the congregation of Pictou in favour of the Rev. James Noble of Poolewe, Rossshire, Scotland, was sustained, and agreed to be transmitted to the Rev. Dr Bonar, Convener of the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, requesting him to prosecute the same before the Presbytery of Lochcarron.

The subject of Union was brought before the Presbytery, and it was resolved to hold Presbyterial meetings in all congregations with the Kirk-Sessions within the bounds of the Presbytery, for the purpose of explaining the subject to the people, and clearing up any doubts or difficulties which may exist regarding it. The Basis was approved of as a satisfactory Basis, and as one on which the Union may be consummated without compromise of principle.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

Induction of Rev. Mr. M'Leod.

The Presbytery of Halifax in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, met at Newport on Tuesday the 2d inst., for the purpose of inducting the Rev. John McLeod into the pastoral charge of that congregation. The Rev. P. G. McGregor preached an impressive sermon from James v. 49, 20; the Rev John Cameron narrated the proceedings of Presbytery in reference to the Call, and put to the minister the Questions of the Formula; the Rev Mr Murdoch offered up the induction prayer; the Rev Mr McGregor addressed the minister; and the Rev James McLean addressed the people; after which, the congregation, as they passed out of the church, gave their new minister the right hand of fellowship, and greeted him with a cordial welcome.

Though the meeting was held on a busy day of harvest, yet the congregation was large and deeply interested in the proceedings. Since they were organized into a separate congregation, they have erected and completed a comfortable Manse, and exhibited a liberal and generous spirit worthy of imitation.

We believe Mr McLeod has entered upon a field of labor in which he may be very useful; and we pray that through his instrumentality the interests of Zion will be promoted in his interesting congregation.—*Ibid.*

Religious Items.

THE POPE'S APPEAL FOR THANKSGIVING.—The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the Cardinal Bishop of Albano, requesting him to invite all the faithful of Rome to join in a solemn thanksgiving for the cessation of war. The following is the principle passage of this document:—

"To thank God for the restoration of peace between the two great Catholic belligerent powers is our duty; but to continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things, and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping power proclaims that God hath made man free as regardeth his political and religious opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory world to the eternal one, shall have to answer unto the all powerful and inexorable Judge for those religious opinions; then learning too late that there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment."

The Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia will open at Truro on the 31st inst. at two o'clock p. m. Introductory Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Smith.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

BOSTON, August 14.—The great annual Wesleyan Camp-Meeting, at the Vineyard, was attended by about 20,000 persons to-day. Impressive discourses were delivered by different clergymen. The weather was delightful, and perfect order was maintained throughout the day.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AND TEA MEETING.—According to previous announcement, on Monday, 15th instant, the Bible Christian Sabbath School, and many friends, of Charlottetown, repaired to the Union Road Chapel Grounds, the place prepared for the festivities connected with the S. S. Anniversary for 1859. The day was all that could be desired, and the attendance far beyond anything expected. The ladies of Union Road furnished the viands for the Public Tea, which, both as to quality and quantity, reflected on them the highest credit. The two Schools were feasted by the friends from town. The funds derived from this Tea will be appropriated towards a Library for the two Schools. The repast over, the intellectual part of the proceedings was entered upon,—Mr. D. Laird, of the *Protestant*, being called to the chair. In doing so, he spoke briefly, yet very happily on the innumerable causes for gratitude to the God of our creation, preservation and redemption; on the tendency of such scenes as that before him to call forth such gratitude; on the pleasing spectacle of union of the various denominations of Christians on such occasions, and the glory brought to our Heavenly Father thereby. Mr. Laird then called upon the children to sing a hymn. This having been done, in a very satisfactory manner, Mr. Barker undertook to examine the children as to their knowledge of Scripture History. He commenced with the history and times of Moses; passed on, touching various portions, to Daniel; and very minutely and pointedly examined as to their knowledge of events connected with the life and death of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Mr. Barker's peculiar style of questioning, no less than the readiness of the children to answer, called forth very general admiration. Another hymn having been sung, Mr. Barker spoke at length upon the origin of Sabbath Schools, their blessed effects already manifested; and what, with God's blessing, must inevitably result from their universal establishment. His remarks were delivered in admirable style, teeming with information, and seemed highly appropriate. Then the children sung the closing hymn, "God bless our Sabbath Schools," to the grand old air of "God save the Queen," with very good effect; Mr. Barker led the company in prayer; and a few minutes afterwards, folks crowded the roads as far as eye could scan, on their return home,—our Father having blessed this joint effort with a successful issue, in every sense. After defraying expenses, a surplus remains in hand, for School purposes, of £13 3s. 9d.—*Com.*

The Hon. Judge Willmot recently addressed the Sabbath Shcool at Sackville to the great profit and delight of the youthful auditory. The *Reporter* states that there is to be a soiree held on the Judge's beautiful grounds on the 24th, the object of which is to aid in liquidating the debt due on the Wesleyan Church in Fredericton. The commendable effort to provide an endowment for the chair of Divinity in the Sackville Academy is being hopefully proceeded with.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN LOMBARDY.—The *Presse* says:—"The Governor of Milan, representing Victor Emmanuel, has proclaimed liberty of worship, reading, and printing. This is no ordinary privilege. It will do more to prevent the reflux of Austrian domination and sacerdotal intolerance than treaty or army battlement. It will give the people a taste of enjoyment which it will be almost impossible to eradicate at any future time, because the longer it lasts, the more extensively and firmly it will interlace and incorporate itself with the very life of the people. What is worthy of remark in this instance is the fact that this is not a Protestant insurrection against a Roman Catholic institution, resting its right on sacred Scripture, and deriving its growth from the overthrow of Roman dogmas, but a purely civil right exacted by Roman Catholics for the use of Roman Catholics. These have demanded and vindicated it as a political necessity of national existence."

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK AND ITS SUBURBS.—Within the limits of New York and King's counties there are 420 churches, seating comfortably 335,000 persons. The aggregate salaries of the pastors of the churches amounts to $620,000, or an average of about $1759 per annum each.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—The Rev G. Scott, a Wesleyan minister, who has just returned from Scandinavia, in a brief letter to the *London Watchman* says—"Deeply impressed with what I have witnessed in Sweden and Norway, I praise God for the great and growing work of grace He is carrying on in Scandinavia."

AN INTERESTING PEOPLE.—The *Pittsburg* (Pennsylvania) *Dispatch* says:—The Rev James Sinclair, formerly a resident of this vicinity, is now in charge of two Presbyterian congregations on the border between North and South Carolina. He informs us that a greater portion of the population of five counties in that part of North Carolina are of Scotch descent, and the Gaelic language is spoken even by the slaves, some of whom understand no other. Part of his addresses are in the Gaelic, and his father is also preaching in that language in the same vicinity. Many of the ancestors of these people were driven from Scotland during the troubles of the 'Pretender,' or Stuart dynasty—having been pardoned under the gallows on condition of becoming exiled to the colonies of the Carolinas. Mr Sinclair says they are a most excellent, hospitable, quiet people."

MARRIED,

At Noel, Hants Co., N. S., on the 8th instant, by the Rev. John Currie, the Rev. SAMUEL FULTON JOHNSTONE, Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia to the New Hebrides, to Miss ELIZABETH O'BRIEN, daughter of William O'Brien, Esq., of Noel.

At Cove Head, on Thursday the 18th instant, by the Rev. James Allan, Mr. CHARLES M'MILLAN, Union Road, to Miss CATHERINE SHAW, Brackley Point.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Henry Pope, Mr. GEORGE BURNETT, to Miss ANN GIBSON, both of St. Peter's Road.

DIED,

Of Scarlet Fever, at Savage Harbor, on Friday, 12th instant, GEORGE DOUGLAS, youngest son of Mr Elisha Coffin, (Point) in the eighth year of his age.

In this City, on the 22d inst., JEREMIAH, infant son of Mr. William O'Brien, late Quarter Master Sergeant, R. N. C., aged 5 months and 10 days.

At Campbelltown, Lot 4, of Consumption, Miss ELIZABETH COUGHLAN, in the 24th year of her age, in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life.

In this City, on Thursday, 25th inst., CHARLES, youngest son of Mr. James Watts, Junr., aged 17 years.

PASSENGERS.

In the Steamer from Picton, on the 23d inst.,—Messrs. Robertson, Pollard, Morrisay, Gay, Brown, Sherry, Wiswell, Robertson, Ayr; Mrs. M'Creedy, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Wiswell.

In the Steamer from Picton, on the 26th inst.,—Rev. A. M'Donald, Rev. Dr. Knox, Lieut. Henniker, Messrs. J. Ball, R. M'Intosh, Hunter, Davis, M'Rae, Jost, Barrow, Brumsell, Mrs Henniker, Miss Henniker, Mrs. M'Leod, Miss Weakley, Mrs Murray, Mrs. Green, and others.

LAUNCHED,

On the 13th instant, from the Shipyard of William Besristo, Esq., Mill View, Lot 17, a superior Iron kneed Brig, of 265 tons, called the "*Nith*" for the Hon. James Yeo, of Port Hill.

On Monday, the 13th instant, from the Shipyard of Mr. Samuel Kinlay, Egmont Bay, a Juniper Brig, to class 7 years, of about 230 tons, for Hon. Jas. Yeo.

CHAMBERS'S

REPOSITORY OF INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING TRACTS.—This Illustrated Work resembles in some respects the Miscellany of Tracts published a few years ago, aiming at a higher, though not less popular tone, and will satisfy, it is hoped, the new requirements of the day in regard to literary elegance—the papers being original compositions, prepared expressly for the work by popular and practised writers. Each volume is illustrated with Wood engravings, and has a neatly engraved Title-page.

In 6 vols., cloth lettered, at 3s. 4d. each. Per set, 18s.
In 12 vols., fancy boards, at 1s. 6d. each.

Each Volume complete in itself.

