# The Protector.

## AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.---A FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

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### Mails by Steamer Westmorland.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

To prevent delay, and to enable the Steamer Westmorland to be at Shediac every Wednesday and Saturday morning, in order to secure the speedy transit by Railroad and Steamers to and from St. John and Shediac, an alteration in the arrangement of the 19th May instant is rendered necessary; therefore,

The Mails for New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, on and after the 1st June, will be made up and forwarded, *via* Shediac, every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning at 10 o'clock.

For Nova Scocia, *via* Pictou, every *Monday* and *Thursday* evening at 5 o'clock.

For Newfoundland every *Monday* evening at 5 o'clock.

For England and Bermuda every alternate *Monday* evening at 5 o'clock, viz—

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday evening, | June 14th | Monday evening, | | September | 6th |
| " " | " 28th | " | " | " | 20th |
| " " | July 12th | " | " | October | 4th |
| " " | " 26th | " | " | " | 18th |
| " " | August 9th | " | " | November | 1st |
| " " | " 23d | " | " | " | 15th |
| | | " | " | " | 29th |

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

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, May 27, 1858.

### SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS.

ON THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

86. What does this chapter principally treat of?

87. How many generations were there from Adam to Shem?

88. How old was Adam when he begat Seth?

89. Give the meaning of "Seth," and state in whose likeness was he born?

90. Is it according to the Hebrew, or to the Greek translation of it, commonly called the Septuagint, that the ages of the Patriarchs are here given?

91. What reasons may be assigned for the longevity of the Patriarchs?

92. How many years elapsed from the creation of Adam to the birth of Shem?

93. How many of the Patriarchs might have transmitted, from Adam to Shem, the knowledge of God, and of the origin, and the fall of man?

94. Why is Shem's name mentioned first, though he was not the oldest of Noah's sons?

95. Which of the Patriarchs whose ages are recorded here, lived the longest?

96. Did all the Patriarchs die a natural death?—if not, state what was there peculiar in the removal of one of them?

97. What is meant by the expression "he walked with God, and he was not?"

98. Where in the New Testament is this circumstance referred to?

99. Why did Lamech call the name of his first son "Noah?"

100. What expressive sentence mentioned in this chapter, must be written in the history of every human being who goes the way of all flesh?

101. What sentence ought to be recorded of every man, if he would depart this life in peace and in the sure hope of a resurrection to eternal life?"

102. What is the surest guarantee to man's living a long life of happiness and usefulness?

### KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.

SECOND SERIES.

LETTER X.

*Conclusion.—The Indian Devotee.—Faith in Christ saves.—The Dying Thief.—Peter at the Feast of Pentecost.—The Plan of Salvation.—The Gospel and Papal Way of Salvation contrasted.—A Call upon Irish Roman Catholics.*

I still address myself to American Roman Catholics. But a few years since, a Christian minister in India, in the pursuit of the objects of his holy mission, met with a Hindoo devotee. A noonday sun was pouring its burning rays from a burning sky upon the burning sands on which the meeting took place. From its heat the devotee had no protection save the piece of cloth which hung around his loins. He wore a pair of sandals pierced with iron nails, which at every step penetrated the muscles and nerves which are so wonderfully collected and interwoven in the soles of the feet. His sandals were filled with his blood, which marked his every footstep. He was an object frightful to behold—his body blistered by the sun; his hair, clotted with filth, hanging around his head; his feet, swollen, bleeding, and painful, almost refusing to move. The missionary asked him why he wore those sandals, and why he subjected himself to such intense suffering. He replied that he had committed great sins, which were greatly offensive to the gods, and that, in order to secure the forgiveness of those sins, he wore those sandals, and cheerfully submitted to all his sufferings.

Filled with compassion for the deluded man, the minister of God told him that he could show him a way in which he could secure the forgiveness of his great sins without those sandals, and without subjecting himself to such terrible sufferings. "Is there such a way, and, if so, what is it?" exclaimed the devotee, with the most intense interest. "There is such a way," replied the missionary; and, taking his Bible, he read to him and expounded the following passage: "For God so loved the world that he gave his only-be-gotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John, iii., 16. He told the poor deluded man of the sins of men; of the love of God in giving his Son to die for the sins of those who should believe on him; of the birth, and sufferings, and death of Jesus Christ; and he especially dwelt upon this one great, glorious, and scriptural idea, that he that believes on the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved. The devotee heard with amazement. He believed. He rejected the false religion of his fathers, though sanctioned by a thousand ages. He renounced subjection to his priests and their traditions. He flung from him his nailed and bloody sandals, by walking in which he supposed he was saving his soul by the tortures of his body. He received Christian baptism at the hands of the man of God who taught him the more excellent way, and lived and died in the faith and hope of the Gospel.

In many respects your circumstances, Roman Catholics, widely differ from what were those of this Hindoo devotee. You live in a land and in an age of light. You form parts of a great community, which is penetrated in every direction by moral and religious influences. And yet, in many respects, your circumstances are like unto his. You are deluded by priests; you believe in their ghostly power, and your soul submits to it; you are looking to your confessions, and penances, and austerities for salvation; you are excluded from the light of the Bible; with all simplicity and honesty, you pray to saints and to the Virgin, and perform all that is laid upon you by the father confessor; and in this way, through the religion of the priest, and not through the religion of the Gospel, you hope to get to heaven. But you are deceived. Your hopes are honest, but they are built upon the sand. It is not by *doing* or *suffering*, but by *believing*, that we can attain unto the salvation of the soul. "He that believeth on the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." "He that believeth on the Son hath life." Roman Catholics, follow, then, the example of the Hindoo devotee. Give up your beads and your Agnus Dei, your penances and ritual observances, your crosses, your confessions to men, and your holy water, and go to your Bibles, and to the Savior of the Bible. What all your rites and observances can never accomplish, simple faith in Jesus Christ accomplishes, and in the moment faith fixes itself upon a crucified Christ.

That you may see this clearly, permit me to state to you another incident. When our Lord was put to death, the wicked Jews, the more deeply to degrade him, caused him to be crucified between two thieves. One of these saw, in the convulsions of nature around him, the evidences of the divinity of Him who was hanging by his side on the cross; and while his companion in wickedness derided and blasphemed, he cried out from the depths of a convicted and believing soul unto Jesus, "Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." The following is the reply of the Savior, "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Here, you see, my friends, are no penances, no prayers to saints, no holy water, no olive oil blessed on Maunday Thursday, no Purgatory; it is simply faith in Jesus Christ, then death, and then Paradise, which is only another name for heaven. What was it that opened heaven to this dying thief, and gave him admission to its happy mansions, as one of the redeemed of the Lord? It was simply faith in Jesus Christ. "He that believeth in the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved." And the faith which opened heaven to the dying thief will open it to you. Faith is the key which opens heaven to your souls, and not baptism, nor the Eucharist, nor penance, nor extreme unction. Give up, then, your crosses, and your pictures, and your dependence upon saints and sacraments, and go to Jesus Christ for yourselves: with true hearts say, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief," and life, eternal life is yours.

That you may see this clearly, permit me to state yet another incident. The Apostle Peter never said a mass in his life; he never changed a wafer into the body and blood of Christ; he never sent a poor sinner to pray to a saint or virgin; he never went into a little box, or a dark room, to hear confession. He was a simple, warm-hearted preacher, and in his day labored to impress upon the minds of men these two truths, that Jesus Christ was the promised Messiah, and that all who believed in him would be saved. Now we learn from the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles that Peter preached to the multitudes assembled at Jerusalem to keep the feast of Pentecost, with great power. He mightily convinced them from the Scriptures that God had made the Jesus whom they crucified both Lord and Christ. Convicted of their deep sinfulness by his powerful preaching and by the Holy Spirit, multitudes crowd around him, asking, "What shall we do to be saved?" What does he say in reply? Does he tell them to go to confession, or to do penance, or to fast on Lent or on Fridays? Does he send them to the saints to ask their intercession? Nothing like this. What, then, does he say? "Repent, and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." They obeyed—that is, they forsook their sins; they believed in Jesus Christ; they were baptized in his name; and on that occasion three thousand souls were added to the Church.

My dear Roman Catholic friends, I once suffered just as you now do because of my utter ignorance as to the way of forgiveness with God. I was taught all about confession, and confirmation, and penance, and saints' days, and fasting, and holy water, and saying "Hail Mary." I looked upon the priests as the door keepers of heaven, without whose permission there was no admittance; but I knew nothing about the Bible, and was taught nothing about the work of Christ for the sinner, nor about the work of the Spirit in him. In great mercy, and in the way stated in my letters to Bishop Hughes, I became a reader of the Bible; and, to my utter amazement, I found there taught, with perfect plainness, the way of salvation, which the priest had wrapped up in mystery inextricable. The wayfaring man, though a fool, may understand the way in which a soul may be saved as taught in the Bible—it is beyond the comprehension of Gabriel as taught by your priests. Do any of you ask, as did the heathen jailer of Philippi, when terrified by the effects of the crashing earthquake, "What shall I do to be saved?" Permit me, as a friend who has no object in view but your temporal and eternal good, to place before you what I regard as the scriptural answer to this momentous question:

1. You must feel that you are a sinner, exceedingly, in the sight of God. The Bible teaches us that we are sinners by nature and by practice. It is one thing to believe this, it is another to feel it. You must feel it. No man ever sends for a physician until he feels that he is sick. The people to whom Peter preached never asked what they should do to be saved until "they were pricked in their heart."

2. You must feel and know that there is no way of securing the pardon of your sins but through the redemption there is in Christ Jesus. We are expressly taught, "there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."—Acts, iv., 12. This is an idea that your mind must grasp with all its powers, and which you are in danger of letting slip, because of the way and manner in which you have been instructed as to the efficacy of sacraments, and priestly manipulations, and ritual observances.

3. You must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. This is the end and the sum of all the instructions of the New Testament to sinners. This is the commandment of God, that ye believe in the name of his Son. Faith brings you into a living union with Christ, for whose sake alone you are accepted and saved.

Here, then, we have the true answer to the question, "What shall I do to be saved?" You must feel that you are a sinner, and you must feel that none but Christ can save you; and in heart and soul you must cordially receive him as made onto you of God wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption. A sense of sin will induce you to seek for its remedy. Christ crucified, bearing the sins of his people in his own body on the tree, is God's remedy for sin; and believing in Christ is the application of the remedy; and believing in Christ, should you die the very next hour, your soul would go, cleansed by his atoning blood to join the general assembly and church of the first-born in heaven.

Need I stop, ere I close this letter, to place in contrast before you the Gospel plan of salvation with the plan of your priests? Must not the contrast strike yourselves as you read and ponder? You ask what you must do to be saved. The priest tells you to confess, to do penance, to pray to the saints, to keep Lent, to eat no meat on stated days, to go to mass, to torture your body; and when all this is done, when you come to die, you must be anointed with olive oil blessed on Maunday Thursday. Nor will this do. You have then to go to Purgatory, to atone for your venial sins by your own suffering, unless you are bought out by the alms and suffrages of the faithful in paying for masses for your deliverance! What a long, and complicated, and *expensive* process! And, after all, there is no telling the time when the suffrages of the faithful, or the masses of the priests, will secure your deliverance from purgatorial fires! What a dark and fearful process.

In the face of all this, the Gospel declares to you that the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin, and that whosoever believes in the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved. It offers you a free, a full, a perfect salvation, and without any priestly interference, and "without money and without price."

Can you hesitate a moment between the plan of the priest and the plan of the Gospel? The one debases you as a man, makes you the slave of the priest, and cheats you out of heaven; the other addresses you as a moral and intellectual being, sends you to the cross for yourself, gives you free access to God, and secures for you eternal life.

Irish Roman Catholics! would that I could induce you to look at this great subject in the light of the Bible. It is intimately connected with your temporal and eternal interests, and with the interests of unborn generations. When a boy, I often heard, and never but with burning indignation, of the magistrate, the tool of British power, entering the houses of the Irish suspected of disaffection, and tearing from its frame the speech of Emmet, made in reply to the question of the bloodthirsty judge who tried him, "What he had to say why the sentence of death should not be passed against him according to law?" The British ministry felt that that speech fostered the spirit of nationality in the Irish bosom, and made every man who read it to resolve, at whatever expense, to be free; and they destroyed every copy of it that could be found, and forbade its publication. As my kindred were among the disaffected ones, I felt it to the quick. And what, think you, must be my feelings now, in the vigor of my manhood, when I see, in this free land, the descendants of those who fought at Vinegar Hill and at Tara permitting individuals calling themselves the priests of the religion of God to enter their houses and take away their Bibles, and to forbid them, by the terrors of eternity, to think for themselves on the most important of all subjects connected with their being! It is the very feeling that prompted the British spies to destroy the speech of Emmet that now prompts your priests to destroy your Bibles. The one fostered the spirit of civil, the other of religious freedom. The British ministry wished to suppress the breathing of your fathers after their civil rights; your priests wish to suppress the breathings of you, their children, after religious rights. And will you, the sons of noble sires, submit, in a land of freedom, to wear the galling chains of spiritual bondage? Will you submit to have these chains clanking around you to the grave, and, when you die, to have them bound upon your children; and for no earthly purpose but to sustain a priesthood and a hierarchy for whose utter overthrow the civil and religious interests of the nations, and the temporal and eternal interests of our race, are calling aloud to heaven!

If so, with slight variation, mine will be the language of the pious Jeremiah, who had the civil and the religious welfare of his people equally at heart: O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the blindness and folly of my people.

My letters are ended. I commit them to you, Roman Catholics, and to the blessing of Almighty God.

With great respect, yours, Kirwan.

### BAYARD TAYLOR IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

TWO DAYS WITH AN ARCHBISHOP.

(*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*)

Athens, March 13, 1858.

The chief city of Crete is known in Europe by its Venetian name of Candia, which during the Middle Ages was applied to the whole island. The country people, however, invariably speak of it as Megalo-kastron, or the Great Fortress, while the educated Greeks, both in Crete and elsewhere, have restored the ancient name of Heracleion, which was a small seaport, near Cnossus. Of these names, the latter is preferable, and I have therefore employed it in former letters. Both among Greeks and Turks, the island has always retained the name of "Crete," instead of the bastard Venetian name of "Candia," which is only just beginning to be relinquished in Europe. The latter word is never heard in the Orient, and we have no longer any right to use it. I have employed the classic name as the only correct one.

