MARCH 31.

a Justice of the Peace.
Elgin, A. C., 12th May, 1856.
Fellows & Co., No. 8 Germain St.
I accidentally sent the other day to a
some Vermifuge, and the man not having
hand sent me some of your Worm Loz-
My children showed symptoms of worms
e. I gave them according to direc-
in 24 hours from the time they com-
ting the Lozenges, one (a boy about
d) had passed 25 large worms; the
girl 3 years old) had passed 12;
n it but just to say that from this
naintance with your remedy, I feel
that your Lozenges are cheap, con-
fe, and more effectual than the or-
edies, and as such I cheerfully re-
to all heads of families.
Yours, with respect,
JOHN S. COLPITTS, J. P.
P WORM LOZENGES ARE SOLD
Y ALL APOTHECARIES.
lesale and retail, by W. R
Druggist and Apothecary, and
Perry's Celebrated Hungarian
Hair. Sept. 23, 1857.

ls cure | Yes; and they have
he? | cured thousands.

ADACHE.
HEADACHE PILLS,
For
OUS AND SICK HEADACHE
D NEURALGIA.
tiable and positive cure.
CE, 25 CENTS.
y Druggists generally.
R & CO., General Agents
nd and the British Provin-
nhill, Boston.
. E. I. For sale by all the

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.
statements from some eminent physi-
in their practice.
A FAMILY PHYSIC.
W. Cartwright, of New Orleans.
he prince of purges. Their excellent
cathartic we possess. They are mild,
effectual in their action on the bowels,
valuable to us in the daily treatment
AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
odore Dell, of New York City.
ar Pills admirably adapted to their
at, but I find their beneficial effects
marked indeed. They have in my
effectual for the cure of bilious com-
remedy I can mention. I sincerely
at length a purgative which is worthy
rofession and the people."
SIA — INDIGESTION.
Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.
e kind enough to send me have been
, and have satisfied me that they are
y medicine. So peculiarly are they
of the human system, that they seem
me. I have cured some cases of dy-
with them, which had resisted the
monly use. Indeed I have expected
o be effectual in almost all the com-
recommend them."
— DIARRHŒA — RELAX.
J. G. Green, of Chicago.
ad a long trial in my practice and I
one of the best aperients I have ever
e effect upon the liver makes them
hen given in small doses, for bilious
. Their sugar-coating makes them
nvenient for the use of women and
TION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.
practices as a Physician and Rubber
in Boston.
rge doses of your PILLS, taken at the
nt promotives of the natural secre-
rtially suppressed, and also very of-
omach and expel worms. They are
we have that I recommend no other
TION — COSTIVENESS.
Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.
a said of your PILLS for the cure of
f our fraternity have found them
they should join us in proclaiming
e multitudes who suffer from that
ugh had enough in itself, is the pro-
re worse. I believe sufferers
ut your PILLS affect that organ and
BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERY-
RHEUM — TETTER — TUMORS
GOUT — NEURALGIA.
rchel Hall, Philadelphia.
or, in saying that your PILLS are
I have used them of late very
ith your statements of their effects
stories, and carry off the impurities
lood, engendering disease, impede
digestion, and infuse vitality and
prepare a national benefit and
for them."
ICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOM-
PSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS
Howard Bogel, Baltimore.
annot answer you what complaints
PILLS better than to say all the
e medicine. I place great depen-
artic in my daily contact with
a that your PILLS afford us the best
e them highly."
n market contain Mercury, which,
sdy in skilful hands, is dangerous
e dreadful consequences that re-
ous use. These contain no mercury
rthatever.
erry Pectoral
ured by a practical chemist and
is own eye, with invariable success
d and protected by law from county can be relied on as genuine,
supplies the surest remedy the
r the cure of all pulmonary com-
ns, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP,
NITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and
ive patients in advanced stages of
kes these facts wider and better
gradually become the best tell-
the log cabin of the American
European kings. Throughout
ery state and city, and indeed al-
ains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known
es for diseases of the throat and
ountries it is extensively used by
sicians. If there is any depend-
y station certify it has done for
own senses when we see the de-
ngs yield to it; if we can depend
gent physicians, whose business
there is any reliance upon any
proves that this medicine does
t is designed for, beyond any and
o mankind. Nothing but its in-
mistakable benefit conferred on
ld originate and maintain the
ile many inferior remedies have
munity, have failed, and been
friends by every trial, confirmed
y can never forget, and prompted
markable to be forgotten.
Dr. J. C. AYER,
NALYTICAL CHEMIST
LL, MASS.
o. and W. R. WATSON,
nts for P. E. Island.
TED BY
. HASZARD,
Queen's Square,
WN, P. E. ISLAND.