No. *Volume I.*	No.
1 The Cotton Metropolis,	50 Story of the Good Knight Bayard,
2 Australia and its Gold Regions,	51 Mathilde; a Tale,
3 Helen Gray; a Tale,	52 Lace and Lacemaking,
4 Madame de Sevigne,	53 History of the Mormons,
5 The Rhine,	54 The Rock Republic; a Tale,
6 Mina Bloch; the Face-Med-	55 Miguel de Cervantes,
7 The Pilgrim Fathers,	56 Spirit of the Jerusalem Delivered,
8 Spirit of the Paradise Lost,	*Volume VIII.*
Volume II.	57 Liberia,
9 The Struggle in the Caucasus,	58 Louise, Queen of Prussia,
10 Curiosities of Criminal Law,	59 The Basket of Cherries; a Tale,
11 Leon Gendy; a Legend of Ghent,	60 Chivalry among the Arabs,
12 The Pits and the Pitmen,	61 The Ocean,
13 Sir John Sinclair,	62 The Mysterious Stranger; a Tale,
14 Grace Ayton; a Tale,	63 Two Days on the Welsh Border,
15 Arnold and Andre,	64 Spirit of the Orlando Furioso,
16 Spirit of Dante's Vision,	*Volume IX.*
Volume III.	65 The Fur-trade and Hudson's Bay Company,
17 Light-Houses,	66 William Cobbett,
18 The War in Algeria,	67 Alice Hoffmann; an Autobiography,
19 The Wooden Spoon; a Tale	68 Tour in Auvergne,
20 Writings of T. B Macaulay,	69 Shipwrecks,
21 Retreat of the Ten Thousand,	70 The Merchant's Daughters; a Tale,
22 'Cute M'Quade, Story of Two Lives,	71 Madame de Stael,
23 Holyrood,	72 Living Poets of Great Britain
24 Persian Story,	*Volume X.*
Volume IV.	73 Lapland and the Lapps,
25 The Mines and Miners of Cornwall,	74 Charles James Fox,
26 The Old Witchcrafts,	75 Cheramal the Mahout; a Tale,
27 The Artist's Love; a Tale,	76 Christian Slavery in Barbary
28 Henry Arnaud and the Waldenses,	77 Journey from the Gambia to the Red Sea,
29 History of the Moon,	78 Allan Vaughan; a Tale,
30 Scenes from Peasant Life in Norway; a Tale,	79 Curiosities of Burial,
31 Elizabeth Stuart and the Palatinate,	80 Christina, Queen of Sweden
32 Spirit of the Lusiad,	*Volume XI.*
Volume V.	81 Mont Blanc and its Glaciers
33 The War in Caffraria,	82 Lord Clive,
34 Rural Life in Greece,	83 Mariora; a Tale,
35 The Hope of Leascombe; a Tale,	84 The Russian Moujik,
36 Captain John Smith,	85 A Visit to the Himalaya,
37 Commerce of the Thames,	86 Three Acts in a Drama; a Tale,
38 Ginevra la Bionda; a Tale,	87 Field-Marshal Suvorov,
39 Writings of Thomas Carlyle,	88 The Poets of America,
40 Spirit of the Fairy Queen,	*Volume XII.*
Volume VI.	89 Curiosities of Costume
41 Irish Tours and Tourists,	90 The Moravian Brethren; Count Zinzendorf,
42 The Trial of Charles I.	91 The Refugee's Daughter; a Tale,
43 Maud the Sorceress; a Tale,	92 Story of the Dauphin; commonly called Louis XVII.
44 A Visit to Holland,	93 The Friendly Arrest, a Tale
45 Search for Sir John Franklin	94 The Menai Strait,
46 Constantia de Gonsalvo,	95 Pedler's Rest, a Tale,
47 Montenegro and the Montenegrins,	96 Lay of the Nibelungen,
48 Spirit of the Iliad,	
Volume VII	
49 A Visit to Belgium,	

GEO T. HASARD, Agent for P. E. I.

DRAWING-BOOKS.

FIRST DRAWING-BOOK.—This Primer, *which consists of forty-four different subjects*, begins with simple lessons in perpendicular and horizontal lines, &c. When the pupil is sufficiently advanced in the rudiments of the art, other easy lessons are introduced, such as the simpler objects of landscape, country-houses, cottages, &c.—*Note.* All the Studies contained in this book are well adapted for the slate or black-board, 1s 8d

SECOND DRAWING BOOK.—The pupil having acquired some knowledge and experience in handling a slate-pen, piece o chalk, or pencil, and of sketching in rude outline various objects in nature and art, is now introduced to the rules of Perspective and the general principles of Drawing, 1s 8d

DRAWING-BOOKS.—Consisting of a Series of Progressive Lessons in Drawing and Perspective, with General Instructions. The Series consists of Eighteen Books, 2s 3d each.

1. Elementary Lessons.	11. Perspective, Principles of.
2. Design.	12. Simple Lessons in Perspective, Buildings, &c.
3. Flowers.	13. Buildings and Vegetation.
4. Heads in Outline.	14. Various kinds of Trees.
5. Heads shaded.	15. Landscape Scenery.
6. Hands and Feet,	16. Landscapes, with Figures, &c
7. Limbs and Parts of Figures.	17. Shipping—Marine Views.
8. Full Figures.	18. Landscapes, Tinted.
9. Animals.	
10. Animals in Groups.	

MECHANICAL DRAWING, in Three Books.—Suitable as an introduction to the study of Practical Mechanics, 2s 3d each.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, in Three Books.—A reliable introduction to the study of Architecture, 3s each.

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

For Sale at Haszard's Bookstore, Queen's Square.

CHAMBERS'S
EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

THE object of this COURSE is to furnish the friends of an improved system of Education with the Books required for carrying out their views in the actual business of the nursery and school-room. It is constructed upon a theory which acknowledges that the human being possesses a physical, a moral, and an intellectual nature, each of which calls, throughout the period of infancy and youth, for its appropriate exercise, training and instruction. In the execution of their task, the Editors have endeavored to give a uniform tone and character to the works composing the series—the first time, they believe, anything of the kind has been attempted

The volumes are uniform in size (foolscap 8vo), and are strongly bound in cloth lettered, at exceedingly moderate prices.

Of this series of Educational Treatises, upwards of eighty volumes are now published; and it is the anxious desire of the Editors that it should be completed as speedily as may be consistent with the deliberation required for so important an undertaking.

INFANT TREATMENT under two years of age.—A complete code of instruction, at once philosophical and practical, for the treatment of infants under Two years of age, 2s

INFANT EDUCATION from Two to Six years of Age.—This volume is addressed to the Conductors of Nurseries and Infant Schools. It lays down principles of training, and conveys many of the lessons and rules of conduct which may be impressed on the mind in early childhood.

FIRST BOOK OF READING: adapted to the intelligence of Children under Six years of age, 2½d

SECOND BOOK OF READING; a regular Series of Lessons on the Consonants, for more advanced pupils, 5d

SIMPLE LESSONS IN READING: calculated to advance the learner in Reading and Spelling, 1s

LESSON BOOK OF COMMON THINGS AND ORDINARY CONDUCT.—This small volume communicates ideas of practical utility, both in regard to the economy of person and of life, 1s

MORAL CLASS-BOOK.—A series of advanced Reading Lessons, descriptive of the Moral Duties of Life, illustrated by Historical and Biographical Anecdotes and other Narratives, with a selection of Scriptural Passages and Apothegms, 2s. 6d.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, INTRODUCTION to.—Directions for Exercises in Composition, designed as preparatory to the Study of Grammatical Rules, 10d

INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR. New Edition.—Intended to convey the Theory and Practice of English Grammar in as simple and Elementary a form as possible, 1s

ENGLISH GRAMMAR and COMPOSITION.—The leading principles are given in as clear and concise terms as possible, simplicity of manner being studiously aimed at, 2s 6d

ETYMOLOGY, EXERCISES on.—This volume presents distinct vocabularies of words from the Saxon, Latin and Greek, with appropriate examples and exercises, 3s

ELOCUTION, PRINCIPLES of.—Besides treating the important subjects of Inflection, Modulation, and the Measure of Speech, there is added a copious selection of pieces in Prose and Verse, as examples in various styles of reading, 4s

ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, HISTORY of the.—Suitable to the more advanced classes in English Academies, 4s

INTRODUCTION to Arithmetic.—As a first book on the subject, this work is limited to the expressly elementary, yet it includes all that is likely to be required by persons in ordinary circumstances, 1s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC: Theoretical and Practical.—This volume conducts the pupil from the first steps in the science of numbers to that stage when it becomes necessary to adopt the more general symbols of Algebra, 3s.

KEY to Arithmetic.—A sequel to the preceding Treatise, containing solutions of every question in which two or more operations are involved, 3s.

BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry.—In the present Treatise, simplicity has been chiefly aimed at; all unnecessary Technicalities in the phraseology and complexity in the system of keeping the accounts having been studiously avoided. An Appendix, containing Explanations of Mercantile Terms and Transactions, is subjoined, which will serve in some measure as a guide to the business of the Counting-room, 2s. 6d.

—— Set of Ruled Foolscap Paper Books—
Single Entry. Two Books, sewed, 2s. 3d.
Doubly Entry. Two Books, sewed, 2s. 3d.

ALGEBRA: Theoretical and Practical.—Containing all the subjects in theory and practice usually comprehended in an elementary work, 4s. 9d.

KEY to Algebra.—A Sequel to the preceding Treatise, designed to assist the student of Algebra to surmount any difficulties he may encounter in this branch of his studies, price 4s.

EXERCISES and Problems in Algebra; with answers and hints to the Solutions. This Collection of Exercises is intended as a Supplement to the Algebra of Chambers's Educational Course, and is arranged in Sections corresponding thereto, 4s.

EXERCISES and Problems in Algebra; without answers, Containing the same Collection of Exercises as the preceding but arranged so as to suit the opinions of such Teachers as prefer using a Text-book without Answers, 1s 8d.

PLANE GEOMETRY.—Consisting of the first six books of Euclid, a book on the Quadrature and Rectification of the Circle, a book on Geometrical Maxima and Minima, an Exposition of the Method of Geometrical Analysis, an additional second and fifth book, and a Treatise on Plane Trigonometry, 3s. 3d.

KEY to Plane Geometry.—Forming a Key to the Exercises in Plane Geometry, and may be used as a Sequel to the ordinary course of study contained in the Elements of Euclid, 3s. 3d.

SOLID and Spherical Geometry and Conic Sections.—This volume consists of Treatises on Solid Geometry, Spherical Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry (those from Playfair's Euclid), the Projections of the Sphere, Perpendicular Projection, Linear Perspective, and Conic Sections, 2s. 6d.

PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.—Containing Descriptive Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Mensuration of Surfaces, Land-Surveying, Mensuration of Solids, Gauging, Barometric Measurement of Heights, Levelling, Strength of Materials, Projectiles, Fortification, Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomical Problems, Navigation, Geodetic Surveying, and other subjects, 8s.

KEY to Practical Mathematics.—Containing Solutions of all the Exercises given in the preceding Treatise, 7s.

