

vote for Colonel Higgins at the election? My father then promised, on his honor, not to vote, if Conway would let him go with his life. Conway then said: 'Well, let Mr. Burke go home, boys, as he has promised on his honor not to vote for Colonel Higgins.'...

POWER OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.

Dr. David Bethune MacCarty, a great grandson of the late Isabella Graham, has labored many years in China, and, having made it his chief object to master the difficult language, mingling much with the people as a physician, he is well qualified to state facts as to the influence of the press among the three hundred and sixty millions of that ancient and populous empire.

The Chinese, he says, are the oldest tract distributors in the world. They have been distributing tracts for centuries upon centuries. Their tracts are to be met with in every part of the empire, and in every form, from that of the sheet tracts plastered upon the walls or at the corners of the streets, to the carefully printed volume illustrated with commentary and plates in the highest style of Chinese art.

The Chinese are great admirers of our wood-cut and engraving, particularly such as illustrate the manners and customs of the West. They have spent last year at Shanghai, as an experiment, for the sale of Christian tracts and other publications; but it soon became necessary to close it, on account of the impossibility of supplying the demand for tracts with the vigors of other pictorial illustrations.

A SMALL ROMANCE RELATING TO THE SEA.—AN ADVENTUROUS FAMILY.

We have much pleasure in recording the success of our friend Mr. John Macklejohn and his family. They resided in the neighborhood of Cardiff, and are well known to many in Charleston. Mr. Macklejohn was a staunch supporter of Bible freedom and Protestantism.

In the Birkenhead Dock there is now lying as pretty a little craft as ever hoisted a sail,—the brigantine Union, Captain James Macklejohn, with this little crew, and 'plougher of the deep' in a small romance which will, doubtless, be interesting, not only to the nautical, but to the general reader.

The Union is a model craft, and her commander is a ditty seaman. The peculiarity of the case is this,—that the vessel was built, is commanded, and crewed all by one family; and, moreover, sea service has been rendered by the wife of the master and crew, and the wife of the mate. James Macklejohn is a native of Leit, a hardy Scotchman, in his youth to encounter the obstacles which ever beset those who aspire to make their way in the world.

not well be done on the island, and then left in ballast for Cardiff, where they took in coals for Alicante, in Spain, arriving there in eighteen days. They next proceeded south taking a cargo of wine to Rio de Janeiro, making the run in fifty days. Thence to Monte Video, with ball taken from the cargo of an American ship, in fourteen days. By these means, they are, by a trading voyage, they were gradually approaching their destination all that the speculation lucrative. But here, from some unexplained cause—probably the temptation of a good freight—the course was altered; and Captain Macklejohn was induced to take in ballast from the Cape of Good Hope, and to sail for the River Plate on the 31st of March. When out on a short time they encountered a terrific gale; and the little ship trembled, but never struck. She heeled with the waves, 'as would a mother for her child, and her mast was whelmed, was providentially saved by a sudden change of wind. The adventurers and their own-built craft arrived here on the 17th of June, and are now fitting out once more for the Antipodes. From the Cape she may probably call at the Mauritius, thence to Australia or New Zealand.

Such is the history of a ship built, manned, and navigated by a single family.

PROTECTED BREAKWATER FOR THE MERRY.—There is talk of reclamation at the mouth of the Mersey, as may be seen in a report, just published, by Mr. George Rennie, the engineer. The project is to construct a breakwater, from Hook Point, on the Cheshire shore, across the shoals to a distance of three miles, and to finish with a light-house. By the protection of this breakwater, it is estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 acres of land will be reclaimed from the sea. The length of the breakwater will be about 30 miles, and behind that there will be a saving of 2000; hence the value of the land to be reclaimed is estimated at £1,000,000.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—It is not often that a lawyer declares in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. It is therefore worthy of note that Mr. Charles Phillips, the eminent and veteran London Barrister, has published a pamphlet, in which he avows his opinion, that the death penalty should be retained, and that it should be made more effective, and that it should be made more effective, and that it should be made more effective.

THE VATICAN.—The word 'Vatican' is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven islands of the city of Rome, which are situated on the left bank of the Tiber, and are bounded by the Tiber on the east, and by the Tiber on the west, and by the Tiber on the south, and by the Tiber on the north.