At Heracleion, as at Rhithymnos, I was provided with a double recommendation, through the kindness of Vely Pasha, and the choice of taking up my abode either with the Turkish Governor, or the venerable *Metropolitan* (Archbishop) of Crete. The hate manifested toward the latter by the bigoted Greek party in the island, and their intrigues to have him removed by the Patriarch of the Church, at Constantinople, convinced me that he must be a good man, and I therefore determined to claim his hospitality. We reached the city early in the afternoon, in a very battered and rusty condition, splashed with mud from head to foot, and, as we threaded the streets on our jaded mules, were the objects of general curiosity. Travelers are yet so scarce in Crete as to be personages of some importance. Hadji Bey guided us to the Metropolitan's residence, a large, rambling building, with three separate court-yards, a chapel and large garden. His Holiness was not at home, but we were courteously received by several priests and a secretary who spoke Italian. They at once appropriated a room to our use, entertained us with pipes and coffee in the large audience room, and then considerately allowed us to withdraw and change our clothes.

Presently, the arrival of the Metropolitan was announced, and we found him waiting for us at the foot of the steps. His age is sixty-three; he is a little under the medium hight, but erect and commanding in his appearance, with large, intelligent, benevolent gray eyes, a strong, straight, Albanian nose, and a majestic silver beard, which falls to his girdle. He wore a long, cinnamon-colored robe, over which was a dark-green pelisse, trimmed with fur, and the usual round black cap of the Greek priesthood, which somewhat resembles an inverted sauce-kettle. There was no fear of mistranslating the look of welcome upon that reverend face, or the cordial grasp of his extended hand. The extent of his hospitality will be better understood when I state (what we only learned on leaving) that he had made preparations for his departure into the interior on the morrow, and immediately postponed the journey on our account. Still holding my hand, he led us up-stairs to the divan, called for *glyko* (sweets)—a delicious jelly of strawberries prepared at Constantinople—pipes of the finest Rumeli tobacco, and coffee. I then gave him the Pasha's letter and a few lines of greeting from Elizabeth of Crete.

With Francois' help—as it was rather a delicate subject—I said to him that we would not trespass upon his hospitality further than to make use of the room allotted to us, as we were provided with every other requisite. He apparently acquiesced, to our great satisfaction, and I dispatched Francois to give into the charge of some Turkish baker, for cooking, a brace of hares which we had picked up at Asterakia. Shortly afterward, however, when we had retired from the audience, two priests came to bring us back again, stating that we were to occupy the divan. I protested, but in vain. The Metropolitan would hear of nothing else, and as the evenings were still cool, he ordered a huge *mangal*, or brazier of coals, upon which were laid strips of lemon peel, to neutralize the gas and perfume the apartment. It was a lofty, spacious room, with a raised seat covered with damask at the further end, and a thick straw matting on the floor. The only ornaments were some Byzantine pictures of the Sacrifice of Abraham, the Murder of Abel, and Joseph's adventure with Potiphar's wife—singular pictures for an ecclesiastical residence. As I was resigning myself to this hospitality and its consequent restraints, the Metropolitan stated that dinner would soon be ready. So it appeared that we were doomed to eat at his table, also. Dinner with an Archbishop, in the midst of Lent! We were desperately hungry, and the hares, I thought, must be nearly done by this time. Farewell, visions of the savory roast, and the odoriferous stew! Garlic and pulse are our portion.

It was after dark when we were summoned, and descended together to a lower room, where the Metropolitan sat down to the table with us, while two priests stood by to wait upon us. There were two salads, a plate of olives, and some bread. We groaned in spirit, as we thought of the flesh-pots of Egypt—as the officials of Berlin groaned, when they beheld Mr. Wright's temperance breakfast. Enforced holiness is even worse than enforced teetotalism. The priests handed us plates of soup. Hot gruel, I thought; but no, it had a flavor of chicken, and before the plates were emptied, a heretical boiled fowl was placed under my very nose. Then, O miracle! marched in our hares, dripping with balmy sauce—cooked as never hares were cooked before. Meanwhile, the ruby blood of Ida gushed in our glasses, and we realized in its fullest sense the unreasonableness of Lent—how much more contented, grateful and recognizant one feels when feasting than when fasting. I could not help ejaculating, in all sincerity, "*Doxasi 'o theos!*" All this time, the good old man was contentedly eating his salad and olives. "This is liberal and truly Christian," I said to Francois. "Oh," replied that worthy, "his Holiness has sense enough to know that we are no better than atheists." In fact, I do not doubt that, in the eyes of the two attendant priests, we were utterly lost.

During the whole of our stay, we fared sumptuously. The table groaned twice a day under its weight of fish, flesh and fowl, and, so far from being shocked, the Metropolitan benevolently smiled upon our mountain appetites. I explained to him that the Protestants eschewed outward observances of this kind, considering that the fast should be spiritual and not bodily. In order to make the matter clearer to him, I referred to St. Paul's remarks on the subject of circumcision. "I understand it very well," he replied, "but we cannot do otherwise at present. My health suffers under the observance, but if I were to violate it, I should be chased from my place at once." I must confess I have a higher reverence for the virtue of hospitality than we seem to set upon it at present. When a Turk regales a Christian with ham (as it happened at Athens this Winter), when a lenten priest roasts his turky for you, when an advocate of the Maine Law gives his German friend a glass of wine, when some of my own anti-tobacco friends at home allow me to smoke a cigar in the back-kitchen with the windows open, there is a sacrifice of self on the altar of common humanity. True hospitality involves a consideration for each other's habits—not our *excesses*, mind you, but our usual habits of life—even when they differ on such serious grounds as I have mentioned. But I have dined with Vegetarians who said, "Meat is unwholesome, so my conscience will not let me give it to you," or with the Ventilators, who proclaimed that "fires in bedrooms are deleterious"—and I was starved and frozen.

The Metropolitan, finding that I spoke a very little Greek, insisted on dispensing with the aid of an interpreter. The purity of his accent, after the harsh Cretan dialect, in fact, made it comparatively easy for me to understand him, but it kept my brain constantly on the stretch to follow the course of his conversation, and to find suitable replies. He is a native of Epirus, of which province he was Bishop for ten years, before coming to Crete. He is, therefore, of Slavonic, not Hellenic blood. It is well known that Bishoprics and Archbishoprics in the Greek Church are marketable commodities in the hands of the Patriarch, and Francois says, with how much truth I know not, that our host's place cost him 300,000 piasters (§12,000). It seems certain, however, that he will not be allowed to keep it long—he is far too enlightened and progressive for the owls and bats who haunt the darkness of Eastern Christianity. His first act was to establish a school at Heracleion, and already sixteen hundred children of both sexes are receiving instruction in it. All his influence has been exerted in persuading the monasteries of Crete, which are the very hives of indolence and rapacity, to establish schools for the peasantry with a portion of their ample revenues; but only three or four have as yet consented to do so. In his endeavors, also, to assist Vely Pasha in carrying into force the *Hattihamayoun*, he has incurred the hostility of the ultra-Greek party, who call him, in derision, the "Turkopolite." It is very cheering to light upon an evidence of true progress, in the midst of the disheartening experiences which constantly meet the traveler in Greece and the Orient.

The day after our arrival, the Metropolitan accompanied us on a walk through the city. The place was totally destroyed by an earthquake a year and a half ago, between five and six hundred people perishing in the ruins. Advantage of this has been taken, in rebuilding, to widen the streets and improve the general plan of the town, though not to such an extent as the Government designed, on account of the violent opposition of the people. One sees everywhere heaps of ruins. As we walked through the streets, followed by the two secretaries, the tradesmen and mechanics in the bazaars saluted the Metropolitan by rising to their feet, and in return he gave them his benediction by lifting two fingers. We first called upon the Turkish Governor, a young man, whom I should have set down anywhere as an American, from his face. He offered us house, horses and everything else in his power, but we only accepted an officer as guide to the fortifications and the old Venetian arsenal. The former are of immense strength and solidity, and the bronze guns of St. Mark still grin through the embrasures of the sea-wall. The port is quite small, and partly choked up with sand. It is protected by a mole, which is tumbling down, with a deserted fort at the extremity. Considerable commerce is carried on with other ports of the Levant, and even with England, the principal exports being soap, oil, wine, silk and wool.

The arsenal is one of the most curious relics of the Middle Ages which I have ever seen. It is a massive building in the Palladian style. One side was thrown down by the earthquake, and the other walls cracked in many places from top to bottom, but fortunately not beyond the possibility of repair. It is completely stored with arms of all kinds, heaped together in great piles and covered with rust. Scores of cannon, with their carriages, lean against the walls; great haystacks of swords rise above one's head; heavy flails, studded with spikes, lances, arquebusses and morning stars are heaped in dusty confusion along the length of the dark hall. In the upper story is space evidently devoted to trophies taken in war. To every pillar is affixed a wooden shield with a Latin motto, around which are hung helmets, pikes, rapiers and two-handed swords. There are also a multitude of tents, cordage, and kettles of balsam, which was used in making plasters for the wounded. Every thing appears to be very much in the same condition as it was left by the Venetians, two centuries ago. The officers gave me leave to select an arrow from the sheaves of those weapons, cautioning me, however, not to scratch myself with the point as many of them were poisoned. The Metropolitan's secretary, who longed for a Christian relic, secretly slipped one of them up his sleeve and carried it off.

We then visited the Venetian cathedral, afterward a mosque, and now, owing to the earthquake, a beautiful ruin. While I sketched it, the two secretaries, who stood near, conversed about us. "How is it," asked one, "that the Americans have Hellenic faces? The officers of the Congress all looked like ancient Greeks, and so do these two!" The remark was evidently intended to be overheard, for nothing could be further from the truth. We had at last sunshine again, and the twenty palms of Heracleion waved in the balmy air, which brought them greeting from the near Libyan shore. Ida rose uncloaded in the west, its superb pinnacle just visible above its buttresses of gilded snow, while over the warm wheat-plains and the low hill of Cnossus towered Juktas in lonely grandeur, as if proud to be the sepulchre of Jove. I projected a ride thither, but the Thunderer's tomb was not to be trodden by profane feet: the snow still lay deep on the summit, and the monks of the monastery of Arkhanie, at its base, reported that the mountain was inaccessible.

We went the round of the schools in company with the Metropolitan, who introduced us both to the teachers and scholars, making a short address to each class. The more advanced boys were reading Xenophon, which they parsed and explained with great glibness. I was delighted to see such a number of bright intelligent faces, especially among the younger boys. Their eager, earnest expression was an evidence that their attendance was not compulsory. The Metropolitan was kind enough to translate a few words to them, for me, and I really felt, as I told him, that such a sight was better than a ruined temple. He informed me that Vely Pasha intends establishing a school in the city, in which both Greek and Turkish children shall be taught together, and I was very glad to find that he was himself strongly in favor of the measure. But if it succeeds, it will be in spite of the *Greek* population.

Outside the walls, there is a separate village for the lepers, as at Rhithymnos. These unhappy creatures are obliged to leave their native villages as soon as the disease makes its appearance, and consort with those who are cut off from intercourse with the healthy population by the same fate. The disease, in Crete, although presenting nearly the same features as in Norway, is slower in its operation and less hideous in its appearance. It is not considered contagious, as there are many instances on the island of a leprous man being married to a sound woman, and the reverse, without communicating the disease. The children of such unions are sometimes healthy, even. The number of lepers in Crete is upward of 1,200, and is at present on the increase, the disease invading even Sfakia, where it has hitherto been unknown. It has been ascribed, as in Norway, to the use of salt fish, together with excessive quantities of oil, and especially new oil, which has a fiery, acrid quality, which it loses after a few months. The filthy habits of life of the Cretans no doubt assist in developing the disease. The Medical Inspector of Heracleion, a French physician, informed me that all his endeavors to cure or check it had been in vain. He was very decided in the opinion that it was not infectious. He mentioned to me, as a very curious fact, that venereal diseases are unknown on the island.

The same gentleman was well acquainted with Sfakia, and his enthusiastic description of the people made me more than ever regret that I could not have visited them. He considers them Cretans of unmixed blood—the legitimate descendants of the ancient stock, asserting that they still retain all the physical marks of the old Hellenic race, both in face and form. In fact, one sees more Greek faces in a day in Crete, than during a year in Athens. But in the greater part of the island the type has been modified by additions of Saracenic, Venetian and Turkish blood; only in the mountain fastness of Sfakia does the race of Minos exist.

Vely Pacha, I had almost forgotten to say, intends sending a stone to the Washington Monument from the ruins of Cnossus, with this inscription: "The country of Minos and Rhadamanthus to the Liberator of America."

We left Heracleion in the Austrian steamer, on Tuesday last and returned hither by way of Syria. Our parting with the noble old Metropolitan was the parting from a revered friend, and Francois, who acknowledged that he had at last found one priest worthy of his office, kissed devoutly the hand stretched out to take his own. So ended our journey to Crete. B. T.

### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The experiments which had been made with the new telegraph machines of Professor Hughes upon the Atlantic cable, had been quite successful. The instruments transmitted messages through the whole length of cable, and clearly demonstrated that they could be worked with more rapidity and with greater reliability than any other method. Mr. Cyrus W. Field called on the 13th upon Sir John Packington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and explained to him the situation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in regard to a paddle-wheel steamer to act as a tender upon the *Niagara*, in place of the *Susquehannah*, which the United States government were prevented from sending on account of the yellow fever having broken out on board of her. The Admiralty at once granted the request to furnish a steamer in place of the *Susquehannah*. The liberality of the British government in placing four of their best steamers at the disposal of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to assist in laying the cable this year, and at a time when they are chartering merchant steamers for their own service, shows the deep interest they feel in the success of this great international enterprise.

Confidence in the success of the undertaking appeared to be daily increasing in England. The London *Times* details at length the plans for laying the cable, and says that the greatest efforts to ensure success are being made; that no precaution has been neglected, and no suggestion worthy of attention has been ignored. The experimental trip was to start on the 24th or 25th May, and was to occupy from six to ten days. During this, about 100 miles of condemned cable will be used in ascertaining the efficacy of various buoys, laying down and underrunning the wire, &c., and when all doubts and theories have been practically solved the squadron returns to Queenstown, makes its brief final preparations, and starts for the great attempt about the 10th instant, thereby taking advantage of the most favorable time in the whole year. After effecting a splice in the middle of the Atlantic, and safely sinking the wire to the bottom of the sea, (a depth of 1,500 fathoms) the *Niagara* will at once steer for Newfoundland, and the *Agamemnon* for Ireland, each vessel steaming as fast to her homeward destination as is consistent with a safety to the great undertaking. In case of dangerous weather arising, the first consideration will be, of course, the safety of the cable; and, no matter how advantageous such and such courses of action may appear, nothing will be done by which the success of the undertaking is jeopardized or even left to chance. Each vessel is provided with reels of strong wire rope, which can be attached to buoys made in the manner of ordinary fishing floats, though, of course, capable of sustaining a weight of several tons. Provided with this apparatus, the cable may be cut without reluctance, if ever the weather threatens, and the end of it (firmly secured to the rope and buoy) allowed to rest almost on the bed of the ocean, to be hauled up directly the storm has passed. Proper precautions have also been taken to make the floating ends of the buoys conspicuous, and easily found in case of the ships being driven from them.