MATHEMATICAL TABLES.—These Comprehend the most important Tables required in Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land-Surveying, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c., and particularly adapted to the above Treatises of Practical Mathematics The Tables of Logarithms, Logarithmic Sines, &c., are carried to seven decimal places, 4s. 9d.

RUDIMENTS of KNOWLEDGE.—In this work the child is introduced, in a progressive manner, to a knowledge of the external appearances in the natural and social world, and in simple language, suitable to juvenile minds. Illustrated by Wood Engravings, 1s.

SCIENCES, Introduction to the.—This volume presents a Systematic view of Nature under the various sciences of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Physical Geography, Meteorology, Electricity and Magnetism, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Human Physiology, and Mental Philosophy Illustrated by Wood Engravings, 1s 8d.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Vol. I. containing Matter and Motion; Mechanics; Hydrostatics, &c.; Acoustics. Vol II. containing Optics; Astronomy; Electricity; Meteorology, price of each volume, 4s. 6d.

The above may also be had in separate Treatises as follows:

1. Matter and Motion, Laws of,	1s. 3d.	5 Optics,	1s. 6d.
2. Mechanics,	1s. 6d.	6. Astronomy,	1s. 9d.
3. Hydrostatics, &c.	1s. 3d.	7. Electricity,	1s. 6d.
4. Acoustics,	1s. 6d.	8. Meteology,	1s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.—The object of this Treatise is strictly elementary; it introduces the student to a knowledge of the more important fundamental laws of Chemistry, and makes him familiar with the properties of elementary substances and their compounds Illustrated by Wood Engravings, 4s. 9d.

GEOLOGY.—This volume exhibits the progressive conditions of the earth from the remotest periods, reveals the character of plants and animals, and determines the position of those metals and minerals upon which the arts and manufactures so intimately depend. Illustrated by Wood Engravings. Price 3s. 4d.

ZOOLOGY.—Presenting a complete view of the Animal Kingdom, as a portion of external nature. Illustrated by upwards of 250 Wood Engravings, 4s. 9d.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—The organization of animals, and particularly of the human being, is here described by one who has been much accustomed to explain the subject in popular lectures. The Treatise is illustrated by Wood Engravings, 2s. 6d.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—Designed to convey an idea of the General Structure and Functions of Plants, and their extensive utility in the scheme of creation. Illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings, 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—In this Treatise, that hitherto neglected branch of study, Social Economy, is presented to the pupil in simple language; and by commencing with subjects of moral and social concern, the principles of Political Economy are gradually and naturally developed, and may be mastered without difficulty, 3s 4d.

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

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

How the Peace Negociations Originated.

VIENNA, July 13.—Some little private information relative to the interview of the two Emperors has this morning been acquired. Exactly at nine in the morning of the 11th the Emperor Francis Joseph reached Villafranca, where he was received by the Emperor of the French with great apparent kindness, and even a show of deference. The two monarchs took breakfast and remained together until five in the afternoon, and it would appear that they settled the basis for the preliminaries of peace before they parted. In military circles it is stated that Louis Napoleon showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity of sacrificing Lombardy.—"The one document," said my informant, "was a Franco-Anglo-Russian peace project, which was based on the occasion of Venetia as well as Lombardy, and the other was a despatch in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw her sword in defence of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy." No guarantee can be given for the correctness of the foregoing, but certain it is that the person who gave me the information is likely to know what passed at Villafranca on the 11th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph promised to do all in his power to persuade his Holiness to agree to the secularization of the domains of the Church. This last piece of information may appear apocryphal, but it was acquired at an excellent source, and doubtless will prove to be correct.

French Reasons for the Peace.

The Paris *Constitutional* explains the reasons which in its opinions, may have induced the Emperor Napoleon to make peace without further delay. It says: "Victorious on the Mincio, the Emperor of the French might have advanced to new victories; Venetia offered the allied armies new and glorious fields of battle. But the war, if prolonged, might have assumed a different character. On the one hand, a certain revolutionary effervescence had appeared in some of the Italian States; on the other hand, Prussia, after mobilising her corps d'armee, might not perhaps have much longer maintained her passive attitude; borne along by the passions which she had been unable to appease, she might have been obliged to place herself at the head of the national movement so perfidiously excited against us in Germany. Thus, in advancing beyond the Mincio towards the Adriatic, the Emperor had to reckon with the revolution in Italy and with war on the Rhine. What was he to do? Was he, forgetting the primitive cause of a just and holy war, to give it greater extension, and entirely change its character? Was he to convert the war for Italian independence into an European war!—Was he to expose to these terrible risks the prosperity of France, the grandeur of civilization, and the repose of the world? Had glory been his only object, he would not have hesitated; he would perhaps have renewed those heroic times whose splendor in history is obtained at the cost of oceans of blood. But the end he had in view was more generous, more useful to humanity."

Actual State of the Italian Confederation.

The great patron of Italian Independence has handed back the Italian Peninsula to the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, and the King of Naples is shooting his own Swiss Guards. Guess at that riddle who can—foretell the event who dare! We give the intelligence of the day as it reaches us, and—there it is. Had this Neapolitan news stood alone, we might have ventured to offer a comment upon it. The destruction of the foreign mercenaries would have seemed to portend the early relinquishment of that oppression which for the last half century has lain like a shroud upon the gayer and sunnier section of that brilliant land. But now, who can tell! When the oppressors of Italy are gone, who shall save the Italians from their defenders? Gen. Goyon and his regiments, in an abrupt Transalpine way, know how to coerce the wandering lambs of St. Peter. The French bayonets and rifles are ready to repair the short comings of the Papal troops, and yet the Papal troops are handy enough at the work of massacre, as witness the events of Perugia. What if the unfortunate Neapolitans should be so madvised as to trust in the sincerity of their deliverer? What if they should take Solferino as a serious fact, and presume that heetombs of Frenchmen were not sacrificed on the field of battle without a meaning in the sacrifice! If the people of the two Sicilies should judge the present moment an apt one for the recovery of their liberties, and dare to suggest terms to their Sovereign, have they judged aright?—All is yet confusion and disorder, but we see the indications of an idea, and the presence of an overwhelming force. Until now Europe has been very busy in numbering the arrays of the rival combatants of Austria and France, as supposing that those men were led out for the purpose of mutual destruction; but they must now be numbered not as foes but allies. At the present moment more than 400,000 armed and disciplined men are packed together in the northeastern corner of Italy. They obey two masters, but the two masters are of one mind.—Besides this, an overwhelming French fleet, we use the word by comparison with any naval force which the Italians can bring to meet it, sweeps round the coasts of Italy and is mistress of the Adriatic. The people of the two Sicilies are but as children in the hands of the reconciled Emperors. A few Austrian and French regiments, the late garrison of Ancona, and the actual garrison of Civita Vecchia, would soon replace the Swiss regiments in the pay of Naples which have just been slaughtered or disbanded. What is the turn of the Imperial thoughts?—*London Times.*

STILL LATER, via NEW YORK.

New York, Aug 17.—Steamer Saxonia arrived this afternoon, left Southampton evening of the 4th, and brings the second edition of the London *Times* of that date. Reports Aug. 8th, lat 49 40, lon 24 22, passed a steamer, supposed the City of Washington; 15th, lat 42 23, lon. 61 29, passed G. Langdon, bound West; same day, steamer Ocean Queen, from New York for Havre.

Steamers Arago and Weser arrived at Southampton on the 4th.

A telegram from Paris says all vessels at the different ports are being disarmed, and those in the roads are being ordered back into port.—Disarmament has also been commenced at Toulon, and orders have been given to discharge all sailors having served five years.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had declared to Count Relecot, the French Commissioner, that Sardinia could not accede to the wishes of France so far as to make efforts to have the Grand Duke recalled, and that it would be preposterous to expect Piedmont to do so contrary to the wishes and interests of Italy.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday has an article from M. de Cassagnac, entitled "Ingratitude of Italy," in which the Italians are reminded of the immense obstacles which beset the emperor at the beginning of the war, but which were faced and surmounted by his single will, and here minds Italy of these obstacles. He continues to show, if need be, the enormity of forgetfulness

If the Emperor persisted, it would, he says, have cost tedious sieges, fresh battles, new loans, immediate war on the Rhine, troubles in Central Italy, insurrections in Hungary and elsewhere, which it would have been necessary to permit, and even to encourage. In a word, it would have cost the abandonment of the principles of order, and the adoption of revolutionary principles, agitation renewed for the present, without an aking of a probable reverse of fortune. The article concludes with the following menace: "Italy must know well that if the powerful hand which is extended over it, is withdrawn, neither the fine speeches of the English Parliament nor the sterile sympathies of the liberal party in Europe would hinder Austria from dominating again in Italy, and this time from Turin to Messina."

It is stated that Piedmont formally declines entering the Italian Confederacy if Austria forms a part of it.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the Prussian note of the 23d August, will probably put an end to the discussion between Austria and Prussia, as it is pretty clearly proved that the Emperor Napoleon made a statement at Villafranca which was not perfectly correct.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* also declares itself empowered to state that not only were no basis for a mediation agreed to, but not even discussed. The writer adds that, having had the experience that he was deceived at Villafranca, the Emperor Francis Joseph may probably come to the conclusion that it will be better in the future to leave diplomatic matters to his Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Colonial Military Defences.

(From the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, July 26)

Two subjects of a cognate character, and under existing circumstances, of nearly equal interest to the people of this country, were last night brought under the consideration of the House of Commons. Mr Adderly, a member of the late Government, called attention to the military defences of the Colonies; and, later in the evening, Sir De Lacy Evans asked the House to agree to the appointment of a Commission, "consisting of civilians and military officers, to enquire into and collect information concerning the present condition of our national defences, and to report thereon." The discussion which followed elicited some valuable information from the Secretary for War, and certain statements, which will be received generally with satisfaction. The military establishment in the various Colonies of Great Britain are maintained for purposes either of defence or of internal police. These cost the mother country, in round numbers, £3,000,000 a year, while £500,000 are contributed by the Colonies. "So far as the first object is concerned, (observed Mr. Herbert) the colonies have some claim to ask the mother country to bear a share of their military expenditure, inasmuch as she arrogates to herself the settlement of all questions of peace and war, and their interests may suffer as the result of the policy which she chooses to pursue. But with respect to the question of the maintenance of troops in our Colonies for the purpose of police, I must say I think such a course is one which is indefensible."