RESULTS OF READING LETTERS DEBIT.—A man named Barrett was brought before the Southampton police magistrate on a recent Saturday, charged with attempting to commit suicide while in a hot bath. In answer to the magistrate, the individual, who seemed ashamed of his folly, said he had been induced to try this mode of committing suicide in consequence of reading 'Letters Debit.'

HONORS OF WAR.—There were 73 battles fought during the year 1855, with an average loss of 1000 men in each. More than 300,000 soldiers are estimated to have perished by disease and battles. The battles average more than one every 1855 was thus one of the bloodiest years in modern history.

will be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be cut up, but that portion in deep sea will, in all probability, not be recovered. The cable will, it is understood, be forthwith hauled up.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857.

CAUSES OF THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The affairs of India are, and must be for some time to come, of engrossing interest. It is desirable that our readers should form an opinion of the origin of this movement as correct as is at present attainable. The rebellion, mutiny, or revolt, has been attributed to Brahminical ambition, Russian intrigues, greed of carnage, missionary influence, and mismanagement on the part of the Indian authorities. Let us briefly review the matter as it is the deed of man, and as a providence from God. What share had the missionaries in promoting or procuring this lamentable outbreak? There are some who are hostile to Divine Revelation as to regard them as the chief occasion of the disaster. That Christian missionaries have been exerting an influence over the whole of India, we rejoice to admit; that a Governor-General by his contributions, and a Lieut. Colonel by his example and instructions, have added their weight to the same scale, we willingly allow. But we deny the conclusion drawn from this, that therefore the Sepoys have revolted; for they, above all others, were shielded from the teachings of the missionaries, and even a Christian officer could not recommend his religion to his men without disobeying orders.

Had Russia any part in inciting this disturbance? All that can be said is, that it is highly probable. She knew the state of India by her paid agents; her influence with Persia was almost uncontrolled, and from the prevalence of Mohammedanism in Persia and in many parts of India, eager emissaries, fanatical devotees of that false religion, would easily be procured by her to visit in disguise the various parts of the empire, and spread sedition. If such has actually occurred, it is satisfactory to reflect that the outbreak has taken place when our armies are free from the Russian and Persian wars.

But, beyond all doubt, the great cause has been mismanagement on the part of the authorities. This was seen in three ways. First, in selecting so large a number of proud, filthy, and insubordinate Brahmins to fill the ranks—men who would be favoured by the native soldiers of an inferior cast, in a way that often destroyed all discipline. Second, in the great paucity of European officers appointed to the Sepoy regiments. The company hoped that by this means they would be able to control their rebellious war. Frequently, also, the officers appointed were mere youths, who cared so little for the hardships of military life, that their soldiers could not esteem them as capable of being their leaders in war. The men felt that they were, to a great extent, their own masters. Third, in pampering them. They were well fed and well paid—almost lavishly. Their religious scruples were attended to, often most ridiculously, in order to save their consciences, yet in many ways were broken, from absolute impossibility to attend to all its duties. Insubordination in such a state of things must prevail. The whole Bengal army was thus ripe for rebellion, and the greased cartridges were the match in the hands of designing men to explode the whole train. Henceforth let Brahmins be excluded from the army—let caste be utterly trampled out of existence—let the full complement of able officers be appointed—let rigid discipline and so lavish expenditure be the law—let Christianity be publicly owned and honored, and let the missionaries have free access to the soldiers, and outbreaks will be rare, and things of the past.

Yet in this revolt we may see the justice of God, and we are unwilling in the day of calamity to say a word against our empire. But confession of our faults is a first step to restoration. It will be remembered that a short time ago, before we heard anything of the revolt, we exposed some of our national sins, and referred to the probability of Britain losing more money by wars than all her opium raised in India and forced on China could procure for her. Our supposition has been verified. God has been displeased with Britain. She has in days past shamefully honored and supported idolatry in India. She has kept her native soldiers from Christian instruction, as if they had no souls, or as if Hinduism could save them. She has not done for India during the last fifty years one-tenth of what she might have done for its improvement, enlightenment and salvation. Yet we cheerfully own that latterly her countenance and partial support were readily accorded to the missionaries of the Gospel. We have no fear that India will be lost. With all our faults, there is no nation on the earth that has done so much for liberty, truth and righteousness, as ours, and therefore we may hope that, learning wisdom by our severe corrections, our influence hereafter may be more beneficial.

AURORA BOREALIS.