In regard to the electrical part of the undertaking, the *Times* says:—"A number of experiments have recently been made with a view of increasing the rapidity of working signals through the entire length of the cable. These experiments, in which a variety of inventions and applications have been employed, have been conducted by Professor Thompson, Mr. Hughes, the American electrician (whose printing telegraph is likely to revolutionize the present uncertain system,) Mr. Henley and Mr. Whitehouse. The result, though on the whole far more satisfactory than was at first anticipated, shows indubitably that more than one submarine cable will be required to do all the business likely to be transacted between this country and the New World. Such a result, however, need dishearten no one, since none but those unacquainted with the subject have for a moment imagined that one working cable would be sufficient, or do more than show the way which others will be soon ready and anxious to follow." Another paragraph says:—"It is said that Hull is to be the great intermediate station of the Transatlantic and British and Irish Telegraph Company for the Transmission of Messages between America and the Continent of Europe. A four-wire cable is now being laid in the neighborhood of Hull for this purpose. London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow will be placed in direct communication with Hull, as well as with Valentia on the Irish coast, whence messages will be received from America. Communications intended for the Continent will be forwarded direct to Hull, and thence along the cable now about to be carried *via* Withernsea to Spurn Point, where it leaves the British Isles and passes directly across the North Sea to Cuxhaven, at the entrance of the Elbe, and thence by land to Hamburg, the principal terminal station on the Continent. Mr. Powell, one of the company's engineers, is now in in Hull preparing for the transmission of messages by sound, the vibrations being produced by strokes upon a fine-toned bell, entirely dispensing with the use of the needle. It is expected that the communication between New York and Hull will be completed by July next."

Spiritualism Renounced.—Quite a commotion was recently excited among the spiritualists of Plymouth, Massachusetts, by the announcement of Miss Lizzie Doten, the principal medium of that place, that she could not conscientiously speak to them again as a medium. She said that "she feared she had been laboring under a delusion, and as she considered herself responsible to God for what her lips uttered, and for the influence which her words exerted upon those who heard her, she was unwilling to be made the medium of any other spirit than her own. If, said she, the angel Gabriel should stand by my side, and ask me to deliver a message to you from him, I should reply, Gabriel, speak for yourself. Hereafter I shall only address you in my own nature and conscious state." This change in her views was brought about through the influence of a Professor Grimes, who has been delivering a course of lectures in the town on the "Phenomena of Nerves," and against modern spiritualism.

A Pinch of Salt.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Fort Bridger on the 10th of March, says:—Several "caches" of potatoes amounting to some 200 bushels, were lately discovered at Fort Supply, and we are now luxuriating for a few days on this wholesome esculent. We have, however, to eat our potatoes without salt, that article having been quite a stranger in the camp for several weeks past. The last I saw was offered to me in a snuff-box by a gentleman with whom I was dining, in order that I might take a pinch of it.

## NEWS ITEMS.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL.—There are no troops available to protect Behar, for we cannot leave Calcutta without a regiment, the recruits, 1,000 of whom have just arrived per Jason, are not yet fit for service, and the only regiment, the 19th, is engaged watching the disarmed regiments at Barrackpore. I doubt if Koer Singh, once beaten, can keep his men together, but the affair is considered serious, and Behar, with its opium factories, is left very much exposed.

Panics have, of course, spread through the stations of the province, but Sir E. Lugard is an excellent officer, and the danger cannot be long protracted. It places our true difficulty, however, in a strong light. These districts must be garrisoned after they are won, and we have not the force to do the work. There are upwards of 40 of them, exclusive of Bengal Proper, all in more or less danger, and varying in size from districts as large as Scotland to districts as small as Suffolk. Each requires for the present one wing of an European regiment. Where are they to come from? Certainly not from the force now in the country, for Sir Colin Campbell, after garrisoning only a few stations, cannot collect more than 8,000 Europeans for the attack on Rochilcund. We need more men if the war is to be brought to a termination. It was want of men which frustrated the operations before Lucknow—so frustrated them, that officers of experience hold our position actually worse than before we entered Oude. This is, no doubt, an unjust view, dictated in part by the dislike a section of the army feel for Sir Colin Campbell. It is, however, I fear, thus far correct, that we have to defeat an enemy as strong as before, and scattered over a very much wider surface.

I must mention that the escape of the Sepoys has for the time impaired the cofidence of the army in Sir Colin Campbell. The soldiers cannot, or will not see that, had the Sepoys been surrounded and had they fought with the desperation they showed in the detached houses by the river bank, we should have suffered a loss which would have left the Sikhs and Ghoorkas masters of the situation. The commander-in-Chief had that contingency to think of as well as mere victory.

In Bengal there is little doing, but the Coolies are still restless, and about ten days ago a great battle was fought between 50 sailors from Chyebassa on one side, and some, 4,000 Coolies on the other. The Coolies were beaten, of course, but they fought angrily and had a few flint muskets. They rose apparently at the instigation of the Rajah of Powhat, whom our officers are endeavouring to catch, and who has an hereditary influence over the tribe. They cannot do a great deal of harm so long as the fancy for insurrection does not spread, and it has not spread during the past three months.

A traveller who has lately passed through the eastern districts of Bengal, and who has peculiar means of obtaining information, tells me the rich are buying up grain and salt. They say Government expect a famine, and intend when it arrives to give all the people rice cooked by Europeans, and so break down their caste. They are very sulky about it, and receive all assurances and explanations with perfect incredulity. What is to be done with a race which can believe such folly?

MR. LAYARD'S TESTIMONY TO THE INDIAN MISSIONARIES.—In the course of his lecture on the causes and consequences of the Indian rebellion, Mr. Layard, who has just returned from India, said:—"It had been asserted that the missionaries were to be censured, but he solemnly declared that he had never heard a missionary laborer assigned, by any native, as a cause of the outrage; on the contrary, they always expressed their admiration of those men, and said—'We respect their motives—they are good men,—and as long as Government does not support them, we are willing they should go on as they do.' (Cheers) Dr. Duff, who was at the head of the Scotch Mission at Calcutta, said 'Only spare us one thing—don't let the Government interfere with us.'"

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—The magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. Pratt, has carried out a plan, the success of which may convince Old Indians of the change which has passed over Indian ideas. He was ordered to create a station guard of 150 armed men of castes excluded by the regulations from the army. He accordingly collected about thirty casteless and caste Hindoos, and 100 Christians, armed them, had them carefully drilled, paid the catechist or native missionary as a soldier, and sent them to the church every morning. They turn out capital guards, five feet three inches high, bigger than Bengalees, for they eat meat and are most orderly and obedient. They are faithful for the simple reason that the Hindoos would murder them, if they dared, and Hooghly is as well protected as if it had a company of Europeans. The lesson is invaluable. The men receive bare Sepoy pay without pensions or uniforms, and, as they eat bread and meat, it is not too much. Their embodiment removes the stigma, that has rested on the Christians for ever, for in India, as in France, a man with a sword is respected.

ROMISH RIOT AT WALSALL.—On a recent Thursday evening a person styling himself Baron de Camin, who, during the previous week, had delivered two lectures on Popery, attempted to deliver another lecture on the same subject in the Guildhall Assembly-room, Walsall; but scarcely had he commenced when a mob of Irish, who had assembled round the hall, forced open the outer door and rushed up stairs. The Baron, who was taking the money, gave the alarm, and some parties succeeded in closing and barricading the inside door. Meanwhile the Baron and his lady made their escape by a private entrance. So soon as the Baron had made his exit a party inside, evidently an accomplice of those outside, gave a signal, and immediately the assailants ceased their attempts, and went round to the front of the Dragon Hotel, where the Baron was, and wreaked their vengeance upon the boards on which his bill had been exhibited. The police were called out, but it was not till Father Lovi, the Romish priest, addressed the mob, about ten o'clock, that the streets could be cleared.—*London Morning Paper.*

THE SEASON IN EUROPE.—The English papers report that the weather was very cold during the first two weeks of May. A severe frost occurred on the night of the 7th May, and a thick coating of ice was formed on still water. A violent storm of wind and rain, amounting almost to a hurricane, had visited London. Considerable damage was done on the Surrey side of the Thames, and the rain fell in such torrents that it is said the water in some of the roads was, for a brief interval, over a foot deep.

The weather in France has been very unseasonable, and snow has fallen in some sections—a very rare occurrence in the month of May.

In Spain they had a severe snow-storm on the 5th of May, at Madrid. In the provinces the mountains were all covered with snow, and the frost-king appears to have made up his mind to pass the spring in Spain. A fortnight past the heat was so intense that it drove the Queen and Court from Madrid to Aranjuez.

A rich manufacturer named Oppelt, died about fifteen years since at Reichenberg, in Austria, and a vault was built by his widow and children in the cemetery for the reception of the body. The widow died about a month ago, and was taken to the same tomb: but when it was opened for that purpose the coffin of her husband was found open and empty, and the skeleton of the deceased discovered in a corner of the vault in a sitting posture.

STARTLING.—A huge black bear, driven in from the swamps by high water, perambulated the streets of Yazoo, Mississippi, on Monday night week, to the consternation of everybody.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Moses Taylor, arrived at New York, brings the California mails of the 5th of May, and $1,776,000 in gold. The news is of no special importance. The people of California were in the enjoyment of delightful weather, rather dry, however, and the farmers were prognosticating heavy crops. Mining operations continued brisk and profitable. The State Legislature adjourned on the 26th of April, after passing a number of important laws, among which was one prohibiting the immigration of Chinese and Mongolians into California after the first day of October next. Any person who shall land emigrants of that kind shall be punished with a fine of $600, or imprisonment not less than three months, nor more than one year, for each offence, the landing of every emigrant being held as a distinct offence, and punished accordingly. This law is opposed by some, and is charged with being in conflict with the treaties of the United States. It is sustained, however, by the masses. Robberies and murders are frequent all over California, and we find many such recorded in our files of papers. In some cases the robbers go in armed bands, and commit their depredations in the Mexican style. It was announced that the Indians of Plumas county had banded together to make war on the whites. Indian troubles had also broken out in Oregon. Another great fillibustering expedition against Sonora was reported to be afoot, and such was the excitement in that region about it, that a surveyor belonging to the Sonora Surveying Company had to leave. A guano island, containing nearly a million tons of guano, has been discovered on the track between the Sandwich and Ladrone Island, and specimens of the guano have been received at San Francisco.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.—Under this title the various firms of bank note engravers, who have hitherto been acting independently of each other, have formed a union for the purpose of placing the bank note currency of the country upon a basis of greater security. An act of incorporation has been obtained, so as to secure to the company the benefit of legal protection. Although the confining the virtual control of a single business in the hands of a few trustees is unquestionably creating a monopoly with extensive powers, still the counterbalancing benefits which are likely to result to the community more than compensate for the special privileges of the charter.

SALE OF ASSETS.—The assets of John Thompson, a New York Wall street broker, who transferred and assigned his property during the panic, were sold on Thursday. The whole sale realized $11,694, on assets valued at $208,355. This was not considered so bad, as the notes were all protested, the land warrants defective or cancelled, and the bank bills broken.—*Boston Transcript.*

A gentleman at Bolivar, Tenn., last week saw a nondescript sort of article floating down the Mississippi, near his plantation: it resembled a miniature Noah's ark, with the hull knocked off. Curiosity led him to board it, when he was astonished to find himself in the store of a friend residing fifty miles up the river. The contents were not greatly injured. He tied the store to the shore, and started off to let his trading friend know where he might find his lost place of business.

The city of New Orleans is at present in the hands of a Vigilance Committee. The Mayor has resigned his power into their hands; but a severe struggle is nevertheless apprehended between the civic authorities and the Committee. Great confusion reigns in the city. The reason given for the subversion of the legally appointed ministers of the law, is the impunity afforded to criminals of every class, the lax administration of justice, the failure to protect the rights, lives, and property of the citizens. These are grave charges; but the remedy is worse. Verily, republicans institutions are a failure.

LOST TREASURE.—An attempt is to be made to recover the million and a half of dollars that went down in the steamer Central America last September, although she is sunk in water over five-eighths of a mile deep, and in a spot that is ninety miles from land.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.—Jacob Carroll of Texas, is the largest farmer in the United States. He owns 25,000 acres of land. His home plantation contains about 8000 acres. Colonel Carroll has on his immense ranges of pasture lands about 1000 horses and mules, worth $50,000; 1000 head of cattle, worth $7000; 600 hogs, worth $2000; 300 Spanish mares, worth $15,000; 50 jennies, worth $2000; 150 jacks, worth $9000; and 5 stallions, worth $2500. His annual income from the sale of stock amounts to $10,000, and from the sale of cotton to $20,000.

A USEFUL CAUTION.—A "reformed burglar," writing in the New York *Herald*, says burglaries are mostly committed by acquaintances of servant girls. The burglars contract friendships with the girls, who are often unaware of their character, and are introduced into houses as brothers, cousins, &c. They make use of their opportunities to learn all the internal arrangements of the houses, procure keys, &c. He warns persons to exclude unknown male visitors of domestics from their houses.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Superintendent of Education in Canada West, is charged with appropriating the sum of £1,500 or thereabouts, which strictly belonged to the public, to his own use. It appears that in 1856, he had some public moneys in his hands, which he deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, and received the above amount upon it as interest. He applied this to his own use, and when required to pay it over, refused to do so, and offers a long letter in justification, to the effect that he is underpaid for his services, and that he is not required by his instructions to place the money in his hands on interest. The Montreal *Witness* very justly remarks:

Interest on public funds, under the charge of a public officer, belongs not to him but to the country, and this interest Dr. Ryerson is bound to refund. He may indeed say that he was not bound to place the money at interest at all, but could have kept it in his own chest, in which case the government could have no claim upon him; but in this case the parable of the wicked and slothful servant, who did not place out his Lord's money at interest, would have a sad significance. In every point of view, therefore, Dr. Ryerson appears to us to have erred deeply; and it is only another and most striking instance how easily the strongest mind may be warped by self interest.