We confess it seems to us there is a good deal of common sense in this remark. The less the Imperial Government interferes with the internal affairs of any of our Colonies, more especially with those which, like Australia and the Canadas, are making such rapid strides in development, the better. If we choose, from apprehension of other maritime States, or for any other state reason, to quarter troops upon our dependencies, we should bear the cost; but we have literally nothing to do with the municipal arrangements which any dependency may see fit to make for themselves. If the peace of any colony needs a strong force for its preservation, that colony can supply it. There is no necessity, at all events, for procuring supplies of armed men from the mother country. The system of interference, running through everything, pursued by the Home Government, from time to time, has been the bane of our Colonial policy, and will eventually, if persevered in, alienate our best possessions. This system and its effects were ably exposed last night by one whose knowledge of the North American Colonies is not surpassed by that of any man living:—

"What for example (said Mr Haliburton,) had the Colonies to do with an European war? Yet their ships were plundered on the high sea, their sailors were impressed in their coves and creeks watching for their homeward-bound ships. When this country undertook to govern the Colonies, and when it made laws suitable for itself, well and good; but Parliament ought, at least, to ask the Colonies whether the same laws were suited to their condition. When the law gave to America the Coasting Trade of this country, what right had they to give her also the coasting Trade of the Colonies—what right had they to extend, under the term 'Coasting Trade,' the trade from Boston, round South America, to California? Yet that was one of their acts, and it was one that had almost ruined the Shipping of the North American Colonies."

This is the language of a man who has watched the working of our Colonial policy through the years of a long life, and whose experience no statesman can venture to disregard. We have legislated for our Colonies in those matters most vitally affecting their Trade, Commerce, and industrial development, and our Colonies find with regret, and something like exasperation, that they would have been far better off, both as regards their condition and prospects, had they been simply left alone to follow the bent of their own inclinations in these matters. Had that bent been followed, we can hardly suppose that the Canadas, Australia and West Indies would at this moment be excluded from the American Coasting Trade, while our Intercolonial Trade is as open to the Americans as to the Colonists themselves. Had the Colonies been consulted when the last great change was about to be made in our Commercial and Maritime system, they would have stipulated at least for equivalent advantages before they surrendered those which they so much prized, at the command of the Imperial Parliament, and without any equivalent whatever, or at least they would have taken their own course, and being so far independent, they could not have charged upon the mother country the position of disadvantage in which at the present moment they find themselves.

It is gratifying to learn, however, steps are being taken to adjust at least the proportion of the military expenditure in the Colonies. A Committee is at present sitting on the subject, with instruction to ascertain the gross expenditure of military defences for the five years ending with 1857, the proportions borne by Colonial Governments, in what Colonies defences are needed for Colonial or Imperial purposes, or for both, and to lay down some principle on which the expenditure should be apportioned. The labors of this Committee will, unquestionably, be valuable, but we only hope their recommendations will not involve a necessity for further interference with the Colonies than exists at present.

United States and Colonial.

United States.

DEATH OF HON. RICHARD RUSH.—The Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, died in that city on Saturday last, 30th ult, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, after a long illness. Mr Rush was justly regarded as one of the most distinguished men in the United States. He had served the public in many important stations with fidelity, honesty, and ability, and has ever enjoyed the confidence of the American people. He has been successively Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Attorney General of the United States, Acting Secetary of State, minister to England, Special Agent to England, Minister to France, and was our representative in Paris at the time of the French Revolution in 1848, and was the first foreign Minister to recognize the new Government. His prompt discharge of this duty was duly appreciated by the Republicans of France, and warmly approved by his own countrymen and government.—Mr Rush, it may be remembered by some, was the person appointed by government as its agent, and sent to England to make arrangements for the transfer of the property left by Smithson from one side of the ocean to the other, an affair he carried out with his usual sagacity and prudence. His father, Dr Benjamin Rush, was in his time, one of the leading men of the colony of Pennsylvania. He represented her in the Continental Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Aside from this, he was one of the most celebrated physicians of the early era of Philadelphia, and was, in many respects, a man of superior abilities.

Several Cargoes of African slaves have lately been landed on the coast of Florida.

A DESPERATE AND DANGEROUS DOCTOR—BEATING HIS WIFE AND CHILD, AND STABBING OFFICERS.—Officer Knight of the Tenth Precinct, on Monday evening, while on duty, heard the cry of "Murder" and "Watch" issuing from the house of Dr Ferdinand Sieger, Broome street, near Allen, and accordingly hastened to the spot to see what was the matter. Mrs S. told the officer that her husband had threatened to kill her, and she wished to have him arrested. The policeman approached Sieger, and told him he must go to the Station-House, whereupon the infuriated Doctor flourished a formidable-looking short sword, and made a rush for the officer, whom he cut in the hand, and ran the steel through his coat-sleeve the second thrust. The officer was driven from the house, and, calling Officers Gardner, Frazer, and others, he renewed the efforts to arrest the infuriated M. D. The door of his room, which had been locked, was burst in, and after a severe struggle, Seiger was secured, but not till he had cut Officer Gardner badly in the knee, and Frazer slightly on the hand. The accused was taken before Justice Brennan, and committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial. Previous to the alarm being given, the Doctor had cut a terrible gash, two and a half inches in length, in the cheek of his little girl, only five years of age. Some two years ago the prisoner made a determined effort to kill Capt. Davis of the Tenth Precinct, while the latter was attempting to arrest him for some misdemeanor.

AN ENTIRE HOP YARD STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.—*The Cooperstown* (Otsego Co., N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal* of July 28 gives an account of lightning striking an entire hop yard, covering 3½ acres, and nearly destroying it at one flash. The yard is got up on the plan described some months since in THE TRIBUNE, the vines being supported upon strings attached to wires that run from posts on each side, and these are connected by cross wires, so that when the electric discharge fell upon a corner post, which is shivered, it ran over every wire, and down nearly all of the posts, as well as down many of the strings, and the climbing vines; in some instances tearing the roots out of the ground, and tearing from the seventy-eight posts that hold the wires a wagon load of kindling wood. The striking was witnessed by a woman, who distinctly saw the flash as it came down upon the first post and dashed zig-zag across the plot on the wires. She describes it as a magnificent though terrific sight.

New Brunswick.

The St John Railway appears to be well patronized. On Wednesday last 1800 passengers are said to have passed over the road between the city and the nine mile station—most of them on a pic-nic excursion; and on the day following, an almost equal number. The earnings of the road between Saint John and Hampton, a distance of 23 miles, realized £228 for the week ending July 30th.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Robert Power, Esq., of Black River, which was caused by injuries received from a bull owned by him. It appears that on Saturday last, Mr. Power endeavored to prevent the animal from crossing the bars leading from a field, when the infuriated beast rushed at him;—having a pitchfork in his hand, he defended himself for some time, when the handle was eventually broken in the contest, and in his attempt to escape he was caught by the bull and thrown a considerable distance. Assistance was at hand, but before it reached him he was so severely injured that he expired on Tuesday evening, notwithstanding skilful medical attendance was obtained as speedily as possible.—*New Brunswicker.*

Canada.

ARREST OF A FORGER IN MONTREAL.—An Austrian has been arrested in Montreal for having some time since forged an order on a house in New York for 5,000 barrels of flour, which having procured, he and an accomplice sold and drew the money, without immediate detection. The accomplice has also been arrested in Toronto, and both will shortly be placed before a New York tribunal.

THE STARR CASE.—The following letter, from the Hon. Mr Starr, was addressed to the Montreal *Herald*, and is receiving general publicity:—

Sir,—I had intended to publish nothing on the subject of my daughter's rescue from the convent until I was in a situation to do so fully and completely. My letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* was not intended as an *expose* of the case, but to do justice to the Bishop of Montreal, and to divest it of the character it seemed to assume, viz. an attack upon the whole body of Roman Catholics; when I desired only to expose and punish those who had done me so grievous a wrong.

The case is now under consideration of my law advisers, and are being collected. So soon as all the evidence is obtained they will decide whether there be legal grounds for an action at law against the parties or not. If the former, the facts will be brought out before a competent legal tribunal; but if decided otherwise, then I will publish a narrative of the whole affair from beginning to end, giving the names of the accused parties, and explaining the share of each in this disgraceful transaction.

So much has been published which demands explanation on my part, I deem it necessary to make this explanation of the cause of delay. But I am more earnestly induced to it from having read in the Toronto *Leader* of the 29th inst., a statement signed by Bishop Charbonnel which I cannot allow to pass, even for a day uncontradicted. The Bishop's statement will hereafter be proved to be incorrect.

Your obedient servant,
J. LEANDER STARR.

Montreal, 30th July, 1859.

Newfoundland.

Extraordinary mineral discoveries have recently occurred in Newfoundland, including large amounts of silver by a Cornish miner. No persons can doubt that Newfoundland, when explored, will be found rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The Montreal *Transcript*, treating on this matter, says:—Extraordinary mineral discoveries have lately been made in Newfoundland, which will become the Cornwall of North America. We have been shown specimens of Copper pyrites containing, from eight to twelve per cent. of metal, taken from a lode *fifty* feet in breadth; the ore being as valuable for sulphur as for copper. It crops out upon the surface, and thousands of tons can be obtained at a very small outlay. Several very rich lodes of Lead have also been discovered; and the telegraph announces that a valuable vein of Silver ore has been found.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We would remind Subscribers who intend to pay their subscriptions in advance, that two of the three months allowed for that purpose have nearly expired. Will some of our readers, in different parts of the Island, who take a deep interest in the cause of Protestantism, exert their influence to increase the circulation of this paper, the only religious journal in the colony!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondents whose post their communications to be attended to, must prepay postage, and also furnish their real names to the editor.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

Intemperance.

Intemperance, as have every reason to believe, is on the increase throughout the Island. The great number of taverns and low groggeries in both town and country does not say much for the sobriety of the people. We do not affirm that there is more drunkenness in the colony now in proportion to its population, than at any former period of its history; but it is certainly more prevalent than it was six or eight years ago. The Temperance cause has been wounded in the house of its friends. The inconsistency of some of its advocates, and the dictatorial disposition of others, have operated here, as elsewhere, against its progress. The Sons, once a very numerous and respectable body in Charlottetown, now number only some 100 members in good standing. Three Divisions are still in working order, but during the summer months, they can scarcely keep up their regular meetings. We learn that several of the Country Divisions are prospering; yet, upon the whole, the Order appears to be losing ground. Other temperance organizations are neither numerous nor active. Few of our ministers, and other leading Christian men, take that decided stand in reference to the Temperance question which its importance demands. There are, however, many friends of Temperance in the community, a few of whom are always found at the post of duty; but at present, the majority seem to be lukewarm and disunited. When we thus observe indifference among those who were once active in the cause, and grog-shops multiplying on every hand, how can we avoid believing that intemperance is on the increase?