On Thursday evening, the 3d instant, the heavens were illuminated with an auroral display as splendid, perhaps, as has been seen here for many years. To the lovers of the grand in nature who witnessed the phenomenon, it must have been a source of great gratification.

At about 9 o'clock, p. m., at an altitude of about 1000 above and parallel with the horizon, bright streams of light from all quarters of the sky shot up to the zenith, and there meeting, formed a centre of about 3° in diameter, and there appearing to the eye of the observer as an immense and beautiful dome of light. The centre blazed with extraordinary brilliancy, and exhibited in its wonderful gyrations all the colors of the rainbow. This was repeated several times at intervals of a few seconds, lasting at each repetition about a minute, the rays measured by the shooting forth and flashing with the rapidity of lightning. The Aurors then took the form of an arch of yellow and red light, extending from the North-west to the North-east, the summit of it being only a few degrees above the horizon, and from which coronations of light incessantly fitted towards the zenith. The arch in a few minutes became broken and irregular, and rising higher, assumed at about 25° the appearance of large waves or clouds of fire, extending and drifting with great rapidity from the North-west to the East. These last seemed to be within the limits of the atmosphere, and as if driven by the wind, were accompanied with, and displaying at every instant some new and varied feature. This lasted about ten minutes, when it disappeared almost suddenly, leaving to be seen only patches here and there of a thin, grey cloudy matter. The sky, previous to the Aurors, was perfectly clear; the moon, about the full, shone forth in all her brightness; no wind; and altogether the night was one of the finest that could be desired or imagined. The barometer for three days before ranged from 30.30 to 30.39—Thermometer 50° to 52°; at the time of the Aurora, about 60°.

The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Daybreak—from its similarity to the light before sunrise—or commonly called Northern Lights—is considered to be an electrical phenomenon. Dr. Faraday conjectures that the electric equilibrium of the earth is restored by the Aurora conveying the electricity from the poles to the equator, for it appears in the high southern latitudes as well as in the northern. Humboldt, in his 'Cosmos,' says:—'The splendid appearance of colored polar light is the act of discharge, the termination of a magnetic storm, as in an electrical storm a development of light—the flash of lightning—indicates the restoration of the disturbed equilibrium in the distribution of the electricity. An electric storm is generally confined to a small space, and the limits of which the condition of the atmospheric electricity remains unaltered. A magnetic storm, on the other hand, shows its influence on the course of the needle over large portions of continents, and, as Arago first discovered, far from the spot where the evolution of light was visible.'

The present summer has been remarkable for the absence of thunder storms, which may account for the uncommon brilliancy and intensity of the Aurora above described. The magnetic needle is powerfully influenced by the Aurora. From observations made at Toronto, C. W., the disturbances of the needle and the auroral displays have been found to be simultaneous. Land Surveyors, therefore, who depend on the magnetic needle, should be particularly careful while Auroras are frequent. The Northern Lights, when very bright, are considered to be a sign of unsettled weather; in this instance, this opinion is supported by the very changeable character of the weather since.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of two promising and beloved youths; one was the second son of Dr. Cox, of Vernon River, aged thirteen years—the other was the only son of T. A. Montgomery, Esq., of this city, aged nine years. They were accidentally drowned on Friday last, at Mr. Hayden's mill-dam, where they had been fishing from a raft, from which, it is supposed, they had fallen, as they were discovered the next morning looking in each other's water when the water was drawn off the pond.

The first boy is reputed to have been a fine promising lad; the second was generally known as a very interesting child, of gentle disposition and engaging manners. Sad indeed is such an affliction to the surviving and sorrowing parents. May they be led to recognize the hand of a Heavenly Father, who loveth those whom he chasteneth, and be comforted by the voice of that Saviour who says, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.'

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The steamer Watermelon this morning brought the usual Colonial Mail. The American papers contain the following summary of European news by the Atlantic, and the steamship Vanderbilt at New York, with dates to the 22d ult., from which we learn the melancholy intelligence of the death of General Barnard and Lawrence in India, and the extension of the mutiny in that place.

The papers announce the death of Lady Lytton, sister of Mr. Gladstone. The telegraphic squadron was at Plymouth. Future movements were to be determined upon at a meeting of the directors of the Submarine Company in London on the 19th inst.—the day the Atlantic sailed. In the House of Commons on the 17th Mr. Disraeli called for and Mr. Vernon Smith promised, the production of the act passed by the Supreme Council in Calcutta, with other documents relating to the restriction lately established upon the press in India. The latter gentleman explained that the restrictive act was passed only for a single year.