SPURGEON.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached a sermon in behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society at Surrey Music-hall, London, recently. Long before nine o'clock persons were assembled round the gates anxiously waiting the opening of the building, and by half-past ten o'clock every nook and corner of the hall was crammed, there being at least ten thousand within the walls. Thousands had to go away disapointed. Precisely at eleven o'clock Mr. Spurgeon ascended the pulpit and opened the service by prayer. He preached a most energetic sermon from Psalm xlvi. 8, 9. He was listened to throughout with the most breathless attention, and at the close made an earnest appeal to all who loved the spread of Christianity to contribute in every possible way to increase its growth. He said that he cherished the fond hope that he might live to see the day when the monuments at Trafalgar-square, which now bore the statues of a Nelson and a Napier—great warriors though they were—should have in their places a Whitefield and a Wesley. The day was coming when Peace should triumph over War, and he hailed the dawn of that happy time with delight. A liberal collection was then made, and the congregation quietly dispersed.

Prince Alfred is making most satisfactory progress with his nautical studies; and we hear (with a spirit that the whole country will applaud) the young Prince disdains to avail himself of a private examination, but will take his chance with the other naval cadets, and go publicly before the Professor, who is "supposed" always to be ignorant of the name and quality of the youngsters before him. It will take place about the 10th of June.—*Court Journal.*

NORWAY.—The population of Norway is about a million and a quarter. The inhabitants are nominally Protestant. There is not a Roman Catholic church or priest in the whole land. Neither a Jew nor a Jesuit is allowed by the constitution to set foot on the soil.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### NEW ZEALAND.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PROTECTOR.

Gentlemen,—From a paper published in Auckland, New Zealand, kindly lent me by a gentleman in this city, I find that the progress of that colony, even during the short period that it has been colonized,—not quite twenty years,—is far beyond that of this Island. In the matter of Education alone, it is stated in the English Cyclopædia, conducted by Charles Knight, published 1855, that "the natives have been taught to found towns, to build churches and to project newspapers of their own; and that now, so eager are they for knowledge, *that there is scarcely a Maori who cannot read and write.*" Has any thing been done for our aboriginal population, beyond leading them to believe in a blind superstition? Popery, however, has yet scarce a foothold in New Zealand, and is held in abhorrence by this intelligent race. The Receipts from the Customs in Auckland alone in 1855, was £52,424 sterling, and the total revenue of that Province was £116,868. The total Receipts for this Island the same year was only £42,081 currency. The relative population of the two countries, taking the natives into consideration, would be about the same; but the European population alone of Auckland does not amount to more than 16,000. I have seen it stated that the Exports of Wool alone from New Zealand for the past year amounted to £500,000 sterling.

There is another point in which the New Zealand Government is ahead of this Island, viz., in devising means to lessen the expenses of its Government. As will be seen below, tenders are there required from persons willing to undertake the public printing,—by which, no doubt, a large amount will be saved to the country. Will the electors of this Island send men to represent them, who are willing to take a like step, and thus be one means of preventing a large emigration from P. E. Island to that country?

Your obedient servant,
LEADER.

(*From the New Zealander.*)

PRINTING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, Feb. 11, 1858.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 1st March, for printing the "Government Gazette," and for such other printing as may be required for the service of the General Government, during the six calendar months commencing the first day of April next.

The Printing will be divided into the following portions:—

1. The Government Gazettes.
2. Bills, Acts, and Estimates.
3. Votes, and Proceedings, and Daily Notices of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.
4. Statistics, and similar Returns, chiefly comprising figures.
5. Blank Forms, and other jobs not included in the above portions.

Tenders for the 1st portion to specify a price per sheet of demy 8vo., as well as per sheet of foolscap folio.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any separate portion of the above.

Further particulars may be obtained by application at this office.

W. GISBORNE, Under Secretary.

LETTER II.

### Is the Church of Rome the true and only Church of God?

5. THE FATHERS ARE AGAINST THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Having shewn, in my last, that the Church of Rome is intolerant,—that she is a paradox,—that she usurps the place of Christ, and that she hates the Bible, I proceed to the farther assertion, that the testimony of the "Fathers" is *against*, and NOT in favor of the papacy. The writers of the first six centuries are those who generally are known by the name "FATHERS." Now it is a favorite doctrine with the Papal Church, that Tradition is of equal authority with the Scriptures. And it is reasonable we should pause and enquire,—what say the writers of primitive days?—what is the testimony of the Fathers? I answer—Their testimony is of a contrary character, and maintains the sufficiency of Scripture as a rule of faith. To sustain this position, I might adduce—I believe I am correct in my supposition—the writings of Barnabas, Clement, Ignatius, Polycarp, Irenæus, Clemens, Athanasius, St. John, Chrysostom, Ambrose, Gregory, Jerome, and St. Augustine,—all of whom unite in their evidence as to the sufficiency of the scriptures, and consequent non-necessity of tradition. Space would not permit that lengthy extracts be given; but if readers are curious on the point, let me refer them to the works of the writers quoted, and they will see for themselves. A few short quotations might, however, be afforded: Ignatius (the child, it is said, on whose head the Saviour placed his hand when he blessed the little children), on his way to Rome to suffer martyrdom, exhorted the "churches to stand firm in the *scriptures*." Euseb., lib. iii., 86.

Irenæus writes (*adversus Hæres*) "we have known the method of salvation by the Gospel preached to us, which gospel by the will of God has been delivered to us in the *scriptures*." Again, "We know," says the same writer, "that the scriptures are perfect, for they are spoken by the word of God and his Spirit."

In 390, or about that period, we find Ambrose, when speaking of the divinity of the Son of God, saying—"I *read* that he is the first, I read not that he is the *second*,—they who say he is second, let them shew it by *reading*."

Chrysostom was Bishop of Constantinople about the year A.D. 400. He says: "Formerly it might have been ascertained by various means which was the true church; but at present there is no other way left of ascertaining which is the true church but by the Scriptures alone."

Jerome, in 420, says "the kingdom of God has not gone from her boundaries, that is, the Holy Scriptures." Still later, we find Augustine lifting up his voice against the authority of tradition, and saying "all writings since the confirmation of the canon of Scripture are liable to dispute, and even councils themselves are to be examined and amended by councils."

A variety of other passages might be adduced;—but to what purpose, since those quoted suffice to sustain the assertion, that the fathers as often repudiated the authority of tradition as they assented thereunto? In vain do writers belonging to the Church of Rome claim the fathers as supporting their distinguishing doctrines. We summon the witnesses—and lo! the testimony is *not* in favor of the papacy. Let me repeat the language of Fletcher.

"It is related of Omar, the Caliph of Alexandria, that when he committed to the flames the valuable library of that city, he asked in reference to the volumes only two questions: "Are they agreeable to the Koran? then burn them,—they are unnecessary. Do they contradict the Koran? then burn them,—they are false! Far be it from me to approve the mad decision of this savage Saracen. But I would apply the principle of his enquiry to the question before us. Does tradition agree with the scriptures?—then as a rule of faith it is unnecessary. Does it oppose them?—then it is false. What is the chaff to the wheat? Let God be true and every man a liar."

6. THE CHURCH OF ROME IS FALLIBLE.

The great boast of the Papacy is infallibility. But the Church of Rome is fallible. She is not that which her members declare, viz., the spotless and unerring Bride of the Lamb. The infallibility of the papal church has ever been the great point at issue between Romanists and Protestants. She has assumed the position which precludes the possibility of her falling into error. Under this notion, she asserts herself to be the supreme arbitrator of all spiritual doctrines, and from her decision there is no appeal. She also determines what books are canonical, and what books may be read. She also maintains her right to declare what is necessary to salvation,—not heeding whether her dogmas be agreeing with the Holy Scriptures or otherwise. Thus we find the catechism of the Council of Trent arrogantly saying, "But as this one church, because governed by the Holy Ghost, cannot err in faith and morals, it necessarily follows that all other societies arrogating to themselves the name of church, because guided by the spirit of darkness, are sunk in the most pernicious errors, both doctrinal and moral." We may suppose that infallibility is lodged in the Pope or chief Bishop, when we read a passage like the following: "The Pope of Rome hath the supremacy over all the earth; that he is the successor of St. Peter, the prince of the Apostles, the head of the Church and the father of all Christians" Such was the decision of the Council of Florence, of 1439.

If the Church of Rome be infallible, then are Protestant churches fearfully in error; but if she is fallible, she is arrogating a power she possesses not. Let us, then, examine her claims to infallibility. They are founded on doubtful interpretations of several scriptural statements, which are tortured into an argument to justify her pretensions. One of the most prominent of these passages is that of Matthew xii., 18—"I say unto thee, thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The controversy here consists in *this*—Does Christ here allude to *himself*, or to *Peter*? In the original, the difference between Peter and the rock is distinctly marked. If the words had been "*epi touto to Petro*"—"upon this rock I will build my church"—there could be no dispute on the point; but the reading is different, and runs thus: "*Tu ei Petros—kai epi tauto te petra*"—"thou art Peter—and upon this rock I will build," etc. Observe that the word *Petros* is masculine—the word *petra* is feminine, and can in no wise refer to the man Peter. Then *Christ* himself, and not Peter, is the "rock." And to this we have the direct evidence of the apostle Peter himself; for we find him quoting from the prophecy of Isaiah the words "behold I lay in Zion a chief corner stone," and applies the words to Christ. This was the view taken by Augustine, and many of the Fathers. On Peter's faith, who confessed the Christ to be son of the living God, then, the church was founded,—the *object* of his faith was CHRIST—the ROCK OF AGES. So Chrysostom reads the passage—"*Te petra—toutesti te pistei tes omologios*"—"upon the rock—that is, upon the faith of his profession." True, our Lord designed something in reference to Peter, when he thus spake; but certainly not that Peter should take his place as the rock of his church. The probable meaning is, that his *faith* in acknowledging the true Messiah should be rewarded, and that on him should devolve the glory of first opening the doors of the Christian Church to Jew and Gentile. Lightfoot, in his Hebrew Exercitations, quotes the words "*Lasaud okter*," as meaning "to bind and to loose" in the sense that he should say what was lawful and what was not. Schoetgen adds many instances to Lightfoot, in order to prove that the meaning of "binding and unloosing," after the Hebrew idiom, signified authority to pronounce what was clean and what was unclean. But of this power hereafter. Meanwhile it is plain, to a demonstration, that the man Peter is *not* the Rock on which the Christian Church is built, but that "Christ is that rock."

On what, then, does the assumed infallibity of the church rest? Metaphysically, infallibility founded on fallibility is an absurdity,—it is a self-contradiction. But Roman *infallibility* is founded on *fallibility*. Thus: every *whole* is composed of *units*, or *parts*. If the *parts* are fallible, the *whole* is fallible. The Roman Church is composed of individual members. But the *individuals* are fallible; hence a *congregation of individuals* must be fallible. *Numbers cannot produce perfection.* Though we multiply the parts infinitely, we are not one step nearer infallibility.

Yours, Mr. Editor,
With much respect,
PHILO-FORTUNATUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROTECTOR.

Sir,—Regarding the journal under your control as the only one in this colony prepared to expose the popular immoralities which degrade our people, and fearlessly point to the sources whence they spring—(whether this timidity on the part of your contemporaries arises from a fear to offend the vicious, or, having a strong sympathy themselves therewith, that they deem "discretion the better part of valor," is not for me to say)—I beg you will give publicity to the annexed sketch from "real life" in this city.

On Monday night, 14th instant, it appears that one of those shameful revelries, popularly known as "Raffles," took place at the house of a Mrs. Power, Richmond-street, at which, as usual, a large number of young folks were readily gathered. These Raffles are got up for the purpose, generally, of disposing of some useless article, by means of dice or cards; the return being, regardless of the value of such article, just in proportion to the number who can be inveigled, for the sake of dancing, to attend. But, not satisfied with the yield from this source, the potent aid of white-eye, too—the vilest drink that man ever "put into his mouth to steal away his brains"—is to contribute its quota to the revenue. Now no one can dance without drink; and as every other beverage is most carefully withheld, white-eye takes the place of God's pure, life-giving water—alas! with what different results; the former creating an insatiable burning thirst, stimulating for the moment the physical system only to hasten still greater prostration, and kindling a madness in the brain sufficient to blot out—but for the interposition of of infinite love—the divine principle of the mind forever; the latter allaying thirst, invigorating the body, and acting alike benefically on every essential of the varied components which constitute the rational being. Pardon this digression; in describing the characteristics of Raffles generally, I have merely to add, that that of Monday night was strictly in keeping therewith. The usual fruits, however—the gambling, the dance, the drunk, the row, the rebald jest, the blasphemous oath, &c.—were somewhat exceeded on Monday night. One poor victim, having had enough of it, left, in company with a shipmate, to go on board the *Eglantine*, to which they belonged, lying at Lord's wharf. Both were intoxicated; they succeeded, however, in getting on board, and went to the forecastle; one of these (whose horrid death has called forth this notice), named Nowlan, then complained of sickness, and his friend advised him to go on deck, as the fresh air might revive him; he did so, and the other went to his berth. And now, while the din and confusion of that revel still haunts him, and the sickening effects of its bad rum yet clings to him, and his mind, too, deranged by its deleterious effects, he falls overboard, and dies unable to cry for succor. What a change! Hurried, without time for preparation—and even if there were time, so very drunk as to be unable to utter a prayer even in thought—from the drunken revel into the presence of his God. Now, Sir, I am fully persuaded that there is a murder connected with this, and every similar death that takes place. And who is in any way responsible?—This is a question of momentous interest to every person whose business or policy aids in perpetuating the Liquor Traffic—from he or she who vends the maddening draught, up to him who occupies the trust of making laws to govern us,—and each must give an account for his proportion of responsibility. And yet, fearfully common as such events are becoming, our people are apparently lulled into perfect stupefaction on the subject,—whilst useful men are lost to the community, to their friends, and to God—souls for for whom Christ died, doomed to the regions of despair—the pride and hope of families snatched from their fond embrace. Why is all this permitted?—What equivalent have we for all this evil? I answer, literally none. In the name of our common humanity, then, how long is this giant upas tree to blossom, its nourishment the vitals of our people? How long will our senators permit it? And if these prove recreant to their trust, by continuing to legalize the source of all this evil, great God, to whom vengeance belongeth, how long wilt thou hide thy face from us, and suffer thy people to be slain, and the slayer go on unpunished? Bestir yourselves, fellow countrymen, to root out this evil. All to whom the elective franchise now extends have responsibilities as well as privileges, not the least of which is to exert every energy of their soul to abate, at least, this gigantic and still growing curse.

Yours respectfully,
OBSERVER.

Charlottetown, June 16.

LOT 50 TEACHERS' UNION.