That drunkenness is becoming more prevalent amongst us, some may question, but none will venture to assert that it is not too common. We can scarcely be called a temperate people when we consume about 60,000 gallons of intoxicating liquor annually. Taking into consideration that the population of the Island is about 72,000, and that two-thirds of this number scarcely ever taste ardent spirits, the remaining one-third must consume on an average nearly three gallons each, every year. Those who drink this quantity we would not be inclined to denominate "temperate."

Now, generally speaking, what results from the consumption of these 60,000 gallons of intoxicating liquor? We answer, poverty, grief, sickness, crime, death temporal and eternal. We hardly deem it necessary to prove this assertion, for we imagine few will question its truthfulness. But for the information of our youthful readers, who may not have thought much on this subject, we shall offer a few remarks on the first of the enumerated results.

Poverty is one of the evils of intemperance, and perhaps not the least. We do not intend to speak of individual cases, because it is as clear as noonday that the person who spends his daily wages on liquor must be poor in every sense of the term; and if he be a man of a family, they must suffer want, with all its concomitant evils. We wish to impress upon our readers that the consumption of ardent spirits, even though it were not the means of reducing hundreds to starvation, impoverishes the country. The poverty of Prince Edward Island is almost proverbial; but were we to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, or to abstain from their use, which is probably the best kind of prohibition, our poverty, all other things being equal, would soon disappear. In short, we wish to view this subject in the light of Political Economy, the great object of which is to ascertain how wealth is to be increased. This science teaches us that there are two kinds of consumption, productive and unproductive. When we exchange money, or its equivalent, for food and clothing, in order to enable us to produce more wealth, the consumption is said to be productive. Unproductive consumption relates to what is consumed merely for gratification; or that which does not strengthen us to perform labor by which alone wealth is increased. Now, the use of ardent spirits, taking one time with another, does not qualify, but rather unfits a man for laboring: therefore, the 60,000 gallons consumed annually by our population, at a cost of about £20,000, is unproductive,—it yields nothing at best but gratification of the lowest kind. Those who keep licensed or unlicensed taverns may be gaining a livelihood or accumulating wealth, but we tell all who are engaged in either the wholesale or retail traffic, that they are preying on the vitals of the community—they are impoverishing the country.

But the money which is exchanged for liquor is not all that is lost even in point of wealth. When we take into calculation the labor of those engaged in its manufacture and sale, which might be turned to productive account; the time wasted in drinking it; the money spent upon jails, constables, policemen, &c., for the suppression of crime occasioned by its use, we think that £30,000 would not cover all the loss which we sustain every year by our drinking habits. We complain of scarcity of money, of dull times, when these things are, in a great measure, the fruits of our own extravagance. Did we add some thirty thousand pounds more to our capital every year, we would soon have no reason to complain of poverty.

We dare say some of our readers may think that all this calculating is extremely silly; for the countries in which most liquor is consumed, are the most prosperous; besides is not a man at liberty to do what he pleases with his own? No country under heaven ever prospered on account of the consumption of ardent spirits; and if a person, by spending "his money for that which is not bread, and his labor for that which satisfieth not," is doing what he pleases with that which he calls his own, he need never complain of hard times. O, ye sons of P. E. Island, and ye who have made it the land of your adoption! will you not, as patriots, as philanthopists, as Christians, abstain from the use of strong drink, which is draining your country of its life-blood, causing sorrow to thousands, and sending its victims down to the chambers of eternal death.

Summary.

Last Wednesday evening, Mr R. Guy M'Lellan, of Oregon, formerly of Charlottetown, delivered a lecture in the Temperance Hall, on Life in the California and Fraser River diggings, and among the Mormons. The lecturer spoke from personal observation, and though his remarks were somewhat incoherent, they were quite interesting. His personation of a miner, at the close of the lecture, was enough to cure any person of the gold fever. We cannot too severely reprobate the conduct of certain individuals present, who acted more like maniacs than men in their sober senses. It is entirely too bad, that those who attend public meetings in this city for the purpose of receiving information, must be annoyed by others who appear to delight in noise and confusion.

Judge Marshall, the indefatigable Temperance lecturer and philanthropist, is expected in Charlottetown next week. He purposes to lecture on his favorite subject, at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday the 30th instant. We hope that he will receive a cordial welcome from the friends of the cause here, and that many of our citizens will come out to hear this experienced and consistent Temperance advocate.

The saw-mill of Mr William Jewell, situate on the Eastern Road, Scotch Settlement, together with a considerable quantity of boards and lumber, was consumed by fire on Saturday morning, the 20th instant. Origin of the fire unknown.

Mrs. Macready gave one of her entertainments in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening, and another on Friday evening. The *elite* of the city were present. We learn that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Mayor, and a number of our most prominent citizens, have this morning signed a paper requesting her to favor the people of Charlottetown with another entertainment, and that Mrs. Macready has complied with this request, by promising, after her return from a short tour in the country, to give one of her amusing entertainments on Thursday evening next. This opportunity will be the last afforded in this city, as she leaves for the United States on Friday morning.

The London *Illustrated Times* says that on Monday, July 25th, Judge Haliburton made his maiden speech in Parliament. "When he arose, the House was hushed to silence in a moment; but his speech was not a success, and it is clear now that Mr. Haliburton, easy writer as he is, is no orator. It was just such a speech as any country gentleman might have made. The appearance of Mr. Haliburton is that of a sturdy old gentleman farmer, utterly unlike what, from reading his works, you would imagine him to be."

DR DAWSON IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Daily Evening *Traveller* gives a report of the proceedings of the Meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, held recently at Springfield, Mass., in which the name of our fellow townsman, Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, is mentioned in the most complimentary terms. On the third day of the meeting, Dr Dawson read a paper on "the carboniferous flora of America;" which the *Traveller* speaks of as having been of a pleasing character, and decidedly the best paper read, being particularly thorough, and evincing a perfect knowledge of the subject on the part of the author." We see it stated in some of our exchanges, that Dr. Dawson is now preparing another work on Geology, which is to be printed and published in Montreal. —*Pictou E. Chronicle.*

The Halifax *Morning Journal* informs us that Diphtheria, in a malignant form, continues to linger about Dartmouth, and several deaths have lately occurred there among children.

Charles Dickens is expected to arrive in America early in September next.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. LEGH, C. B.—Information has been received in this City of the untimely death of this gallant officer, lately commanding H. M. 97th Regt., caused by the pestilential climate of Bengal, in which Presidency Colonel Legh has been serving since the breaking out of the mutiny in India. Col. Legh was well known in this community, where he was married while serving here, and also in the sister Province, where he was equally esteemed for his manly virtues.—*Hx. Morning Journal.*

SARATOGA CORRESPONDENCE.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from this celebrated watering place, says: Miss Starr, the escaped nun, who created so much excitement in Ohio and Canada is here. She is quite pretty, and it is very certain that the nunnery and herself could part company without harm to either.

The Yarmouth Herald reports the coast, between Pubnico and St. Mary's swarming with mackerel, considerable quantities of which have been taken.

Mr. Sickles has lost deal everywhere in his own country, and is about to visit Europe.

RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS.—One of the parties engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol, writes to a friend in Boston in reference to the progress of the work. —"I have raised whole, thirteen or fourteen steamers and vessels of various sizes, and broken to pieces and removed fourteen or fifteen more, and the work goes bravely on, and will continue to a successful completion."

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

On Friday, 19th instant, an Examination of the pupils of the West or Elliot River School was held in the presence of the Trustees and the parents, and other visitors. Three Teachers from neighboring districts were also present and assisted. A bi-weekly register of the progress and diligence of the pupils in the several classes, during the past six months, has been carefully kept, and by inserting in your paper the names of those who distinguished themselves in their respective classes, you will confer quite a favor on several juvenile aspirants. Most of both parents and pupils in this district are readers of your journal, and, no doubt, they will take a deeper interest in it from seeing themselves taken notice of in its columns. My motive for asking this favor is, to stimulate the young minds under my charge to greater exertions in their future studies, and I am sure that nothing can tend more to this end, than to allow them "*to see their names in print*," associated with mark and merit.

I am, your humble servant,
A. A. MACKENZIE

Scripture Reading.—Jessy Patterson, Robt. Boyle, equal 1st; Robert Burke, John T. Boyle, equal 2d.
Carpenter's Spelling Book.—Mary Matilda Hyde, 1st; Anna Maria Hyde, 2d.
Second do.—Richard Drake, 1st; Robt. Boyle, Alex. M'Lean, equal 2d.
Third Book.—Alexander M'Lean 1st; J. T. Boyle, 2d.
Fourth do.—Eliza M'Eachern, 1st; Ellen M'Eachern, Jessy Patterson, equal 2d.
Fifth do.—Jas. Crosby, 1st; Albert Hyde, 2d.
First Arithmetic.—James Crosby, Wm. Wilson, equal 1st; Catherine Patterson, 2d.
Second do—Elizabeth Crosby, 1st; George Boyle, Mary M'Eachern, equal 2d.
Third and Fourth do—(*Unworthy of place.*)
First Geography.—James Crosby, Albert Hyde, equal 1st; Wm. Wilson, Mary M. Hyde, equal 2d.
Second do—George Boyle, Mary M'Eachern, equal 1st; Ellen M'Eachern, 2d.
First English Grammar.—James Crosby, 1st; Albert Hyde 2d.
Second Grammar.—Jessy Patterson, 1st; Mary and Eliza M'Eachern, equal 2d.
First Dictation.—James Crosby, Albert Hyde, equal 1st; Wm. Wilson, Mary M. Hyde, equal 2d.
Second do.—Jessy Patterson, 1st; Ellen M'Eachern, 2d.
Writing, (*Girls' Class.*)—Mary M. Hyde, Anna M. Hyde, equal 1st, Catherine Patterson, 2d
Do., (*Boys' Class.*)—James and I. Crosby, equal 1st; Albert Hyde, 2d.
First General Information.—James and Isaac Crosby, equal 1st; Albert Hyde, Wm. Wilson, equal 2d.
Second do.—George Boyle, Richard Drake, equal 1st; Alex. M'Lean, 2d.
Third do.—Grace M'Lean, 1st; Elizabeth Hyde, 2d.
First Recitation.—Albert Hyde, James Crosby, equal Elizabeth Crosby, Euphemia M'Neill, equal 2d.
Second do.—Jessy Patterson, E. M'Eachern, equal 1st; Geo. Boyle, Eliza M'Eachern, equal 2d.
Third do.—John T. Boyle, 1st; Alex. M'Lean, 2d.
First Composition.—Albert Hyde, James Crosby, equal 1st; Wm. Wilson, Mary M. Hyde, equal 2d.
Second do.—Elizabeth Crosby, Catherine Patterson, equal 1st; Jessy Patterson, 2d.
Euclid.—William Wilson, 1st.
Latin Grammar and Exercises.—James Crosby, 1st.