On Tuesday, the 18th, nothing of consequence happened in the Lords, and in the Commons the daily perverting opposition to the Divorce bill was continued. Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, stated that there was to be a mutual conference of the different Powers of Europe, for the purpose of placing the commerce of Turkey in a more favorable position. The mail steamer for India, to sail on the 19th of August would take out about a million pounds sterling in silver. General Windham, 'the hero of the Rodas,' was amongst her passengers. He goes out to assume an important command in the army. A Paris letter in the London News says: It is generally asserted and believed in well informed quarters here, that in case the government should be procuring the conviction of the late Emperor, for the British Cabinet, under the extradition treaty, for the apprehension and surrender of that individual. No one doubts that a conviction will be readily obtained, the intervention of a jury in such cases not being necessary. It is further stated that already communications on the subject of a private war have passed between Count de Bismarck and Lord Cowley, and the latter has, it is believed, admitted that such a conviction would bring Lord Rollin within the provisions of the extradition treaty. It is added that Lord Rollin either has already left, or intends to leave England for the United States. The Paris correspondent of the London News mentions the departure, from Paris for Marseilles, of General D'Origny, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Barmecide war. Speaking of the prospect of the sugar crop, the New York Herald says: 'We have compiled, and publish in another column, the latest quotations of the principal sugar markets of the world, both producing and consuming, all of which exhibit a material falling in rates, and a continued movement. It is plain that the starch has been taken out of the sugar market all over the world, and that a reaction has begun. Everywhere there is a surplus of sugar, and the countries producing this staple, Louisiana promises 300,000 hogsheads against less than one-third of that amount last year; Cuba will come up to the full limits of her past production; if she does not surpass it, under the influence of the late high price, Brazil shows no falling off; Mauritius continues the ratio of increasing production that has doubled her crop in seven years; and it is doubtful whether India will not yield as large a supply as ever.'

UNITED STATES.

The Newfoundland Telegraph.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that the New York Company intend to abandon the present line of telegraph across the island of Newfoundland, on account of the great expense in keeping it in working order, and to lay a submarine line from St. John's to the Nova Scotia coast, or even to the United States. The steamer Arctic has been despatched by the American Government to test the practicability of the proposed route. The letter, which is dated at Pleasant Bay, says: The present company have already expended upwards of one million dollars on this island, including the short submarine cable to Cape Breton, running along the whole southern front of the island, from St. John's in the east, to Point aux Basques in the western end of the island. From here a submarine line of 75 miles carries it to Cape Breton, then overland to the Gut of Canso—which it passes with a submarine cable of two miles—4000 feet in length, to the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Three years were employed in the completion of the island portion, commencing in '54 and finishing in October, '56, working with six hundred men during five months of every year! The labor was immense, cutting a road as they went, through four hundred miles of perfect wilderness. M. D. Field was their first engineer, since succeeded by Messrs. Ellis and Gibbourn. The experience of three years has proved that it is almost impossible to keep up this immense extent of line through an almost perfect wilderness, during the storms and ice of a Newfoundland winter. The connection is broken after every storm, so that the Company has now resolved in the event of the success of the proposed route, to receive their submarine telegraph line, either to the main land of Nova Scotia, or even to the States themselves.

BOY ATTACKED BY A BEAR.—A horrible occurrence took place at Crestline, Ohio, Saturday 15th. It appears that a tame bear has, for some time past, been kept chained near his place of business by a milk keeper. On Saturday a couple of boys were certain that they would have a fight with the bear, and they ran towards him, when of a sudden he made a spring at them, and breaking his chain started after them; but he had reached the door of the station, when the foreman, who was standing by, the influence of fear, closed the door before his companion could get in, the latter was followed by the bear once round the building, when he seized him and tore and mangled him in a frightful manner, and he was killed in frightening the animal away from his victim. It was feared that he could not survive the injuries sustained. The bear was subsequently shot.—Cleveland Herald.