On Saturday the 5th instant, the members of the Union again availed themselves of the privilege of meeting. Some miscellaneous business was first transacted, when the Secretary made the members acquainted with certain gifts conferred on them by lovers of education. After some appropriate remarks from several persons on the above subject, it was moved by J. Hayden Fletcher, and seconded by Daniel Enman—

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be given to the Hon. Chas. Young, LL.D., for his almost inexpressible kindness in presenting us with three copies of the "Eclectic Magazine." As regards Mr. Young's intention of continuing them monthly, as received, we must say, we have no other recompense at present to offer, except our heartfelt thanks, which we hope he will receive. Also, to Mr. A. A. McKenzie, teacher of the Academy, for several copies of the "Massachusetts Teacher."

Both these are excellent publications. The former will prove instrumental in making us acquainted with popular literature, whilst the latter contains excellent pieces, well adapted to advance the objects for which our Society has been organized. The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Joseph Curry having been then called to the chair, the subject previously given out was taken up and discussed, principally by Messrs. Fletcher, D. Enman, K. McKenzie, John Curry and D. McDonald. This subject proved to be very interesting and instructive. It was then—

*Resolved*, That the next meeting be held at the same place (the Uigg School-house), on Saturday the 3d July, at 4 o'clock p.m., when the Quarterly Report shall be made and Visiting Committee appointed; after which J. Hayden Fletcher will deliver a lecture on "the government of Schools and duties of Teachers,"—on which occasion, a crowded house would be looked upon with the greatest pleasure.

J. H. FLETCHER, Secretary.

Alberry Plains, June, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROTECTOR.

Dear Sir,—The sin of Usury, which is so strongly and repeatedly condemned in the Word of God, prevails in this city to an alarming extent. Is it not incumbent upon the managers of such a paper as "The Protector," to reprehend the evil,—to show how thoroughly disgraceful it is among professing Christians, and how cruel and injurious to the more needy members of the community? Is it not the duty also of the various ministers of the Truth in this town, to bring the subject before their hearers,—to point out to them the inconsistency of the usurer drawing near to God in worship, with the love of Christ on the lip, and the lust of gold in the heart, and boldly to denounce the iniquity of a system so repugnant to the merciful provision of the law of that God who abhors the covetous. It has, hitherto, been the boast of England that her laws were based on the Scripture, and that enactments contrary thereto were unconstitutional and void. The men of this generation, however, affect superior wisdom, and rashly and wickedly set at naught the piety of their forefathers; "nevertheless, the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his; and, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." 2 Tim., ii., 19.

By inserting this, you will oblige

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

The Protector & Christian Witness

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858.

## THE STRUGGLE.

This day the nomination of candidates for the Provincial Parliament of this Island took place. The election that will follow will be one of paramount importance to the colony. If we are to judge from the present state of affairs, a Reform Parliament is loudly demanded. We cannot hold the present Government responsible for the depression felt throughout the continent; but we do hold them accountable for what we consider the unwise and extravagant expenditure of the funds placed at their disposal. And in vain do we look for a display of enterprise and energy calculated to develop our resources and increase our revenue. A supine indifference seemingly reigns supreme. Shall we be directed to the Bill for purchasing Estates? The result is extremely doubtful. It is by all means desirable to retain the rents of land within our territory,—but it is no less desirable to be free from paying interest for land lying unoccupied for twenty, thirty, or fifty years. If the whole scheme was intended to serve party purposes, it deserves the repudiation of the entire country. Again, what right had the present Government to increase the number of representatives in the House, without the anterior request of the people? Instead of being increased to thirty, they should be reduced to eighteen,—by whom all the business of the Island would be conducted with more expedition and success that by twice the number. True, it would not so well serve the interests of parties;—hence the country must be burdened to promote personal objects. The number of paid officials must be reduced; for it is evident to the most ordinary intellect that that employment which cannot pay its expenses must be abandoned. If the country can give us a more economical, enterprising, and unselfish or truly patriotic Government than we now have, by all means let us have it at the earliest moment.

Two parties are in the field, called respectively Liberals and Conservatives. The distinction of parties must exist. There must be a governing party, and there should be a vigiliant and vigorous, but not factious and obstructive opposition. The *Protector* takes the side of neither party. It exists an independent, bold, outspoken journal, resolved to condemn error and corruption wherever found, and to *protect* the interests of truth and right in the whole community; and will never stoop from its high vantage ground to become an instrument in advancing the party shemes of any individuals. If we have again and again spoken out our disapprobation of the present Government, it is because we fail to perceive the necessary ability for conducting our affairs; and because, to secure the favor of Romanists, they have denied the just requests of Protestants, who constitute the vast majority of the intelligence, worth, and wealth of the Island. Was that governing for the majority, or for selfish purposes? Were the resolutions on the Bible rejected for the moral welfare of the country, or to please the priests? Shame upon us! if we should favor a party who, to please the priests of Rome and retain their offices, would ignore their conscience, their Bible, and their religion. We wish freemen to be our rulers,—not the dupes of priests. No man that *must yield* to the demand of a Romanist Bishop in Rustico is *free* or independent; and such we totally disown as our ruler. Should the Conservatives come into power, and shew any truckling to popery, their conduct would bs as unsparingly condemned as in the present case,—and deservedly more so, as they have in the past stood up for Protestant rights. We have neither time nor inclination to discuss the civil questions separating parties; but as the Election will turn on a great religious question, the *Protector* will send forth no uncertain sound. We say to the electors—Seek out a man of ability, independence and integrity, who will pledge himself to support the Bible in all our public schools and seminaries, and to give no support to popery in any form,—and give that man your votes. If he is a liberal by name, he must possess the Protestantism of a Laird, independent and true, or you send a mere tool who will meanly follow a leader in defiance of the dearest rights of his constituents. The struggle is between Romanism and Protestantism. It cannot be denied or evaded. Those who seek Romanist votes are compelled to keep their Protestantism in the back ground, if not to procure favor by denouncing the *Protector* and Protestant ministers. Let, then, every man deserving the name of a Protestant utterly refuse to give his vote to any man that opposed the Bible in the past, or will do so in the future. Let Protestants be united, and they have nothing to fear. Romanists have been united for years;—the present movement among Protestants cannot make them more so. They move in the mass on one side, while they allow a few stragglers to take part with the opposition, to discover all their movements—watch all emergencies—nullify all zeal against their creed, or, in case the scales of power should indicate victory to the opposition, to open a ready door for the transferance of the whole body to the ruling side. The Romish power can only rule the country through the ignorance, inactivity or unfaithfulness of Protestants. To all that love their country, prize their Bible, and fear God, we say—Go the polls as men of intelligence and courage, that can neither be bribed nor terrified, and return such men as will respect your principles and your petitions, and preserve untarnished all the privileges of your Protestant constitution.

GREAT GALE AND FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—The French packet from St. Pierre to Sydney, C. B., reports a heavy gale previous to the 1st instant, on the banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen. Besides the damage and loss of vessels, it is said that no less than 300 men perished during the storm.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Coughs, colds, influenza, and asthmatic affections are always more or less associated with irregularities of the secretions. The stomach, the bowels, and the liver cannot be in a healthy condition while the lungs and the air passages leading to them are obstructed, and in all diseases of the respiratory organs the effect of the Pills is highly salutary. As an outward application for sore throat, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, Holloway's Ointment is invaluable. It soon relieves the irritation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and the bronchial tubes, and removes that choking sensation so alarming in croup and asthma.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS,

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Steamer Europa, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, brought 9 officers and 164 privates of the 62d and 63d Regts.

BRITAIN.—Bill to abolish property qualification of Members of Parliament, passed third reading. Also Electric Telegraph Company Bill.

Roebuck gave notice that he would shortly call attention to the whole subject of the Hudson Bay Company.

In reply to enquiry from Mr. Wilson regarding correspondence between England and United States with respect to slave trade, Mr. FitzGerald replied that American Government had made grave charges against British officers, but no official report had been received from those officers; said such occurrence would be viewed with deepest regret by Government, and immediate explanation given. Meanwhile orders had been sent to officers in command of the squadron to make every enquiry into the subject, and that greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing American flag. London press very conciliatory towards America. The *Times* in favor of putting an end to slave trade crusade, on the ground that it will inevitably soon bring on collision between England and U. States.

Telegraph fleet returned to Plymouth on the 3d from experimental trip. Paying-out machinery pronounced perfect. Cable was payed out from 7 to 8 knots an hour. Expedition finally starts on the 9th or 10th June.

Government had chartered 20 ships to carry troops to India. Said 25,000 men were to be sent out immediately.

Serious riots at Belfast.

Albert Cattline officially recognized as United States Consul for P. E. Island.

Report of short crops in South Europe.

India news unimportant.

Sir W. Peel died at Cawnpore of small pox on the 28th April. Consols 97⅞.

Breadstuffs declining; Provisions firm; Sugar dull; Molasses unchanged; Tea firm, Congou 10d a 10½d.

R. HYNDMAN & Co.

## AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ITEMS.

THE ILLINOIS TORNADO.—Through a gentleman who left Monmouth yesterday morning, we learn many interesting particulars of the sad tragedy attending the destruction of the village of Ellison by a whirlwind.

Fourteen persons were killed almost instantly, one less than was stated by telegraph, and ten more it was supposed were mortally wounded.—Of these latter two died next day, three on Monday evening, making nineteen in all.

Among the dead are a Mr. John Hand, his son, about ten years of age, and a babe, the latter of whom is supposed to have been drowned. The whole family appear to have been whirled with the fragments of their dwelling quite up into the air and deposited a considerable distance from where the house stood, near a slough.—Mrs. Hand had her infant in her arms when she struck the ground, but the concussion compelled her to let go her hold upon it, and it was tossed some distance into the slough, where she heard it cry, but owing to her severe injuries, was unable to attempt its rescue. There she remained all night, her person partly in water, and in the course of its dreary watches the dead body of her infant was drifted to the shore, and she had it in her arms when discovered in the morning.—*Chicago Press*, June 2.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.—The *Transcript* says, Joseph, son of Mr. J. C. Kempton, of Milton, Queens, while clearing logs at Harlow's dam fell in and was carried over the Roaring Dam, about fifty logs following him. While in the backwater below he was supposed to be either crushed to death or drowned, but in three minutes was seen to rise and pass a mill-floom where there was a large stream of water pouring out and was again submerged, after which he swam to and got on some passing logs, and finally came on shore unhurt below the Mills.

President Buchanan is unreserved in the opinion that England will disown the late outrages fully and promptly, and asserts that the relations between the two counties were never established on a more friendly footing, and cannot be disturbed.

The managers of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada have recently made some important reductions in the rates of freight over their road. Flour is now brought from Toronto to Portland for 80 cents, per barrel, from Montreal for 45 cents, and from Longueuil for 40 cents. Sugar and Molasses are taken from Portland to Montreal for $4 50, and to Quebec for $5 50 per ton.

*The Quebec Mercury* says that the frauds upon the revenues at Quebec have become so numerous that it is the intention of the Government to employ a revenue cutter at that port.—The Government have received notice of the shipment from the Royal mint of £60,000 sterling of new coin, of which £20,000 is in 20 cent pieces, $15,000 in 10c, £15,000 in 5c, and £10,000 bronze cents. One-half of the coins will be available in each section of the Province. The copper coin issued by the banks will continue in circulation, as the banks will redeem them at par.

Upwards of thirty-five Schooners from the outports, sailed from Halifax to Labrador, in two days of last week. It would be interesting to publish the number of men, and amount of tonnage, cleared this season for the fishing ground. We were informed that from LaHave and its neighborhood alone upwards of 400 men have gone in their beautiful vessels, to seek their living out of the briny deep.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave proceeds to Cape Breton, in the Mail Steamer to Sydney and St. Johns, N. F., after which his Lordship intends visiting several other localities on the Eastern part of this Province.

Canada extra family flour sold in this city on Friday at twenty five and sixpence per barrel. This ought to give us a cheap loaf. Indeed it is already twice as cheap as it was two or three years ago.—*Halifax Colonist.*

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.—The St. John *Freeman* says: A large quantity of Railroad iron, worth, it is said, £1,200, has been lost off a wood boat on the Kennebecasis. A squall struck the boat, she careened, and the deck load, driving all before it, gently rolled off, and now lies under 150 feet of water.

MIRAMICHI.—The *Gleaner* of last Saturday contains the folewing items of local intelligence:—

The Blacksmith Shop, near Clarke's Store, owned by L. P. W. Deabrisay, Esq., was unfortunately destroyed on Tuesday last.

The River is full of fish, and we are pleased to learn that the Gaspereaux fishers are doing a good business. A large quantity of Shad has been taken in the Salmon nets.

A letter from St Petersburgh in the London Literary Gazette says that literary activity now prevails in Russia of which the like was never seen before. A great many foreign contemporary authors of renown have just been translated, and amongst them are Macaulay, Grote and Prescott. Numerous works of native authors are announced. An Illustrated St. Petersburgh News has been established. Theatrical, literary, scientific, military, maritime, and economic journals have been started; periodicals containing original tales and translations are numerous even mild imitations of Punch are not wanting. And what is regarded as little short of stupendous, some of the new journals are actually allowed to be sold in the streets as newspapers are in London.

## Postscript!

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Our issue was unavoidably delayed until to-day, and, having been so delayed, we take the opportunity of giving our readers the news up to the time of our issue.

The Nominations are now going on in the City for the County Members. The following persons have been, or are likely to be proposed:—

Charlottetown—Hons. E. Palmer and Francis Longworth, John Rigg and Stephen Swabey.

1st District—Colin Holm, D. Montgomery, James Johnston, Peter Sinclair.

2d District—Alexander Laird, John Longworth, Wm. S. McNeill, Archibald McNeill.

3d District—Henry Longworth, James Bevan, J. Archibald McDonald, Hons. G. Coles and R. Mooney, Francis Kelly.

4th District—Hon. Lt.-Colonel Gray, Wm. Douse, Benj. Davies, D. Munro.

### ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, June 5, 1858.

PRESENT:

His Honor Judge Peters, President;

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. W. W. Lord | Messrs. Hodgson |
| " William Swabey | Longworth |
| " George Coles | James Robertson. |
| Mr Pethick | |

RESOLVED, That Mr. Irving do take Notes, payable to the Royal Agricultural Society in 60 days, from parties for debts due to the Society,—and that he produce these notes to the President by Saturday the 12th June inst.,—and that he do at once sue all who refuse to give their notes.

RESOLVED, That notice be given, that the time for nominating three persons to the Governor in Council—one of whom to act as Secretary and Treasurer—is approaching. Persons desirous of having their names submitted for appointment, are requested to send their names to the President on or before the 1st July.

By Order,
WM. W. IRVING, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ We observe in the College Journal for the present month that the degree of M.D. has been conferred on the Rev. John Knox, of this Island, by the Eclectic College of Medicine, U. S.