Latest by Telegraph.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Friday, August 26, 1859.

Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax 3 p. m. yesterday.

BRITAIN.—Proceedings in Parliament are unimportant. The Prorogation would take place the day the America sailed

Several Russian Grand Dukes were visiting Queen Victoria.

Considerable Cholera has appeared in London.

The *Great Eastern* steamship has been completed, and is only awaiting her compasses to be ready for sea.

FRANCE.—Napoleon, with the view of cementing the peace with England, is about reducing the duty on coal, iron and other articles of import. The diplomatic body declared it impossible for them to attend the grand ceremony on Sunday, because the captured colors of Austria are to be borne in triumph. All the troops who are to return from Italy have arrived. The Emperor intends to publish an amnesty on the 15th, which will include General Changarnier, Colonel Charres, Louis Blanc, and Ledru Rollin.

ITALY.—Affairs throughout Italy are very unsettled. The Piedmontese have been driven out of Parma, and the Red Republic proclaimed. Tuscany and Modena are arming vigorously against the return of the Grand Dukes.

The Peace Congress assembled at Zurich on the 8th, but the proceedings thus far have not transpired. Sardinia is represented.

The King of Prussia is very ill.

Markets are not materially changed—tendency downwards.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Aug. 19—Schr. Bee, M'Rae, Pictou, coal.
20—Venus, Beaton, Pagwash, limestone.
22—Arabecca, Brandage, Tidnish; lumber. Pearl, Turnbull, Pagwash; limestone. Sarah, Roberts, Halifax; goods. Wm. Nelson, Sellikor, Bay Verte; lumber. Rosebud, Languille, Tatmagouche; limestone. Flora, Hingley, do.; boards.
23—Annie, Remich, Halifax; goods.
24—Reward, Sprague, Tidnish; deal.
25—Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, N. B., shingles. Conservative, M'Fadyen, Sydney, coal.

OUTWARDS.

Aug. 18—Schr. Sovereign, Anderson, Bay Verte, ballast.
20—Velocity, Misheen, Richibucto, do. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou, do. Lively Lass, do., do., do. Bee, M'Rae, do., do. George, Match, Sydney, do.
22—Brigt. Minnie, Arbon, Pictou, ballast. Schr. Dove, Landry, Arichat, do. Arabecca, Brandage, Tidnish, do.
23—Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou, ballast. William Nelson, Sellikor, Bay Verte, do. Pariel, Moore, Halifax, produce. Elizabeth, Scott, Pictou; bal. Mute, Hubbard, Plymouth, G. B., timber & deals. Rosebud, Languille, Tatmagouche, bal.
24—Alma, Vanblorcum, Pictou, bal. Venus, Beaton, do., do.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 20, 1859.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 6d	Fowls,	9d a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 5d	Turkeys each,	4s a 6s
Pork,	none.	Eggs dozen	7d a 9d
Do. (small),	6½d a 8d	Oats, bush.	2s a 2s 6d
Ham,	7d a 9d	Barley,	none.
Mutton,	3½d a 6d	Potatoes (new) per bus.	1s 6d
Lamb, per lb.,	3½d a 6d	Turnips per bush	none.
Butter (fresh),	12d a 15d	Carrots, per bunch.	1½ a 2d
Do. by Tub,	11s. a 1s.	Homespun yd.,	2s 6d a 3s
Tallow,	1s a 12d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s
Lard,		Straw, Cwt.,	
Flour,	21d a 24d	Hides per lb.	6d
Pearl Barley,	2d a 2½d	Calf Skins,	7d a 9d
Oatmeal,	12d a 2d	Peas per quart	7d a 9d

Farm and Garden.

The Fly.

A correspondent of the London *Protestant* supplies the following:—

"For the benefit of the farmers, and the people of Canada generally. I beg to give the following information, which, have the goodness to insert in your valuable paper.

"I have now been a farmer in Canada for the last twenty-eight years, and although every year during that period I have grown more or less fall or spring wheat, not any of my crops have been injured by the weevil. I have always made it an invariable rule to steep my seed wheat the evening previous to sowing it, in a large tub or barrel of water, in which I would dissolve one ounce of vitriol to each bushel of wheat. The morning of sowing the seed, I have, after pouring the liquid off, always taken the grain out of the tub or barrel, and mixed a sufficient quantity of good, dry, powdered lime with the grain, until the grain would be about dry, and fit for sowing. I know, to my certain knowledge, that in Great Britain, and also in this country where the practice has been carried out, that the wheat crops never have been in the slightest degree affected by midge, weevil, grub or any other destructive insect or worm whatever. For the past two years and this year, when such a large quantity of wheat has been destroyed in this Province by the ravages of the weevil, my crops and the crops of my neighbours have altogether escaped; first, because we have adopted the plan of steeping the seed wheat, as I have already described.

I may mention that the farmers in England and Scotland never think of sowing wheat unless it is steeped somewhat after the manner I have mentioned, and it is well known that the weevil is a perfect stranger to British soil.

I strongly trust that the farmers of Canada will learn ere it is too late, and that at next seed time they will adopt the plan referred to. They will find it as I and many others have done, a sure preventive, and, if generally adopted, I am quite certain that it would save thousands of pounds for the country.

I am, &c,

WILLIAM WEIR.

Township of Nissouri, 15th July, 1859.

Weeds for Manure.

It is gravely proposed, in one of our exchanges, to use weeds for enriching land! The writer claims that they keep the land moist, by condensing dew and conveying it down to the roots of the plants, and by keeping the ground shaded. When they attain considerable size, the farmer plows them under, just as he does clover crops.

At first, we thought this writer must be some lazy wag, but on studying him closer, we are satisfied that he is a grand reformer in agriculture. "Why should the weeds be wasted," he asks, "and time and labor lost in trying to extirpate them, when they were evidently designed to grow and to be made useful!" Now, it may be making the best of a bad bargain to plow under a heavy growth of weeds which have once got the start of us; but to grow a crop of them "on purpose" to use them in this way, is bad policy. Do they not exhaust land of fertility which should go to the growing crop? And is there not great danger that if weeds are allowed to get under full headway, they will prove too much for the farmer to subdue? If they go to seed, what a crop of mischief do they make! white daisy, thistles native and foreign, docks and the rest, are dangerous things to trifle with. Manure made in this way, will probably cost too much.

The Ox-eye Daisy.

If the object to be attained in field culture was to adorn the landscape, to produce crops of beauty, the Ox-eye Daisy would justly be highly prized. When the vivid green of Spring is fading into the ripening brown of Summer, this plant opens its star-like petals over the fields and by the wayside, until in the distance, one might suppose the snow of Winter, without its cold, had again covered the earth. But the farmer dreads the snow in its season much less than this intrusive visitor. He knows too well that the elements which nourish its growth are so much lost to the grass which should supply food for his stock; that however rich it may be in appearance, its value for his purposes is nothing; his cattle may occasionally nip it, but evidently not for the love of it, but for want of something better. If every cultivator had but nipped this intruder in the bud, "putting his eye out" the first time it opened in his field, digging out, root and branch, every specimen, it could never have come to be the pest it is. On thousands of farms embracing almost the entire surface in many parts of the country, it monopolizes the pastures, and being a hardy perennial, it maintains its footing with vexatious pertinacity. Many weeds can be run out, fairly smothered with grass, but the Daisy is more than a match for the cultivated grasses, and is nowhere more at home than in the pasture and meadow. When once fairly established, we know no way of extirpating it but by a succession of hoed crops, for three or four years at least. Of course where land is thus severely tasked, it should be adequately manured, and with this treatment it can probably be subdued. At any rate, cropping with corn, or potatoes, or other roots, will be more profitable than pasture stifled with daisy.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hay for a Sheep.

It is said that a sheep requires 3½ per cent. of its weight per day. An ordinary flock of sheep may be estimated at 60 pounds each. It will be safe upon this basis to provide hay enough to feed each sheep 2¼ pounds a day. This is a matter to be thought of during the grass-growing months.

Books for Farmers in School Libraries.

For libraries in the rural districts, there should be some works selected which will instil a love for Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits, and all such books as have a tendency to render the children of the farmer discontented with their lot in life, should be discarded at once. Instil into the minds of the young ruralists a proper love for their avocation, and all the tinsel and glitter of the artificial life of cities will have no attraction to them. What a world of misery, wretchedness and criminality, would be blotted out of existence, could all the youth of the land be taught to love labor, or the study of those sciences which insure the acquirement of a fund of useful knowledge instead of the idleness, dissipation, and the frivolous accomplishments of fashionable society! How many farmers' sons, who, by improper associations, became indoctrinated with the idea that farm labor is menial and degrading, have left the 'Old Farm at Home,' and after a round of dissipation, are now reaping the reward of these evil influences in the Penitentiary. Had there been School Libraries composed of judiciously selected books, these same felons or criminals would undoubtedly have been honest, intelligent and industrious members of society.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Become acquainted with the Insects.

Although the ravages of insects and their progeny, have become so destructive as to render the cultivation of many otherwise profitable articles almost an entire failure, comparatively few are sufficiently acquainted with even the more common species, to recognize them in their different forms, or to detect the indications of their work until the mischief is too far advanced to be remedied. This want of information is not from any great difficulty in learning their appearance and habits, but from the fact that general instruction in this as in other branches of natural science has been neglected. Education, according to the system pursued in most of our common schools, has been supposed to consist in imparting a fair knowledge of "reading, writing and cyphering," and if any boy or girl was privileged to go beyond this, they were usually introduced into the mysteries of Algebra, and the entertaining study of the dead languages. This system has not been without its use; it has borne noble fruits, but the necessities of the present times demand something more, and steps in the right direction are being taken by the introduction of elementary works on natural science into many of the common schools.

It is within the power of every farmer, by devoting a few leisure hours to reading and observation to become well acquainted with his insect enemies, to render valuable assistance to those who are engaged in professionally investigating the subject, and without doubt in a great measure ultimately to protect himself from their depredations. It would be well perhaps to commence by procuring some standard work as Harris' or Fitsh's, and after reading the description of some one insect, find a specimen and watch its transformations, until it can be recognized in any form, and its habits fully understood. A taste for such observations will soon be formed, and a few years will suffice to render a person thoroughly acquainted with most of the destructive insects in his own locality.