THE PROTECTOR
AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

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

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KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.

LETTER XII.

Conclusion of the whole matter.

My Dear Sir,—The letters which I have had the honor of addressing to you I must now bring to a close. I have stated to you, with all frankness and sincerity, my reasons for leaving the Church in which I was born, baptized, and confirmed, and which, on the most mature deliberation, yet prevent me from returning to it. I can assure you, on the word of an Irishman, and which is far more, on the word of a Christian, that I have had no end in view but the exposure of error and the development of the truth. Thirty years have almost run their course since I left your Church; and although not utterly unknown to the men of our age, nor unsolicited, these letters form my first appearance on popery. Unless some unexpected ripple is excited on the current of my feelings, they will probably form my last.

Now, dear sir, what think you of these reasons? Are they or are they not sufficient to excuse, to forbid my return to your Church? Had I an ear sufficiently acute to hear the decision of your conscience, I believe in my soul that it pronounces them sufficient. Yes, I believe that, were it not for your sad doctrine of infallibility, which stereotypes and perpetuates every absurdity, you, and multitudes like you, men of sense and education, would rise and cast a firebrand amid the rubbish which ignorance and wickedness have, in the progress of ages, collected around your Church, and send its smoke heavenward like the smoke of a furnace. But, sir, I am not ignorant of the slow progress of truth against bigotry—of the great difficulty of exchanging bad opinions and customs, hallowed by usage, for better ones; nor have I read history so inattentively as not to learn from it the great difficulty of converting high ecclesiastics to the knowledge of the truth. The mitre has shielded many a head from the weapons of sense and logic; and under the surplice many a conscience has gone to rest that, without it, would have contended to the death for the faith once delivered to the saints. I must not forget that it was the high-priest who occupied Moses' seat that put our Lord to death; nor can I forget that those claiming to be the successors of Peter and the vicegerents of Christ have been the greatest persecutors of the saints. They have shed Christian blood enough for pope and cardinals to swim in. Would to God that you could see things as I see them; your influence would be strong in freeing our fellow-countrymen from that bondage of the soul which most degrades them. But, despairing of this, I turn from you to the victims of your system.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, and especially IRISH ROMAN Catholics, to you I now turn. From your bishop, whom, with you, I respect as a man, though I oppose his religious principles, I appeal to you. With you is the power to bring to a perpetual end that system of ghostly tyranny, the most oppressive that man has ever felt. Subjects and sceptres depart together; the farce of the Mass will soon end when there are none to witness it or pray for it, and popes, bishops, and priests will soon seek an honest calling when there are none to be edified by their jugglery—when "the alms and the suffrages of the faithful" cease to flow.

Will you give an honest perusal to these letters, and candidly weigh the reasons and the arguments which they contain? That I was born in Ireland is my pride. My sympathies are all with Ireland in its civil, social, and moral degradation. The blood of my kindred, shed to defend it against oppression, mingles with its soil. Your present feelings as to your Church I have had, and in all their force. I can entirely appreciate them. I have cordially hated Protestantism and Protestants, and I have seen the time when I regarded the man as my personal enemy who would utter a word against my religion; but those were the days of my youth and of my ignorance. When I became a man, I put away childish things; and my reasons for so doing are spread out before you in these letters, and all I ask of you is kindly and candidly to consider them, and then to act accordingly. If they are not sufficiently cogent to cause you, as they have caused me, to leave the Church of Rome, then you will have my entire consent to be oppressed, fleeced, and ridden by your priests as long as you can bear the operation. Yet permit me to entreat you to give to the subject of these letters the attention which it demands. I know that many of you are sincere, but this is no test of truth. I know many of you to be devout, but so are Mohammedans and pagans. I know that many of you are prepared to make any sacrifice which religion demands; but we may give all our goods to feed the poor, and our bodies to be burned, and yet be strangers to the only true religion. My heart is deeply affected in view of your state. A noble people, you are shut out from the joys to which God invites you. You are hoodwinked and manacled by a system of the grossest fraud and delusion; you are denied the common birthright of a citizen of the world—seeing with your own eyes and hearing with your own ears. You are robbed of the only volume that can guide you, and are forbidden to enter the way of life, save through the gate which is guarded by your priest. Oh, suffer the entreaties of one who suffered as you now do under the galling chains of papal tyranny! Break the fetters which priests have forged, and in which they have bound you. You are now in a land where you may laugh at the excommunications and anathemas of popes, prelates, and priests—where curses fall only on the heads of those who utter them. God has given you his word; let no man filch it from you. God has given you a mind to think for yourselves; let no man usurp the power of thinking for you. God invites you to himself, to receive at his own hand pardon and forgiveness. Oh, submit not to go and pay for these, and on your knees, to a priest who only cares to get your money! Go to the Bible for your religion. Receive nothing as religious truth which is not there taught, and your mental, social, and moral regeneration is commenced.