### Married,

By the Rev. Dr. Knox, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, on the 24th ult., Mr. Ephraim Stewart, to Miss Mary Sutherland, both of Brudenell River.

On Friday the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. Frazer, Mr. Allan Forsyth, to Annie, daughter of Mr. James Forsyth, both of Cascumpec.

### Died,

At Tignish, on the 31st instant, in a full and certain hope of a joyful resurrection, JANE, the beloved wife of Benjamin Haywood, Esq., and second daughter of Archibald McMurdo, of Bedeque, aged 39 years. She has left a husband and six children to mourn the loss of a good wife and kind mother. Her end was peace.

On the 1st instant, after a lingering illness of three weeks, at his brother's residence, Lot 34, Mr. Donald McLaughlan, aged 68 years. The deceased emigrated to this Island in 1806; and was much esteemed by all his acquaintances. His end was peace.

Of Dropsey, on the 10th inst., ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. Stephen Squires, Senr., formerly of England, aged 75 years.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, June 10th, after a lingering illness, Miss Margaret Douglass, aged 39 years.

At Point Prim, on Monday last, of Measles, Donald, eldest son of Capt. Alex. McDonald, aged 5 years and 6 months.

On the 1st inst., at Flat River, Belfast, Christiana, the beloved wife of Malcolm Beaton, aged 52 years. She was an affectionate wife, and fond mother; leaving a husband, and ten children to mourn their irretrievable loss.

On the 4th inst., at Tryon, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, Deacon Peter Howat, in the 58th year of his age. The deceased filled the office of Deacon in the Baptist Church with much credit for a number of years, and was much respected by all who knew him. He has left a widow and eight children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent parent.

At Lot 16, on the 9th inst., after an illness of three months, Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Hector McLean, aged 27 years; she died reposing with confidence on the merits of an all-sufficient Saviour, and repeatedly expressing her unfaltering hope of her acceptance in the Lord Jesus.

At New South Wiltshire Road, on Thursday 10th June, of Measles, in the 15th year of his age, William, the eldest son of Mr. Charles Holmes.

### Passengers,

In the Steamer Westmorland, from Pictou, June 15th—Mr. Eckstert, Mrs. and Miss Eckstert. Messrs. J. Munro, E. Dunn, A. Stephen, H. Eskildson, J. Foley, J. Sutherland, Duffus, Mrs. and Miss Sprott. 1 in the steerage.

In do. from Shediac, this morning, 17th June.—Messrs. J. McNeal, C. Lawson, B. B. Manix, L. Hooper, J. Gleeson, R. Craig, D. Livingston, E. Hughes, E. Fraser, W. Fisher, A. Boultenhouse, R. Ellis, J. Pasmore, A. Ellis, Andrews, Bovyer, Dogherty, McLeod, Bastoon. Capt. G. Hubbard. Revs. Dr. Kier, R. S. Patterson, Mrs. Hughes, and Lowes. Misses Elliot, Boultenhouse, Butcher, Lowes.

### PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

June 10th, Sch'r Flora, Hingley, Tatmagouche, plank. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte, deals. Garland, Macleod, Halifax, merchandize.

11th, Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Brigt. Afton, Turnbull, Boston, merchandize. Sch'r Nancy, LeBlanc, Canso, limestone, &c. Sea Bird, Mackinnon, Macnair's Cove, N. S., goods, &c.

12th, Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Halifax, merchandize. Pearl, Gallant, Shediac, laths. Helena, Roberts, New York, merchandize. Ship Isabel, Macdonald, Shediac, deals.

14th, Schooner Union, LeVache, Canso, limestone. Thacher Taylor, Young, Miramichi, fishing stores.

15th, Alexander, Shellnut, Tracadie, shingles. Trial, LeBlanc, Portland, U. S., flour. Mary Elizabeth, Bourke, Halifax, merchandize. Morning Star, Crispo, New York, goods.

16th, Sarah, Gillis, Pictou, coal. Prompt, Hogan, St. John's, N. F., old rigging, &c.

CLEARED.

June 10th, Sch'r Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash, bal.

11th, Sea Bird, Mackinnon, Canso, gaspereaux. Islay, Green, Richibucto, bal.

12th, Lady Sale, Brow, Pictou, bal.

14th, Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, bal. Glide, Needham, Arichat, potatoes.

15th, Nancy, LeBlanc, Richibucto, bal. Helena, Roberts, Pictou, goods.

16th, Ship Isabel, Macdonald, Liverpool, G. B., lumber. Sch'r Glory, LeBlanc, Labrador, fishing stores.

17th, Union, LeVache, Pictou, bal.

To Mr. J. W. STEVENTON, Teacher of Music.

Dear Sir;—As the term of your engagement with us is about to expire, we the members of your Singing Class in this Settlement, consider it nothing but your due, to give you, before your departure, this public testimonial of our esteem for you as a Teacher of Music. The proficiency made by the Singing Class here, could not be otherwise than it is, under the direction of a gentleman so intimately acquainted with Music both as a science and an art, as you are. Your diligence and affability with your class, and pleasing manners in private, have gained for you the affection of your pupils, and the good-will of the Settlement in general. And rest assured, Dear Sir, that wherever the lot of yourself and your amiable companion may be cast, the best wishes of the Singing Class in Covehead will attend you.

Signed in behalf of the Singing Class.
WILLIAM SHAW.
LEMUEL MILLER.
Covehead, May 14th, 1858. RALPH CARR.

*To the committee of arrangements connected with the Covehead Singing School, and the scholars generally.*

SCHOLARS;—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me by the thousand kind considerations of regard manifested by my highly esteemed pupils and friends, both as a public and a private individual, to respond to the warm expressions of regard exercised toward me, in a sincere and proper manner.

As scholars, their exemplary conduct have gained for them my highest and sincerest attachment; an attachment which the conflict of untoward transpiring events will yield but a refining influence upon, and the memory of whose hours of pleasures will continue to cheer and encourage, long after the object of their regard has departed from the scenes which gave them birth. As scholars, I can but be sincere when I assure them that during my experience among them, both in my private capacity, as a teacher, and a gentleman, I have ever found much to praise and encourage, and but little to censure or condemn. As friends, their conduct, with that of the community in general, has ever been highly pleasing and agreeable to me; and, unless I were entirely destitute of one of the highest principles of man's nature,—it certainly is deserving of praise and commendation The hours of pleasure derived from their society, which so effectually bound me by every fond endearment to them, will bloom in remembrance, and even as a tree planted in affection's garden and watered by memory's font it will bloom ever, and its climate will be but one bright summer always. With these sincere expressions of regard, I remain your affectionate teacher,

New London. J. W. STEVENTON, Teacher of Music.


**Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.**

GORHAM, ME., March 14, 1854.

MR. H. H. HAY,—*Dear Sir*: Through me you may confidently recommend the *Oxygenated Bitters*, as the best, if not the only medicine that will cure Dyspepsia. I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried numerous medicines, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you the above Bitters.

The contents of three bottles so far restored my health, that for the last two years I have had no occasion for medicine. I strongly recommend all Dyspeptics to try it.

JOSEPH W. PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

THE REV. DR. KIER, HAVING DISCHARGED the arduous duties of Pastor in Princetown Royalty and vicinity,—besides attending to various other laborious duties,—for half a century, his congregation now feel themselves called upon, in gratitude to the Giver of every blessing, to hold a

JUBILEE,

at the Mechanics' Hall in this place, on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of celebrating the same,—when it is expected that clergymen and others, in town and country, holding the Rev. Doctor in esteem and respect, will attend.

☞ Tickets of admission can be obtained at the store of Messrs. D. & P. McNutt, opposite the Hall.

THOS. M'NUTT, Chairman of Committee.
NEIL M'DOUGAL, Secretary.
Princetown Royalty, June 15, 1858.

**BRICKS.**

70,000 to 80,000 BRICKS FOR SALE, on approved joint Notes of Hand, payable from three to nine months.
June 16, 1858. J. P. BEETE.

**FLOUR FOR SALE.**

100 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, low for Cash.
June 15, 1858. JAMES PURDIE.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Masonic Hall Company will be held on Tuesday, the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Water Street, for general Business. By order.

JNO. WM. MORRISON, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, June 16, 1858.

**Charlottetown Horticultural Society.**

THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the above Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, in the Barrack Square. List of articles for which prizes will be awarded:

VEGETABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best ½ peck of new Potatoes | Best Cucumber |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| 3d do do | Best pint of green Peas |
| Best dozen Carrots | 2d do do |
| 2d do do | 3d do do |
| Best Cabbage Lettuce | Best kidney Beans |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| Best Cos Lettuce | Best early Turnips |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| Best ½ dozen Onions | Best ½ dozen stalks of Rhubarb |
| 2d do do | 2d do do do |
| Best Eschalots | Best bunch of Thyme |
| 2d do do | do Sweet Marjoram |
| Best Cauliflower | do Summer Savory |
| 2d do do | do Parsley |
| Best Brocoli | Best bunch of assorted sweet Herbs. |
| 2d do do | |

FRUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Strawberries | Best Gooseberries |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| Best red Currants | Best black Currants |
| 2d do do | 2d do |

In the above two departments of competition, it is the intention of the Committee to award prizes by two different scales. One for market gardeners, or thosewho raise vegetables for sale, in which the premiums will be of as great value as the funds of the Society will admit. The other for amateurs, of lesser value, and intended as merely Honorary.

FLOWERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Bouquet of Flowers, grown in the open air | 2d do do |
| 2d do do | Rarest house Plant |
| Best Bouquet of Roses | 2d do do |
| 2d do do | Best Heliotrope |
| Best Bouquet Moss Roses | 2d do do |
| 2d do do | Best Foxglove |
| Best double Balsam | do double Wallflower |
| do single do | do single do |
| do double Stock | Best Carnation |
| do single do | 2d do do |
| do Calceolaria | Best Geranium |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| Best flowering Myrtle | Best Hydrangia |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| Best Chinese Primrose | Best show of Pansies |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| Best flow'g plant from garden | Best Fuschia |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |
| Best Cineraria | Best box of Mignonette |
| 2d do do | 2d do do |

All persons intending to compete for any of the above are particularly requested to send their contributions to the Barracks, before 12 o'clock on the day of Exhibition.

Any parties having Flowers, Plants, &c., can have them conveyed to the Barracks on application to Mr. Gates.

☞ A refreshment table will be provided. A Band will be in attendance. Gate open to the public at 2 o'clock.

Admission 9d; Children half price; to be paid at the gate.

By order,
June 7, 1858. D. G. DALY, Sec'y.

NEW
CHEAP DRY GOODS
AT
QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE

THE REMAINDER OF THE SPRING supply of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS

are just arrived per Bark *Aurora*, and ready for Sale.
June 16, 1858. WILLIAM HEARD.

**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, 1858.

**Wool and Sheep skins.**

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR THE above in any quantity, at BELL'S PROVISION STORE
Charlottetown, June 16, 1858. 6in Market-square.

**Notice to Subscribers in arrears.**

THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE IN ARrears for *Haszard's Gazette* and *Protector* are requested to make payment for the same, as soon as possible. Those who have not paid for the last two years, will be struck from the Subscription list on the 1st July; and if not settled or satisfactorily arranged before the 20th July their accounts will be put in due course of law for collection.
June 16, 1858. GEORGE T. HASZARD.

**FLOUR, BREAD, &c.**

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON FRIday next, 18th, at 11 o'clock, on the Queen's Wharf, per Brigantine "Minnie" from Montreal—
500 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
40 Bags Fine Bread,
20 Boxes Crackers.
Charlottetown, June 16, 1858. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

**Flour and Cornmeal.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECeived, ex Schr. "Alma" from Boston—
Bbls. Superfine Flour
" Fancy do.
" Cornmeal,
which will be sold low for CASH or good clean oats.
June 1, 1858. JAMES DESBRISAY.

**Cedar Shingles! Cedar Shingles!**

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday evening next, the 17th instant, at 6 o'clock p. m., on Queen's Wharf,

500,000 Cedar Shingles,

just arrived from Miramichi, and will be positively sold without reserve.
June 16, 1858. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.**

They are entirely vegetable,

*And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;* are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

*They will cure* DYSPEPSIA.
*They will cure* NERVOUS DEBILITY.
*They will cure* LIVER COMPLAINT.
*They will cure* JAUNDICE.
*They will cure* DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
*They will cure* CONSTIPATION.
*They will cure* PILES.
*They will cure* HEARTBURN.
*They will cure* SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
*They will cure* FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Stree, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

**A CHOICE PROPERTY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE in one lot, or separately, the following properties—situated at or near Kildare Bridge, consisting of a Freehold of 60 acres—well adapted for Agriculture, Fishing, Merchandizing or Shipbuilding; fronting on the river and commanding a fine view of it for four miles, together, with Cascumpec Harbor. Being in the heart of a flourishing settlement—one mile from a Grist and Saw-mill—convenient to a School-house, Post-office, Church and Chapel; and only a few miles from a Carding, Dyeing, and Fulling-mill. On the premises are a Dwelling House 30x16, a Barn 39x27 and 14 ft. post; a well with chain pump and a Shop 18x20 and 40 acres under crop: also 200 acres uncultivated land 2 miles from Kildare Bridge; and two Leasehold plots of 50 acres each. For further particulars apply to Geo. T. Haszard, Esq, Printer; or to
Kildare, May 11th, 1858. JOHN M'KAY.

**Pine and Spruce Boards & Pine Plank!**

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S LUMBER YARDS will be found, for Sale, about

40,000 feet of excellent Pine Plank, and Pine and Spruce Boards,

ust arrived.
June 9, 1858. 3w JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 9, 1858. J. H. TURNER & CO.

☞ To be sold at the lowest CASH prices. ☜

GROCERIES, CRACKERS AND PILOT BREAD.
SUPERIOR
Horrock's celebrated Shirtings,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c. &c.
MANTLES, in newest styles;
Flounced and military striped MUSLINS & BARAGES;
of every description.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

THE SPRING STOCK HAS JUST BEEN received at the "British Dry Goods Store," consisting of—

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS HEREtofore existing and carried on under the style and firm of "THOMAS & DAWSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. T. THOMAS.
WM. E. DAWSON.

ANY person having demands against Thomas & Dawson are requested to furnish their Accounts without delay. All persons indebted to Thomas & Dawson, by promissory note, book debt, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN T. THOMAS.

J. T. THOMAS.
WM. E. DAWSON.
Charlottetown, June 8, 1858. RG&I

**FINAL NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late Firm of *MACNUTT & BROWN*, are hereby notified that unless their respective Accounts are settled on or before the FIRST day of JULY next, they will, *without further notice*, be handed over to an Attorney for recovery. CHARLES MACNUTT is duly authorized to receive all amounts due the said Firm, and grant discharges for the same.