The subject of slavery in the United States is assuming a new feature. A 'National Emancipation Convention' is to be assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th inst., to be composed of persons from the several Free States, at which it is proposed to extinguish slavery by preparing the freedom of the slave at a fair valuation. Heretofore the more rabid of the anti-slavery party have been opposed to this course. Looking upon slavery as an unmitigated evil, they believed that by offering to purchase the freedom of the slave, they would thereby give a sanction to the traffic. Like some of our most stringent theologians, they believe that the traffic in intoxicating liquors should not be regulated by law any more than any other commodity. They insist that the result is only productive of evil, and by a species of reasoning which we cannot understand, they would not interfere to regulate the sale, or interpose a single barrier to mere unscrupulous buyers. The movers of this new anti-slavery movement in the United States are adopting the proper course to effect their object. Great Britain gave 20,000,000 to emancipate the slaves in the West Indian possessions, and if the promise made in the United States is successful, they must pursue a somewhat similar course, or induce their Government to do so. Leading men of all political parties should be present at the convention.

A Boston paper states that at the present time there are at or near that city six acres covered with packages of sugar and molasses; and that immense stocks of these articles are stored in every principal City of the Union. In Brooklyn, N. Y., large quantities of molasses have been obtained here and elsewhere. Surely it is time for this gigantic monopoly to be broken up, and for the great family of man to be once more served with 'sweetening' in something like former measure.

LOBSTER TRADE IN SALEM.—Dudley B. Davis, since the first of last March, has boiled at his establishment 320,000 lobsters, which, at \$20 per thousand, amounts to a little sum of ten thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars paid to lobster men in his employ.

COLONIAL.

POISH RESURRECTIONISTS.

The following record of occurrences which have recently transpired in the eastern part of this County, will be read with astonishment and indignation by the people of the Province. Until the memorable affair of Gourlay's Shanties, we did not believe that an outrage so atrocious could be perpetrated in the name of religion in Protestant countries. We withhold no commendation for the present, but give the facts, which can be vouched for, in the language of our correspondent:—

Stolen from the Protestant Burying Ground at Barney's River in the County of Pictou, on the night of Sunday the twenty-third ult., a coffin, containing the mortal remains of Mrs. Robertson, wife of James Robertson. From circumstances which transpired after the decease and previous to the burial of Mrs. Robertson, there can be no doubt that this disgraceful and insulting outrage was committed by some of the Roman Catholics residing in the eastern section of this County. Any person giving such information to either of the crown officers of the Province as will, in the event of a conviction, result in the outrage will receive the thanks and acknowledgments of an indignant and insulted Protestant population.

Mr. Ector.—The above notice, unaccompanied with a statement of the facts of the case, would be of little credence in this Province; I therefore fear a small portion of your paper for that purpose. The deceased old lady was born within the pale of the Romish Church, and originally resided in the Gulf settlement. Many years since she was married to a Mr. James Robertson, of Barney's River, a Protestant, and of this marriage a family of several sons and daughters was the issue. It does not appear whether Mrs. Robertson ever formally renounced the creed of her childhood, but during her married life she sometimes attended Protestant places of worship, and had little intercourse with the people of her former faith or her spiritual advisers. On Friday the 15th inst. death claimed her as his own, and her Protestant family set about preparing, as they supposed, a last resting place for the remains of their mother. That it was not to be a last resting place, however, the sequel will show. The funeral was to take place on Sunday, the 16th inst., and at daylight on that day, three or four remote connections of the deceased, residing in Ballis's Brook settlement, came to the house before the corpse was coffined, with a body of picked men, numbering seventeen in all, and demanded the body for interment by the priest, asserting at the same time that the deceased, on the last occasion on which she had visited Ballis's Brook settlement, had expressed a wish that her remains might be thus disposed of. Her husband, an old man, about 80 years of age, deaf, and very feeble, was unconscious of anything that was transpiring; but the two sons, and a brother Protestant, feeling that they had reason to doubt the truth of this assertion, demurred at this manner of disposing of their mother's remains. Desirous, however, to comply with every known request of their deceased parent, they said to the lady of the party, that if she would go before a magistrate and make oath to the truth of his statement, they would then resign their mother's remains into his charge, to be buried in such place, and in such manner, as the rites of his church prescribed. This he declined to do, but declared his intention of removing the remains by force, if he could not effect his purpose otherwise. The sons, fearing that such an attempt would be made, had previously concealed the coffin. The Catholic party then prepared to remove the body, uncoffined as it was, but were signally rebuffed by the sons and daughters of the deceased, who, in a most unseemly manner, they departed, vowing their determination, however, not to rest until they had accomplished their purpose. The Robertson family immediately sent

abroad through the pany of nearly one forming the last as remains of their in they again fell in peace in the mort-wait for them, he bers from offering a The friends of the determined upon to self in another sp-cessive nights. On they refrained from had than been ser-tempt would be m-ight the same s- with mistake and-foolastic liquor the grave, lifted th-discharging their p-by way of proclama-ties. Passing by I-pared a grave, but near to the Protent of Mrs. Robertson Arisaid.