Miscellaneous.

Statistics of Mormon Population.

The population of Mormons in the United States and British dominions in 1826 was not less than 68,700, of which 38,000 were resident in Utah, 5000 in Nova Scotia and the Canadas, and 1000 in South America. In Europe there were 39,000; of which 32,900 were in Great Britain and Ireland, 5000 in Scandinavia, 1000 in Germany and Switzerland, and in France and the rest of Europe 1000; in Australia and Polynesia 2400; in Africa 100; and on travel 2600. To these, if we add the different schismatic Regdonites, and Whiteites, the whole sect was not less than 120,000. In 1857 there appears to have been a decrease in the population of Utah—the number being only 31,022, of which 9000 were children, about 11,000 women, and 11,000 men capable of bearing arms. There are 388 men with eight or more wives, 730 men with five wives, 1100 with four, and 2400 with more than one wife. Recapitulation—4617 men, with about 16,500 wives!

Early Rising.

It is said by Xenophon that the Magi was first appointed under Cyrus, to sing songs to the gods "as soon as it was day." The statement is highly suggestive. Early rising has a claim upon the conscience of the Christian as the means of early devotion. Can we innocently choose to lie in unconscious slumber, when the return of light calls us to the remembrance of God? Have thoughts of his presence no rightful power to charm us from "leaden sleep?" As the day wears on, the press of business will allow but broken communings with the Father of our spirits; but when the quiet morning first goes abroad on the earth, our "meditation on him will be sweet," because no harsh interruption breaks in upon it. Is not this a duty? Is it not in equal measure a privilege? On no other supposition can we explain such passages as these in the Psalms, if that book be indeed a model for the devotions of the godly throughout all time:—"My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord! in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up" "Awake Psaltery and harp; I myself will awake early." "I cried unto Thee; save me, and I shall keep thy testimonies. I prevented the dawning of the morning, and cried; I hoped in thy word."—*Religious Herald.*

The Zouaves.

The Zouaves, or Zouzous, as they call themselves, are confessedly the first infantry of the world. Their deeds in the Crimea and in Italy leave no doubt on this point. Formed originally of the most desperate and reckless *gamins* of Paris, trained in Algiers to compete on foot with the impetuous Arab on horseback, inured to every hardship, and practised daily in gymnastic exercises, such as running, leaping, running on the hands and feet, fencing with the bayonet—exercises, resembling more the feats of the athletæ of the Olympian games than the rigid drill of the modern soldier—it is not to be wondered at that the Zouaves have performed miracles on every field of battle where they have appeared, and made their name the synonym of all that is terrible and daring. With their shaven foreheads, their long beards, their strange oaths borrowed from the Arabic, their complexions burnt by tropical suns, their wild, jovial demeanour, their lofty *esprit de corps*, which derides the existence of fear or fatigue, they present the strange spectacle of semisavages born and reared in the very heart of civilization. They are, indeed, the children of Bellona, the goddess of war—fitted to the performance of bloody deeds, utterly unfit for the sober duties of life.

For this matchless body of soldiery—the right arm of her service—France is indebted to the wars which attended the conquest of Algeria. It was there that a system of tactics unlike any thing in civilized warfare was originated. The French soldier was taught to creep on his belly, to run like an antelope from hillock to hillock of sand, to throw himself flat on his face behind the slight barriers afforded him by the uneven surface of the desert, and in the moment of falling to fire on the enemy that swept by like a simoon.

When the conquest of Algeria was completed, there was returning to France a body of men which for efficiency, rapidity, endurance and reckless courage, had no equal in all the armies of Europe. These were the Zouaves, with, as yet only a preliminary training. Conscious of their superiority, they determined to maintain it. Lest they might lose the pliancy of limb and toughness of muscle acquired in Africa, they made barrack life brisk and healthful by substituting in the place of the formal drill the gymnastic exercises already mentioned. They not only held their own, but added to their efficiency. To the arts of skirmishing—running, leaping, crawling—they added the art of bayonet fencing, by which they accomplished such wonders of late, when encountered, hand to hand, men massed in columns. Their bayonets are made sharp as razors.

The art of boxing with the fist is peculiar to France, has long been practised there, and in this also the Zouave has been instructed, so that in personal rencontre his first act is to parry the weapon of his opponent, his second to prostrate him by a kick in the breast, his third to stab him to death with the keen bayonet. All this is the work of a minute. Hence the statement made by a correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* affords little matter for surprise. He says that "the division Sillis and Jollachich counting not less than 20,000 men, covered by a deep canal, protected by a height, and defended by a battery admirably placed, were completely overwhelmed by three battalions of Zouaves."

It is to be feared that the glory of the British bayonet, so long the boast of the English people, is eclipsed. What is the mere momentum of a body of heavy men compared to the impetuous rush, the incredible agility, the terrible skill, the fiery intrepidity of the Zouave athletes? Whether there are any troops in the world who could withstand their lightning-like assault may well be doubted. The rifles that did such murderous havoc upon Packenham's divisions from behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, might check them by dealing instant death upon two-thirds or four-fifths of their number, but bayonet to bayonet, the hardy and gallant Tennesseeans and Kentuckians would go down before them. Their match is not in all the earth.

New Mode of Naval Warfare.

The London Times gives a long description of the new iron steam ram, which it says will be afloat next June. Her total length will be 380 feet; breadth, 58; total weight at sea, about 9000 tons; full speed, 16 miles an hour. About 220 feet of the broadside of the vessel will be of teak, 24 inches thick; this will be covered by armour plates 4½ inches thick on the deck. The ram will be armed with 36 Armstrong guns, each throwing 100 pound shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them at full speed If she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticipated from her, she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line. The cost of the hull will be about $1, 000,000, the engines about $375,-000, and her fitting for sea about $225, 000 more, or $1,600,000 in all.

Domestic Life in the Middle Ages.

Rude were the manners then; a man and his wife ate off the same trencher; a few wooden-handled knives, with blades of rugged iron, were a luxury for the great; candles unknown. A servant girl held a torch at supper; one on two mugs of coarse brown earthenware formed all the drinking apparatus in a house. Rich gentlemen wore clothes of unlined leather. Ordinary persons scarcely ever touched flesh meat. Noble mansions drank little or no wine in the summer; a little corn seemed wealth. Women had trivial marriage portions; even ladies dressed extremely plain. The chief part of a family's expenses was what the males spent in arms and horses, none of which, however, were either very good or very showy; and grandees had to lay out money on their lofty towers. In Dante's comparatively polished times, ladies began to paint their cheeks by way of finery going to the theatre, and to use less assiduity in spinning and playing distaff. What is only a symptom of prosperity in large, is the sure sign of ruin in small states. So in Florence he might very well deplore what in London or Paris would be praised or cause a smile. Wretchedly indeed plebeians hovelled; and if noble castles were cold and dreary everywere, they were infinitely worse in Italy, from the horrible modes of torture and characteristic cruelty, too frightful to dwell on. Few of the infamous structures built at the time treated of, stand at present, yet their ruins disclose rueful corners.

THE DRAWING-ROOM

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

PRINCIPALLY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS by Myall in Her Majesty's private collection, and from the Studios of the most celebrated characters in the United Kingdom. Two volumes have been issued, beautifully bound and gilt, containing 40 portraits each, and are sold at the extremely low price of 30s each. Among the Portraits are the following:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, K. G.
The Princess Frederick William of Prussia.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.
The Hero of Lucknow—Major General Sir John Inglis.
The Hero of Kars—Major General Sir W. F. Williams.
The Hero of Delhi—Major General Sir A. Wilson.
The Hero of the Redan—Gen C. A. Windham.
Sir Colin Campbell and Dr. Livingstone.
Prince of Prussia and Bishop of Oxford.
Lord Panmure and Hon. G. M. Dallas.
Lord Chelmsford and Dr Fitzroy Kelly
Lord Campbell and the Marquis of Salisbury.
The Earl of Shaftesbury and Professor Faraday.
Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston,
Rev. Montague Villiers and Sir John Ratcliffe.
Charles Kean and Rev. Hugh Stowell.
The Lord Mayor of London and Lord Berners.
Rev. Dr. Cumming and Viscount Combermere.
Right Hon Lord Chelmsford and Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
The Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Carlisle.
J. Brunel, Esq., C. E., and M. Piccolomini.
The Bishop of Winchester and Lord Brougham.
Lord Lyndhurst and John Bright, Esq., M. P.
The Earl of Carlisle and the Bishop of Ripon.
Cardinal Wiseman and Sir John Burgoyne.

For Sale at Haszard's Book-store, Queen Square.

—ALSO—

A few copies of the Portraits of General Williams, the Hero of Lucknow Sir J. Inglis, the Princess Frederick William, and Piccolomini, in paper covers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Aug. 16, 1859.

THE SITUATION OF MASTER OF THIS Institution being now vacant, the Government of the Colony are desirous of obtaining the services of a gentleman to fill the vacancy.

The salary payable to the Master is established by the local Statute of 17 Vic. cap 12, at Two Hundred Pounds per annum.

The principle of tuition adopted in the institution is in accordance with Stow's Normal system of training. Any further particulars relative to the subject may be learned on reference to John McNeill, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Education, Charlottetown.

Communications, testimonials, &c., &c., are to be addressed to the undersigned. No application for the situation can be received after the 1st day of November ensuing.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

August 20th, 1859. 1m

CHAMBERS'S PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE, Science and Arts.—The general features of this Journal are—a cheerful Light Literature, comprehensive Information, sound Ethics, and enlightened views of a Progressive Social Economy.—In Half-yearly Volumes, 7s. 6d.

EDINBURGH JOURNAL.—Second Series.—This Series forms a complete work, in Twenty volumes, well adapted for Popular as well as Private Libraries, for Emigrants, and for Presents.—In Separate Volumes, at 6s. 9d. each.

CYCLOPÆDIA of English Literature.—A Critical and Biographical History of English Writers in all departments of Literature; illustrated by specimens of their Writings. 2 vols: royal 8vo, cloth. Price 21s.

A New Edition is now publishing.

PICTORIAL BIBLE.—A new and improved Issue, splendidly Illustrated with Steel Engravings, Wood-cuts, and Maps; with numerous Notes by JOHN KITTO, D D., F.S.A. Also containing Notes regarding the recent Discoveries of Mr. Layard, and others. In 4 Volumes, cloth lettered. at 18s each.