CHARLES MACNUTT,
June 2, 1858. 3w WILLIAM BROWN.

**BOAT LOST.**

A SMALL BOAT, ABOUT 15 feet long, drifted from the subscriber's premises, about 3 weeks ago; she may be known by having a double keel fastened on with bed screws. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving her at Recreation Grove.
June 2nd, 1858. J. D. HASZARD.

**SAMUEL PROWSE**

BEGS TO RETURN THANKS TO his Friends and the Public for the very liberal patronage received by the late Firm of J. & S. PROWSE, and would respectfully inform them that he has just received a very large and well selected STOCK of

NEW GOODS

from Liverpool and London, which are offered at the lowest prices in the Market.
Old Stand, Great George-street, May 19, 1858. 1m

**BARRELS!**

500 HERRING OR PORK BARRELS of good description, well made.—For sale by
JAMES N. HARRIS.
☞ Gaspereaux, if merchantable, taken in payment.
June 9, 1858. 3w J. N. H.

**PANAMA HATS.**

A FEW OF THE ABOVE, VERY SUPERIOR. Also, LEGHORN, PALM LEAF and other Summer HATS in variety, just opened.
June 2, 1858. 1 1m BEER & SON.

**ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS!**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN RETURNING thanks to the public of P. E. Island for past favors, would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Prices, in Nova Scotia currency, are as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Dying and Full Dressing Black, Dark Brown, Snuff Brown and Olive Brown, | 10d. |
| Half Dressing the above Colors, | 8d. |
| Bottle and Invisible Green and Blue, | 13d. |
| Half Dressing the above Colors, | 11d. |
| Fulling only, | 3d. |

WOMENS' WEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Green and Pressed, per yard, | 7d. |
| Brown and Pressed, per yard, | 5d. |
| Dying Scarlet, per pound, | 2s. 6d. |

The following gentlemen will act as our Agents, from whom Cloth will be taken and returned with dispatch, and without any additional cost—

NEIL RANKIN, Esq., Charlottetown; Messrs. J. HASZARD, St. Eleanor's; WILLIAM G. STRONG, Bedeque; D. FRASER, Portage, Belfast; HECTOR GILLIS, White Sands; JOHN HYDE, Esquire, Murray Harbor; Messrs. J. DALZIEL, North Side do.; DONALD GORDON, Georgetown.

R. & A. FRASER.
Rocklin, Middle River, Pictou, May 20, 1858.

**Sawed Laths—just arrived.**

110,000 OF 3 AND 4-FEET SAWED LATHS,
30,000 Pine and Spruce PLANK and BOARDS, for sale.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 9, 1858. M 3w

**Regular Trader Ship "Isabel."**

700 *Tons Burthen*,

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Master,

THIS coppered and copper-fastened clipper-buil ship will sail from Liverpool, England, about the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER next. She has always performed her trips with regularity, and landed her cargoes in good condition. Shippers will please have their goods alongside at an early date. Has good accommodation for CABIN PASSENGERS. For further particulars, Please apply to ANDREW DUNCAN, Esquire, 12 Baltic Buildings, or at Charlottetown, to

DUNCAN, MASON & CO.
N. B.—London Goods taken at reduced rates.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9th June, 1858. M E&I

**THOMAS & MACGOWAN,**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACturers of

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,

Respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish at shortest notice,

Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Chimney Pieces, Counter Tops, Toilet Tables, &c.

At prices less than heretofore offered on the Island. Persons wishing any of the above mentioned would do well by calling on our agents, PETER MACGOWAN, Ch. Town; GEORGE LOWTHER, Crapaud, or JOHN GREEN, Summerside; who will receive orders which shall be promptly attended to.
Dorchester, May 20, 1858. 6m. x

**Grist Mill and Farm for sale.**

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered, of purchasing one of the best Mill stands in the Island, together with a Farm of 87 acres, the greater part of which is cleared and in good order. Also, a Dwelling House; Stone Kiln, with patent wire head; Outbuildings, &c. Only a small part of the purchase money will be required down; a long term of years will be given for the remainder. Apply to the subscriber. F. W. HALES.
Deanston Mill, Covehead Road, April 21, 1858.

**CHARTS.**

ADMIRAL BAYFIELD'S CHARTS FOR sale at the subscriber's store.
April 28, 1858. tf HENRY STAMPER.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale, by private contract, the FARM now in his occupation, situate at De Sable, consisting of 97 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. There is a SAW MILL on the premises, which, together with the Gear, is quite new—and all other necessary Buildings. If not sold by private bargain, it will be offered at Public Auction—future notice of which will be given.
April 7, 1858. tf NOAH WHIDBY.

**JAMES F. WEBBER,**

Carpenter and Joiner, Surveyor of Lumber, &c.,

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO the public that he is now prepared to receive orders in any of the above branches. Feeling confident that he can give perfect satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

☞ Having had some years experience in the United States, in almost every description of MACHINERY, he feels fully competent to execute any orders in that line of business.
City, April 7th, 1858. 3m

**NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN RETURNING thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, both in his business as house joiner and builder, and also in that of his Lumber Yard, would respectfully intimate that he has been appointed SURVEYOR OF LUMBER for the County and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and receive a share of public support.

N. B.—Has for sale LUMBER, *of all descriptions*, including Scantling, sawn and hewn; a quantity of very superior Sill Pieces, from 20 to 40 feet; Shingles and Roughboards; ½-inch, 1-inch, 1½-inch, 2-inch and 3-inch Pine; Juniper Posts, Fence Rails, Longers and Pickets. Also, a quantity of FIREWOOD. Which may be had on application at the LUMBER YARD, East end of the Wesleyan Chapel.
Charlottetown, March, 1858. BERTRAM MOORE.

**Dwelling House and Shop for Sale.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for SALE that two story HOUSE adjoining the Temperance Hall on Prince Street, containing two Shops, and a Dwelling House which can be used as one or two tenements; also a WAREHOUSE 40x16.

Part of the purchase money may remain on security. For further particulars enquire of the owner.
May 5th, 1858, JOHN RIDER.

**FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale that eligibly situated Lot of LAND in Richmond-street, fronting on Hillsborough square, measuring 50 feet front by 160, with that well-finished HOUSE, containing six large rooms on the first floor and six on the second. This property commands an excellent view of the Hillsborough River, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen or mechanics.

ALSO,—The LOT adjoining, 42 feet front by 160. They will be sold together or in part, as may suit purchasers. These Lots contain in all eight feet more than a Town Lot, being 92 feet front by 160 feet. For further particulars enquire of
HENRY SMITH, jun.
Prince Street, May 5, 1858. 4i

**NOTICE TO FISHERMEN.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL PAY cash for green and salt fish of all kinds, at their place of business, at Campbell's beach, one mile inside the Light House, in the harbour of Pictou, and will keep a supply of salt, and other things required for the fisheries.
THOS. T. McKEEN & Co.
Pictou, April 15th, 1858. 6m.

**CHINA AND EARTHENWARE,**

ON CONSIGNMENT PER BARK "Aurora" from Liverpool—
20 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE,
—ALSO—
6 Casks Rich CHINA, consisting of Dinner, Desert, Tea and Toilette sets in White and Gold,
60 Pairs very handsome VASES,
A superior toned Cottage PIANO FORTE, by Broadwood & Sons, in Mahogany Case.
Nov. 20, 1857. A. H. YATES.

**W. C. MACDONALD,**

(*Formerly of Tracadie, near Charlottown, P. E. Island.*)

GENERAL MERCHANT,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO PAINS SPARED, BUT every exertion made, to procure for the owners of property (Vessels, Produce, &c.) consigned to my care for sale, the highest prices that the Market will yield.

Consigners desiring it, can have their returns made in Flour Corn, or Cornmeal, &c., shipped direct from Montreal.

N. B.—Extensive Wharfage and Yardage for large quantities of hewn and sawed Lumber, such as Deals, Boards, Scantling, Spars, &c.

Premises fronting on Water Street, foot of Cochrane Street, (late Maccassey's) St. John's, Newfoundland.
Sept. 30, 1857. tf

**BAZAAR.**

IN CONNECTION WITH THE Free Church Bazaar, already announced to the public, it is intended to be held next Spring, the following ladies were appointed a Committee to procure and receive contributions in the City:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Sutherland, | Mrs. G. Douglas, |
| Mrs. Henderson, | Mrs. J. Scott, |
| Miss Hutchinson. | Miss Paul. |

IN THE COUNTRY:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Rattray, Brackley Pt. Rd. | Mrs. McMillan, | W. River. |
| Mrs. Robertson, St. Peter's Rd. | Miss McLeod, | |

Jan. 13, 1858. JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

**Bone Dust and Gypsum.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED A quantity of the above valuable MANURES from the Crushing Mills of Mr. PRIOR, of Wallace, N.S., and offers them for sale on liberal terms.
May 26, 1858. W. W. IRVING.

**NEW GOODS.—Spring 1858.**

LONDON HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED per ship *Isabel*, from Liverpool,

120 Packages British and Foreign Merchandize, 10 Tons IRON,

which, with Stock on hand, will be sold at their usual low prices, for prompt payment. Present importation consists of—

30 chests prime Congo TEA, 9 trunks Ladies Boots & Shoes,
2 cases Ready made Clothing, 4 cases Townend's Hats & Caps,
2 do Millinery, 2 do Straw & Silk Bonnets,
3 do Containing Parasols, Muslin dresses, Shawls, and Mantles,
1 do Ribbons, 1 case Gloves, 1 do Hosiery,
1 do Summer Clothes, Gambroons, Drills, &c.
1 do Floor Cloth, 1 case Flannels & Woollens,
50 boxes "London" Soap, 1 case Starch, 1 chest Indigo.
15 bundles Spring Steel, 10 Tons Bar Iron.
D., G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, May 26, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A TRADE A FORTUNE.

If parents would consider the welfare and happiness of their children, they would choose the virtuous mechanic, farmer, or honest trader as companions and helpmates, instead of the rich, who, aside from their income, have no means of subsistence.

How often does this question arise, and from religious parents too, in choosing companions and suitors for their daughters:

"Is he rich?" If the daughter answers, "Yes, he is rich, he is a gentlemen, neat in his dress, and can live without work," the parents are pleased.

Not many years ago, a Polish lady, of plebeian birth, but of exceeding beauty and accomplishments, won the affections of a young nobleman, who, having her consent, solicited her from her father in marriage, and was refused. We may easily imagine the astonishment of the nobleman.

"Am I not," said he, "of sufficient rank to aspire to your daughter's hand?"

"You are undoubtedly of the best blood of Poland."

"And my fortune and reputation, are they not—"

"Your estate is magnificent, and your conduct irreproachable."

"Then, having your daughter's consent, how should I expect a refusal?"

"This, sir," the father replied, "is my only child, and her happiness is the chief concern of my life. All the possessions of fortune are precarious; what fortune gives, at her caprice she takes away. I see no security for the independence and comfortable living of a wife but one; in a word, I am resolved that no one shall be the husband of my daughter who is not at the same time master of a trade!"

The nobleman bowed, and retired silently. A year or two after, the father was sitting at the door, and saw approaching the house wagons laden with baskets, and at the head of the cavalcade a person in the dress of a basket-maker. And who do you suppose it was? The former suitor of his daughter; the nobleman had turned basket-maker. He was now master of a trade, and brought the wares made by his own hands for inspection, and a certificate from his employer in testimony of his skill.

The condition being fulfilled, no further obstacle was opposed to the marriage. But the story is not yet done. The Revolution came; fortunes were plundered, and lords were scattered as chaff before the four winds of heaven. Kings became beggars, some of them teachers; and the noble Pole supported his wife, and her father in the infirmities of age, by his basket-making industry.

### THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

There are some birds which can still further increase the comparative bulk of their body by driving air into a series of cellular spaces between the skin and the muscles. Of this structure the common gannet, or Solan goose, is a familiar example, and by their power it attains that complete buoyancy which enables it to ride fearlessly and unharmed on the rough waves of a troubled sea. The enclosed air also benefits the bird in another way. When the gannet sees from its lofty height its finny prey, it proportions the rate of its decent to the size of the fish and its depth in the water. If the fish is small and near the surface, the bird sweeps over the waves and snaps it up just as a swallow snaps up a fly. But if it is of a tolerable size, and rather deep in the water, then the gannet hurls itself headlong upon it, plunges into the water, driving up the spray like a cloud, and then emerges from the surface bearing the prey in its beak. Now every one knows that if the hand is struck upon the water, the sensation is nearly as painful as if a board were struck; and those who are accustomed to dive from heights always take care to keep the body straight, and to join the hands over the head, so as to plough their way through the water, which otherwise would strike against the head with unpleasant violence. What, then, must be the force of the water against a body falling from the enormous height from which the gannet plunges, especially when an initial velocity is imparted to it beside that which results from the force of gravitation. Here the enclosed air comes into operation, and by acting as a spring, guards the body of the bird from the direct shock that might otherwise be felt; it also prevents the bird from sinking too deeply in the sea, and assists it in regaining the surface. The extraordinary amount of air which pervades the body of a bird, explains the curious fact, that a singing bird should be able to pour out such volumes of sound from so small a body, and without apparent fatigue. A man would be soon fatigued if he were provided with a whistle and set to oppose a canary or a nightingale, although the comparative size of the lungs of the bird and the man is so infinitely in favour of the latter.—*Rev. J. G. Wood.*

### PLEASURES OF THE WEALTHY.

In the latter part of the last century there flourished in Paris a very wealthy banker named Nicholas Beaujon. By his liberality, churches and hospitals were endowed and established, some of which even at this day bear his name. He was also at one time the owner of the celebrated Elysee Bourbon, long the residence of princes and persons of note, which he enlarged and embellished, and which subsequently became a royal palace. The fame of his magnificence was such, that an Englishman, jealous of his reputation, was determined to satisfy himself of the fact. He called at the banker's residence, and was shown into the dining-room; the table was covered with tempting dishes.

"Your master lives well, at all events," said the skeptical son of Albion.

'Alas, sir," the attendant replied, "my master never sits down to table; he partakes of only one dish of vegetables."

"Well, he has wherewithal to gratify his eyes," continued the visitor, as he looked up at the pictures.

"Alas, sir, my master is nearly blind."

"I suppose," muttered the astonished Englishman, as he passed into another room, "he comforts himself by listening to beautiful music."

"Alas, sir, my master has never heard that which is played here, he goes to bed early in hopes of getting a few moments' repose."

"Well, but your master, at all events, enjoys the pleasure of a walk."

"Alas, sir, he can no longer walk."

So from question to question, and alas to alas, the Englishman found that the millionaire Beaujon was the most miserable of men.