THE I-The benefits arise by land or water, or till practice takes it comes the intricate and very much deplore, we should be comp-IT miles of Railw-wards with the use of the pub-money is invested i-slightest fear or m-Edward Island will be a paying one, a-ulte for the future-positions which an-its in respect to it- done on the line, a-modation at pres- the Moncton and St- important branch w-ing country. It m-work is already dou- client order. At the progress has been e-ly what is being 'Western' is also-Edward Island will be public. At this e-steamers Maid of E-St. John, but it is- can afford the nec- will hereafter be re-employment for tw-always, as she dees- essential to the s- have at present; i-stores along the ba-tensive and more co- sufficient to supply-ments we hope to s-public may have th-older also that jus-titium return which, un-confident it will,—

STEAM-The rapidity with which the recently published volume, 514 Steam 402, and a power- not far behind, an-prising 86,842 ton- Newmarket, in 18- Dublin 45, and 10-6,830, and the ste-riers. Bristol, it- successful in 187- vessels, of 140 0- By this report i-largest business of- comprehensive emp-the mail, particu- vessels, comprising- nice departures, a-ly. At that port- recently begun in-ments terminate. fleet of steamers h- have taken place- sufficient to suppl- that in 1878 the- the Australia- South Africa, Nor-lish, which end in- The report of th- in 1855, states, i-annua, comparat- The Committee b- 'Although this- careful revision o- that much may be- ing, we do not co- the statistics, and- national loss.'

Since the time and important ev- East India Comp- steamers has incr- that nearly half c-Southampton are- New York to Liv- the Cunard line. ly made a contr- first-class steam- summer, and Port- Since the term- number of large e- ment. An increa- in 1878 Baltic ports num- there were 136 st- in the season 384- Steam is now a- descriptions of th- thought of. Th- being carried on- which yield a fr- freight. The Ch- launched a steam- trol between Ty- too cool, besides- she will do the w- without half the o- for the victuall- steam whaler wa- steamers to chas- them, and electr- sel, taking two c- one, will have to- the trade. Late information fr- East India Comp- It is estimated- service of Britain 371 war steamers- and ships, besides- the mail, with s- ing vessels, &c.,- the ocean transit. The Havelock, a s- Navigation Com- in her construct- transported from- 800 horses. The Great East, will add steamers.

through the neighbourhood, and collected a company of nearly one hundred men in haste...

The French Government has lately made a contract, allowing a subsidy of fourteen million francs for twenty...

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 5, 1857. Beef (small) 8d a lb, Pork 7d a lb, Turkey each 4s 7 1/2...

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD. SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM THE VICTORIA HOTEL AND BANK...

ORDERS FOR BOOKS. GEORGE T. HAZARD WILL receive orders for books to be immediately despatched...

WARREN FARM. FOR SALE, THE LEASEHOLD interest in the "Warren Farm," for 15 years from the 1st...

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

Just Received, AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, per Messrs. from Liverpool, direct from the Potteries...

COAL AND HAY SCALES. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. FRANCIS STANLEY HAVING removed from Mr. Tremain, the Shop and Weigh Scales...

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY the Subscriber, Rough boards, Scantling, Shingles...

FOR BOSTON. THE STANCH AND FAST-SAILING Schooner "METEOR," will sail from Pease's Wharf...

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE. NOW LANDING, EX BRIG "Intended," direct from England, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS...

VALUABLE FARM. IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale, a FARM of about forty acres of very valuable LAND...

CUTLERY. JUST RECEIVED, PER ISABEL, from the Manufacturers in Sheffield—Pen and Knife Knives, Pocket Knives...

FOR SALE. A LARGE, POWERFUL JACK SCREW, and a SCREW suitable for pressing Fish, etc...

APPRENTICE WANTED. WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 16 or 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith...

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED, FOR THE NEW CHARLOTTE DISTRICT SCHOOL, a competent Teacher to take charge of said School...

Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Church Services, in fine bindings. GEORGE T. HAZARD HAS just received an assortment of the above in plain and fine bindings...