POCKET MISCELLANY.—Illustrated with Frontispieces. In 12 vols. 18mo cloth, at 2s. 6d. each, or 27s. set.

Each volume complete in itself.

This work comprises a selection of amusing Stories and articles of general information, and is excellently adapted as a Literary Companion for the Railway, the Fireside, or the Beach.

TALES for Travellers.—Being Tales selected from Chambers's Papers for the People, 2 vols., cloth lettered. Illustrated with Frontispieces. Price 7s. 6d.

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

New and Greatly Improved Edition

OF CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR the PEOPLE; each subject having been carefully revised, and brought up to the latest discoveries and improvements in Science and Art, and embellished by many new *Wood Engravings* in the best style. 2 Volumes, cloth lettered, at 20s.

Contents of Vol. I.

No.		No.	
1.	Astronomy	29.	Architecture
2.	Geology	30.	Warming — Ventilation — Lighting
3.	Meteorology	31.	Supply of Water—Baths—Drainage
4.	Physical Geography	32.	Agriculture—Culture of Waste Lands—Spade Husbandry.
5.	Vegetable Physiology	33.	
6-7.	Systematic Botany	34.	The Kitchen-Garden
8.	Animal Physiology—the Human Body	35.	The Flower-Garden
9-12.	Zoology.	36.	The Fruit-Garden
13.	Natural Philosophy	37.	Arboriculture
14.	Mechanics—Machinery	38.	The Horse
15.	Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics	39.	Cattle—Dairy Husbandry
16.	Optics—Acoustics	40.	The Sheep—Goat—Alpaca
17.	Electricity — Galvanism — Magnetism — Electro-Magnetism	41.	Pigs—Rabbits—Poultry—Cage-Birds
18.	Chronology—Horology	42.	The Honey-Bee
47.	Chemistry	43.	The Dog—Field-Sports
20.	Chemistry applied to the Arts	44.	Angling
21.	Fictile Manufactures	45	Fisheries
22	Textile Manufactures	46	Preservation of Health
23.	Mining—Minerals	47	Food—Beverages
24.	Metals—Metallurgy	48.	Preparation of Food—Cookery.
25.	The Steam Engine	49.	Medicine—Surgery
26.	Civil Engineering	50	Clothing—Costume
27.	Inland Conveyance	51.	Index, Glossary of Terms, Titles, &c.
28.	Maritime Conveyance	52.	

Contents of Volume II.

No		No.	
53.	Physical History of Man—Ethnology	80.	Mohammedanism — Hinduism—Buddhism
54	Language	81.	Scandinavian Mythology, &c.,—Minor Superstition
55.	Constitution of Society—Government	82.	Key to the Calendar
56.	History and Nature of Laws	83.	Practical Morality—Personal and General Duties.
57.	History of Ancient Nations	84.	Practical Morality—Special Social and Public Duties
58.	History of Greece	85.	Political Economy.
59.	History of Rome	86.	Commerce—Money—Banks
60.	History of the Middle Ages	87.	Population—Poor-Laws—Life-Assurance
61-63.	History of Great Britain and Ireland	88.	Social Economics of the Industrial Orders
64.	Constitution and Resources of the British Empire	89.	Social Statistics
65.	Military and Naval Organisation	90.	Education
66.	Europe	91.	English Grammar
67.	England and Wales	92.	Arithmetic—Algebra
68.	Scotland	93.	Geometry
69.	Ireland	94.	Drawing—Painting—Sculpture
70.	Asia—East Indies	95.	Gymnastics—Out-of-Door Recreations
71.	Africa—Oceania	97.	Indoor Amusements
72.	North America	98.	Archæology
73.	South America—West Indies	99.	Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres
74.	The Human Mind	100.	Printing—Lithography
75.	Phrenology	101.	Engraving — Photography
76.	Logic	102.	Household Hints
77.	Natural Theology—Ethics	103.	Index, Glossary of Terms, Titles, &c
78.	History of the Bible—Christianity.	104.	
79.	Religious Churches & Sects		

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

A CURE FOR THE AFFLICTED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

POSSESSED OF THIS REMEDY EVERY is his own Family Physician. If his wife or children are troubled with eruptions of the skin, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throats asthma, or any other external ailment, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. It is invaluable to the population of this Climate.

BAD LEGS AND BAD BREASTS.

In no case has this Ointment been known to fail either in the cure of bad legs, or bad breasts; thousands of persons of all ages have been effectually cured by it when discharged from hospitals as incurable. If the dropsy settles in the legs, the Ointment will cure it if used with the Pills.

SKIN DISEASES, HOWEVER DESPERATE, MAY BE RADICALLY CURED.

Scald-heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like afflictions, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed into the affected parts two or three times a day, and the Pills be taken to purify the blood. Its effects are magical in moschito bites.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

Accidents are lamentably frequent, and often even when trivial in themselves, are made to end fatally from want of due attention and proper remedies. The most powerful curative ever applied to wounds, bruises, burns, or sores of any sort, is Holloway's Ointment. Every tradesman,—every man to whom an accident may happen,—as who is there exempt?—should be provided with it against the physical danger which, though never foreseen, are of hourly occurrence.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

The cures which this Ointment effects, in healing Ulcers of long standing and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing Piles, Fistulas, have been so notorious throughout the world, that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved ineffacious; the population of this country are very subject to the above complaints.

GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

The diseases of the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ongment, and unfortunately here many at the adult population are subject to skin diseases which are immediately cured by this wonderful Ointment.

DROPSIES.

This miraculous Ointment if well worked in to the complaining parts twice a day. "as salt is forced into meat," and the Pills taken according to the printed directions, the effect will be most wonderful.

This invaluable Ointment will cure any ulcer or sore, however desperate and long standing, even where amputation has been recommended as the only means of saving the limb.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skin diseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scurvy
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-nipples
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chigo-foot	Lumbago	Tumours
Chilblains	Piles	Ulcers
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Wounds
	Scalds	Yaws.
	Sore Nipples.	Corns (Soft)

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 9d; 2s 9d; and 5s each Pot.

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

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

Salt, Flour, Corn-meal & Groceries.

2500 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 Barrels extra Canada FLOUR
100 Barrels CORN-MEAL
100 Bags do.

And a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES just received and for Sale low for cash only, at

BELL'S PROVISION STORE, Market-square

Charlottetown, June 16, 1859.

Carpenters Spelling.

AND LENNIE'S GRAMMER—A NEW supply just received and for Sale at Haszard's Bookstore. August, 20 1859.

JUST RECEIVED at HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE a further supply of STATIONERY, including Note and Letter Papers, Envelopes, White & Pink Blotting, Tissue paper, &c. &c.

MAPS!

Maps of all Countries!

Cheapest Maps ever issued for Educational purposes

PRICE ONLY NINE-PENCE EACH.

Size—Full Sheet Imperial, 22 by 27 inches, full coloured; engraved in the best style, and embracing all the recent Geographical Discoveries.

The entire Series is now in print, and any single Map may be had without difficulty.

At Haszard's Bookstore, South Side Queen Square.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

1 The World, on Mercator's Projection
2 Northern Hemisphere
3 Southern ditto
4 Eastern ditto
5 Western ditto
6 North Horizontal ditto
7 South "
8 Europe
9 British Isles
10 England
11 Scotland
12 Ireland
13 The Channel Islands, including Isle of Man and Isle of Wight
14 Chart of the Baltic Seas
15 France, in Departments
16 France, in Provinces
17 Chart of the Mediterranean
18 Spain and Portugal
19 Switzerland
20 Italy
21 Milanese States
22 Tuscany and the States of the Church
23 Venetian States
24 Naples and Sicily
25 Turkey in Europe and Greece
26 Austria
27 Germany—Northern part
28 Germany—Southern part
29 Prussia
30 Belgium
31 Holland
32 Denmark
33 Sweden and Norway
34 Russia in Europe
35 Asia
36 Russian Empire
37 Turkey in Asia
38 Palestine
39 Persia and Cabool
40 Arabia, Egypt, Abyssinia, and Nubia
41 Tartary
42 China
43 Corea and Islands of Japan
44 India—Northern Part
45 India—Southern Part
46 East India Islands
47 Islands in the Pacific
48 Australia
49 New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land
50 New Zealand
51 Africa
52 America—General Map
53 Chart of the Atlantic
54 Atlantic Islands
55 North America
56 Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.
57 United States
58 Central America and Mexico
59 West Indies
60 Islands of Bermuda, Bahama, and Cuba
61 Jamaica
62 St. Domingo and Virgin Isles
63 St. Christopher, with Nevis, and St. Lucia
64 Antigua, with Guadaloupe, &c.
65 Dominica, with Martinico, &c.
66 Barbadoes and St. Vincent,
67 Trinidad, Grenada Tobago and Curacoa
68 South America
69 Guiana and Brazil
70 Peru, Chili, Bilivia, and La Plata
71 Chart of the Artic Regions, with all the recent Discoveries
72 Chart of the North-west Passage between Asia and America
73 Table of the comparative Heights of Mountains
74 Ditto ditto Lengths of Rivers

☞ An Atlas containing the most useful of the above Maps, bound in Morocco, price £3.—For sale at HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT HASZARD'S BOOK STORE, Glasgow and Dublin Editions of First and second Book of Lessons, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammer, Lennies Grammer, and Greys Arithmetic, Fifth and Sixth Reading Books, Stewarts Geography &c.

ALSO ON HAND.

Third and fourth Books and a general assortment of Slates, Paper and School Stationery.

☞ The Glasgow editions of the Irish National School Books, are the clearest and best published.

Jay 8th, 1859.

CITY TANNERY.

WEST END OF GRAFTON STREET.

FOR SALE AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT—
100 Sides Neat LEATHER,
200 Calf SKINS,
300 Sides City and Country Slaughtered Sole LEATHER,
200 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole LEATHER,

N. B.—CASH paid for GREEN HIDES.

ALSO

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a quantity of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at the above Establishment.

Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1858.

FOR SALE.

2 low-pressure side lever STEAM ENGINES

London make; 3 feet stroke. Diameter of cylinder, 30 inches.

They are in good condition, and will be sold either together or separately.—Apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Sept. 15. 1dM

Woodley, on the York River,

Four and a half miles from the City.

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A TEMporary Residence, for the Summer or longer period can have the use of a House, Barn, Stables, &c., with one acre ground, at a very moderate Rent. It is convenient for Bathing, or any rural, or aquatic enjoyment, being near the river; and would be a desirable spot for invalids to recruit themselves.—Apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD.

July 15.