The law of nature is to make a soil on the surface of the earth; hence she springs up from the nether regions and brings down from the ærial, till a coat is prepared for vegetation. You may exhaust a soil by cropping; but it will not grow poorer by letting it alone.

To be a teacher is the most odious, or the most delightful occupation. It is the heart that makes the difference. The years that Jacob served for Rachel seemed but a few days to him. The reason was, he loved her.

To teach for pay, is to teach for prey;
To teach for love, is paid from above.

Cover all seed with at least their own thickness of soil, but as some of it gets washed off, you must allow for it.

Did we not flatter ourselves the flattery of others could never hurt us.

### APPLE CROP FOR 1858.

It would seem that we should be entitled, according to the course of natural circumstances, to a good crop of apples during the coming season. During the past two seasons the apple crop has been light with us. The trees have therefore had a good resting spell and ought to be so well recruited as to be in a condition to bear abundantly. It was a pretty good season for the growth and maturing of branches and buds last summer and fall. The winter just past has been a very favorable one for the preservation of fruit and other leaf buds. In addition to all these circumstances we may mention the notion or whim that apples are more abundant in an even year than an odd one. Now this is an "even year," and of course bound to, "shell out" the apples in rich profusion. Now, "provided nevertheless" the spring season holds on favorable and gives us no hard weather to destroy the blossoms, we shall look out for big apples and jolly paring bees next fall.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Effects of the Late Frost.—It is ascertained that the frost which visited us about a week ago has had the effect of killing all the peach and early strawberry blossoms in Monmouth County, N. J. A gentleman who is interested in an orchard of 3200 trees, located near Keyport, from which, prior to the late frost, it was confidently expected to gather $1200 worth of peaches during the ensuing season, states that $20 cannot now possibly be realized from the entire yield. And an experienced cultivator of strawberries for this market, also asserts that his early crop has been completely blasted by the frost, but thinks that those which ripen later in the season may yet turn out as well as usual.—*New York Tribune.*

### ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE.

Solomon tells us that the glutton shall come to poverty; warns us to be not among riotous eaters of flesh, and even bids us put a knife to our throats if we be men given to appetite. Is there no less desperate remedy?

Lord Byron once told a companion, that if some demi-god would dictate to us just how much we ought to eat, it would put an end to half the miseries of the race.

Jonathan Edwards we see noting in his diary: "I find I cannot be convinced, in the time of eating, that to eat more would be to exceed the bounds of temperance, though I have had two years' experience of the like, and yet three minutes after I have done, I am convinced of it. But yet again I over-eat, thinking I shall be somewhat faint if I leave off then; but when I have finished, I am convinced again of excess, and so it is from time to time. I have observed that more really seems to be truth, when it is according to my inclination, than when otherwise."

Jefferson says, that "No man ever repents eating too little."

Sir Isaac Newton often dined on a penny's worth of bread.

Abernethy cured his indigestion and regained his flesh by "going into the country, where he could get good milk and eggs, and living upon it three times a day, with no drink but ginger water. On this quantity of food he regained his flesh and uniformly got better."

Marion and his men waxed strong and valiant with no food but sweet potatoes, no drink but water, and no shelter but the sky.

"Besides brown bread, the Greek boatmen subsist almost solely on their native fruits, figs, grapes, and raisins. They are most nimble, active, graceful, cheerful, and even the merriest people in the world."

Grant Thorburn attributes his cheerful old age to the fact that he "never eats enough," and thousands of his countrymen are wearing out their bodies, not so much by the excess of business, or the multiplicity of cares, as by the overwork they crowd upon them in digesting surplus and unnecessary food.

### PERPETUAL SUNSHINE.

Bayard Taylor, who last summer made a journey to the North Cape, writes from Hammerfest, Finmark, to the *New York Tribune*, his impressions of the continuous polar daylight of the Arctic latitudes, from which we extract the following:

"I am tired of this unending daylight, and would willingly exchange the pomp of the Arctic midnight for the starlit darkness of home. We are confused by the loss of night; we lose the perception of time. One is never sleepy, but simply tired, and after a sleep of eight hours by sunshine wakes up as tired as ever. His sleep at last is broken and irregular; he substitutes a number of short naps, distributed through and finally gets into a state of general uneasiness and discomfort. A Hammerfest merchant, who has made frequent voyages to Spitzbergen, told me that in the latitude of eighty degrees he never knew certainly whether it was day or night, and the cook was the only person on board who could tell him.

"At first the nocturnal sunshine strikes you as being wonderfully convenient. You lose nothing of the scenery; you can read and write as usual; you never need be in a hurry, because there is time enough for everything. It is not necessary to do your day's work in the day-time, for no night cometh. You are never belated, somewhat of the stress of life is lifted from your shoulders. But, after a time, you would be glad of an excuse to stop seeing and observing and thinking, and even enjoying. There is no compulsive rest, as darkness brings—no sweet isolation, which is the best refreshment of sleep. You lie down in the broad day, and the summons "arise!" attends on re-opening your eyes. I never went below and saw my fellow-passengers all asleep around me without a sudden feeling that something was wrong, that they were drugged, or under some unnatural influence, that they thus slept so fast while the sunshine streamed in through the portholes.

"There are some advantages of this Northern summer which have presented themselves to me in rather a grotesque light. Think what an aid and shelter is removed from crime—how many vices which can only flourish in the deceptive atmosphere of night, must be checked by the sober reality of daylight! No assassin can dog the steps of his victim; no burglar can work in sunshine; no guilty lovers can hold stolen interviews by moonlight—all concealment is removed, for the sun, like the Eye of God, sees everything, and the secret vices of the earth must be bold indeed, if they can bear his gaze. Morally, as well as physically, there is safety in light, and danger in darkness—and yet, give me the darkness and the danger! Let the patrolling sun go off his beat for awhile, and show a little confidence in in my ability to behave properly, rather than worry me with his sleepless vigilance."


### BOOKS TO READ.

THE SUBSCRIBER KEEPS a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, where all the Popular BOOKS of the day can be had at 2d per volume, and upwards. G. T. HASZARD.

### ALLIANCE
### Life & Fire Insurance Company,
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

*Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.*

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

### CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by Curtis & Perkins. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases: for the cure of spinal complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism in all its forms, billious cholic, chills and fever, burns, sore throats and gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine are on circular in the hands of Agents. You may be positively sure of relief if you use it. Millions of Bottles of this medicine have been sold in New England the past six or eight years—

OLD RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS

CAN BE CURED BY THE

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Dr. Henry Hunt was cured of Neuralgia or Sciatica Rheumatism, after having been under the care of a physician six months, the Cramp and Pain Killer was the first thing that afforded him any permanent relief.

David Barker was cured of a Rheumatic Pain in the knee, after three or four days and nights intense suffering, by one bottle of the Cramp and Pain Killer.

T. H. Carman, suffering from Cramp in the Limbs, the cords of his legs knotted up in large bunches, was cured by Cramp and Pain Killer. At another time a few applications entirely cured him of an exceeding bad Rheumatic affection in the back.

A young lady 15 years of age, daughter of John W. Sherwood, was long afflicted with

SPINAL COMPLAINT,

after being reduced to the very verge of the grave, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

John Buckman, after having suffered everything but death from Rheumatism, which seemed to pervade almost every part of the body, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

Mrs. Davies was cured by it of Bilious Cholic.

A man in Portland was also cured by it of Bilious Cholic, when his life was well nigh despaired of.

Hundreds have been relieved by it of tooth ache, ague in the face, &c. &c.

### Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR Children.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children ever consents to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of Bottles are sold every year in the U. States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

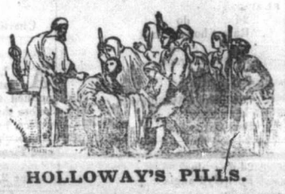
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac-simile of *Curtis and Perkins*, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

W. R. WATSON,
October 21, '57. Agent for P. E. Island.

### The Medicine of the Million!

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.



### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

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

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

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

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

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

A WORD TO FEMALES.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices: 3s., 5s. and 8s. each Box.

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

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

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

### GREAT P. E. I. REMEDIES!

WM. R. WATSON

WOULD DIRECT PUBLIC attention to the annexed original Preparations, which he guarantees to be all that he claims for them, viz *the best Medicines of the kind ever offered to the public.* Innumerable certificates, of the highest authority, might readily be adduced as to the efficacy of each, but the universal celebrity they have attained throughout this Island, where they are manufactured, and consequently best known, renders it unnecessary.

Balsamic Syrup.

*An Invaluable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Chronic Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Pulmonary Complaints.*

This Medicine has the extraordinary property of *immediately* relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness in the Throat, &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, thereby causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle will, in most cases, affect a cure.

Where a gentle aperient is required, take an occasional dose or two of "Watson's Dyspepsia Bitters." They operate without producing these unpleasant and often distressing effects which frequently continue for a day or two after taking powerful medicine.

Dyspepsia Bitters.

*An Invaluable Remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Jaundice, Billious Complaints, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach and Diarrhœa, and all Diseases having their origin in Costiveness or Bad Digestion.*

These Bitters will be found beneficial in the first stages of Diarrhœa or Dysentery, by taking half a teaspoonful at bed time, but when it fails, "Watson's Diarrhœa Mixture" will be found a perfect remedy.

Dysentery & Diarrhœa Mixture.

*Is a Safe, Speedy and Effectual Remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholic, and Disorders of the Bowels generally, in adults and children; and if promptly applied in cases of Cholera would be productive of the happiest results, as it quickly relieves Acute Pain, dispels Flatulence, subdues Purging, and comforts and invigorates the whole system.*

*** The public will please observe, there is a Seal—"Watson, Druggist, P. E. Island,"—upon the Cork of each Bottle, and that on the back (in panel) of each Bottle there are these words, "W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, P. E. Island," without which none are genuine.

Charlottetown, Jan. 20, 1858. 1y

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

### GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil., Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

### Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

*Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,*

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, acidity on the Stomach Nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, Fullness or weight in the stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burnings in the Flesh, Continual Imaginings of Evil, and Constant Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

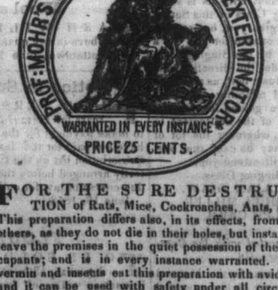
It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor, given by the most prominent and well-known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense; and a careful perusal of the Almanack, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office, and Manufactory, No. 96, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Do you want something to strengthen you?*
*Do you want a good appetite?*
*Do you want to build up your constitution?*
*Do you want to feel well?*
*Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?*
*Do you want energy?*
*Do you want to sleep well?*
*Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?*

*If you do,* use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store-keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indias and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

T. DESBRISAY & CO., Agents,
No. 5, 1857. Charlottetown, P. E. I.




FOR THE SURE DESTRUCTION of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. This preparation differs also, in its effects, from all others, as they do not die in their holes, but instantly leave the premises in the quiet possession of the occupants; and is in every instance warranted. All vermin and insects eat this preparation with avidity, and it can be used with safety under all circumstances.—Price 25 cents per box.

*** The above preparation is manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory, and under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor; and the public are hereby assured that no pains or expense are spared in making this article what the Proprietor fully and conscientiously claims for it, viz: the BEST IN THE WORLD. It is the result of time and money—the former of which has been met with patience and perseverance, and the latter with an unsparing hand; and it is with the utmost confidence that it is now offered to the public, as fully equal to all he claims for it! Doubt not, but try it! It costs but little!—And you will never repent the money thus invested. It is warranted in every instance!

M. A. MOORE, Chemist, Propr'tor, Waltham, Mass.

ALSO, PROPRIETOR OF

PROF. MOHR'S GERMAN FLY PAPER, for the sure and certain destruction of Flies, Roaches, Mosquitoes, &c. One million sheets sold, in New England alone, last year.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. For sale by all the Druggists.

### Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

KEPT ALWAYS ON HAND from No. 1 to No. 6, by G. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

ABOVE WE PRESENT you with a likeness of Dr. Morse, the inventor of Morse's Indian Root Pills. This philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country; it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended on this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open.—And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased men. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water-sponge, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted part, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass: thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will an cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

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

W. R. WATSON,
October 6, 1857. General Agent.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

*STILL TRIUMPHANT!!*

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

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

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

Valuable Medicine.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons; were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietor.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, and dealers generally.

Extract of a Letter from PROF. HAYES,

ENCLOSING A CERTIFICATE.

*Messrs. FELLOWS & CO.*

*Gents.: I made the examination of the Worm Lozenges, as you desired, and found only the product mentioned in your note, which was of course expected, but which was not the less interesting to me. You have made an excellent choice of ingredients, and the preparation is a tempting one, and must meet with a large sale from its merits. I enclose a document which you may publish.*

*Truly yours,*
*A. A. HAYES.*

**Certificate.**—*I have analyzed the Worm Lozenges prepared by Messrs. Fellows & Co., and find that they are free from Mercury, and other metallic or mineral matter. These Lozenges are skilfully compounded, pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in their action.*

*Respectfully,*
*A. A. HAYES, M. D.,*
*Assayer to State of Mass.*

**Fellows' Worm Lozenges are sold by all Apothecaries.**

Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. R. WATSON, Druggist and Apothecary, and Agent for Perry's Celebrated Hungarian Balm, for the Hair. Sept. 23, 1857.

Will your Pills cure my headache? | Yes; and they have cured thousands.

### HEADACHE.

HUTCHINS' HEADACHE PILLS,
For
BILIOUS, NERVOUS, AND SICK HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

The only reliable and positive cure.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For sale by Druggists generally.

M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents for New England and the British Provinces, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. For sale by all the Druggists.

### Ayer's Pills

Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As a Family Physic.

*From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans.*

"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

For Jaundice and all Liver Complaints.

*From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.*

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

Dyspepsia — Indigestion.

*From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.*

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of *dyspepsia* and *indigestion* with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

Dysentery — Diarrhœa — Relax.

*From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.*

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for *bilious dysentery* and *diarrhœa*. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

Internal Obstruction—Worms—Suppression.

*From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practises as a Physician and Midwife in Boston.*

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

Constipation — Costiveness.

*From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.*

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness*. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

Impurities of the Blood — Scrofula — Erysipelas — Salt Rheum — Tetter — Tumors — Rheumatism — Gout — Neuralgia.

*From Dr. Ezekiel Holt, Philadelphia.*

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills *purify the blood*. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

For Headache—Sick Headache—Foul Stomach—Piles—Dropsy—Plethora—Paralysis—Fits—&c.

*From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.*

"Dear Dr. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I course value them highly."

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

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
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