Extract of a Letter from PROF. HAYES. ENCLOSURE A CERTIFICATE. Messrs. FELLOWS & CO. Gentl: I made the examination of the Worm Lozenges...

TREVIO CLOTH MILLS, COVERHEAD. THE MACHINERY OF THESE MILLS are in first rate working condition, capable of finishing CLOTH of every description...

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS. FOR SALE, TWO OF CHICKERING & SON'S renowned PIANO FORTES. These instruments have never been used, and the makers are prepared to judge, to be the best...

THE SHEDIAC RAILWAY. The benefits arising from Steam Communication, whether by land or water, are so fully explained and understood...

General Customs and his Secretary, the U. S. Fishing treaty Commission, passed through Charlottetown last week...

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ROOMS TO BE LET. TWO UP-STAIR ROOMS, one front and one back, in a two-story House in Great George Street. Enquire at this Office. Aug. 26. 17

WARREN FARM. FOR SALE, THE LEASEHOLD interest in the "Warren Farm," for 15 years from the 1st...

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

Just Received, AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, per Messrs. from Liverpool, direct from the Potteries...

COAL AND HAY SCALES. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. FRANCIS STANLEY HAVING removed from Mr. Tremain, the Shop and Weigh Scales...

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY the Subscriber, Rough boards, Scantling, Shingles...

FOR BOSTON. THE STANCH AND FAST-SAILING Schooner "METEOR," will sail from Pease's Wharf...

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE. NOW LANDING, EX BRIG "Intended," direct from England, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS...

VALUABLE FARM. IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale, a FARM of about forty acres of very valuable LAND...

CUTLERY. JUST RECEIVED, PER ISABEL, from the Manufacturers in Sheffield—Pen and Knife Knives, Pocket Knives...

FOR SALE. A LARGE, POWERFUL JACK SCREW, and a SCREW suitable for pressing Fish, etc...

APPRENTICE WANTED. WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 16 or 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith...

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED, FOR THE NEW CHARLOTTE DISTRICT SCHOOL, a competent Teacher to take charge of said School...

Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Church Services, in fine bindings. GEORGE T. HAZARD HAS just received an assortment of the above in plain and fine bindings...

Extract of a Letter from PROF. HAYES. ENCLOSURE A CERTIFICATE. Messrs. FELLOWS & CO. Gentl: I made the examination of the Worm Lozenges...

TREVIO CLOTH MILLS, COVERHEAD. THE MACHINERY OF THESE MILLS are in first rate working condition, capable of finishing CLOTH of every description...

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS. FOR SALE, TWO OF CHICKERING & SON'S renowned PIANO FORTES. These instruments have never been used, and the makers are prepared to judge, to be the best...

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AGUIONS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, by Auction, on Thursday, the 17th September, inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. JAMES J. ROSE, Pownall street, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—Tables, Chairs and Ottomans; Carpets, Mats, and Rugs; Window Blinds and Fittings; Sofa, Chest of Drawers; Pictures and Chimney Piece Ornaments; Bedsteads and Mattresses; German Flute, &c., with silver keys and rings; Clock, Stoves and Stovepipe; A variety of Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Valuable Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Horses, Carriages, &c., &c. and REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 22d September next, at the residence of LAWRENCE WATTS, Esq., North River, will be sold the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, Glassware, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Agricultural Crop, and other effects.

The DWELLING HOUSE and Premises with LANDS attached. This Property is one of the most delightfully situated in the County, and only 2 miles from the city. It possesses a commanding view of the Harbour, the North River and surrounding country.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at One o'clock, on the Market Square.

ROBERTSON'S BROWN FILLY "KATIE," three years old, per by Salsbury Her dam is a first-rate and well known Mare. This Filly took the first prize for half-bloods last year. She stands sixteen hands high—in handsome, well-made, and fit for saddle or harness. Also, one stout Bay Farm Horse, bred by a half-bred Colchester, seven years old, warranted sound—stands fifteen and a-half hands high.

FLLOUR, CORN, SOAP. THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER "AS HO," just arrived from MONTREAL, is offered cheap for cash. DANIEL BRENNAN & Co. Aug. 12, 1857.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW, FOR 1857. THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, FOR 1857. PREMIUMS: Best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1845, £3 0 0

Best Bull, dropped since 1st Jan. 1855 2 0 0 Best cow of any age, giving milk 1 10 0 Best cow of any age, giving milk 1 10 0

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