But you meet this appeal with the objection that I am a deserter from your Church, and that I am not, therefore, to be heard. If your priests take any notice at all of these letters, I know well the changes they will ring upon this idea. But was not Peter a deserter from the Jewish Church, and must he not be heard on that account? Must a man who renounces error never be heard by those who continue in it? And what think you of the persecution by your Church of those who renounce its authority? To say the least of it, it is in bad company. The Jews put Christ to death for deserting the faith of Moses; the Mohammedans put to death any man of their number who rejects the Koran for Christ; the Hindoos expel from their society all who reject their religion for ours; and popery has shed in rivers the blood of those who could not but reject its follies and absurdities. In this happy land, the bull of a pope is as harmless as a lamb, and the thunders of the Vatican have no lightning that injures. Priests may prejudice you against these letters, but they are the interested party; their craft is in danger; and all I ask of you is to give my reasons the candid consideration which you owe to yourself, and which their importance requires.

But you may ask, What! do you wish me to give up my religion? Is not mine the oldest religion? Here, I well know, is the invincible argument with many of you, but has it any weight? Are the oldest things always the best? If so, then the Jews were right in resisting Christianity, and the pagans are right in clinging to their false systems, and you do wrong in ever exchanging an old garment or an old house for a new one. But is popery the oldest religion? Oh no, Christianity is older. Popery and Mohammedanism arose at the same time, and centuries after the establishment of Christianity. They are alike corruptions of the religion of Jesus, though the Prophet has apostatized farther than the Pope. They both appeal to the senses, and are both idolatrous. If the Pope has his holy water, the Prophet has his holy well. If the one has his holy bones, and coats, and relics, the other has his holy pieces of tapestry from the temple of Mecca. They have alike their pilgrimages, their senseless repetition of prayers, their Lents, their penances, and their external symbols, which alike adorn the church and the mosque. And if the papist can object to Christianity, saying, Is not mine the oldest religion? then can the Mohammedans do the same.

But yours is not the oldest religion. I could here give you the time, did the limits of a letter permit, when the distinguishing doctrines of your Church were introduced. The celibacy of the clergy came into the Church in the fourth century; Purgatory appeared in the seventh, and was affirmed in the twelfth; auricular confession and the worship of the Host in the thirteenth; and so on to the end of the chapter. And instead of wishing you to give up the oldest religion, we wish you only to give up popery for Christianity; to give up the new and to return to the old. All that I have done myself, and all that I desire you to do, is to lay aside every thing that pope, bishops, and priests have added to the religion of Jesus, and to embrace that religion just as it is taught in the Bible.

Convinced that you have been deceived by those to whom you have been looking for guidance—that priests have sought your money more than your salvation—that instead of bread they have given you stones, and for eggs serpents—that they have sought to brutalize instead of enlightening you—to enslave instead of elevating you to the liberty with which Christ makes his people free; do any of you inquire as to the course best for you to pursue? If you will take the advice of one that has gone before you in the way, it is cheerfully given. Think not of giving up all religion because of the deceptions of popery. This was one of my mistakes. Take the Bible for your guide; that will not deceive you. It teaches you that you are a sinner; this you should believe and feel. It teaches you that Christ died for sinners, and that his blood cleanses from all sin, and that to escape the wrath and curse of God due to you for sin, the great and the only pre-requisites are repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Give up your Missal for the Bible; confess your sins, not to your priests, but to your God; look for pardon and meetness for heaven, not to priestly ablutions, and eating wafers, and extreme unctions, but to the righteousness of Jesus Christ, received by faith, and in spite of popes, prelates, and priests, life, eternal life, is yours.

Wishing and praying for you all that deliverance from popish thraldom in which I rejoice, and that Gospel hope of future blessedness which is my stay and comfort in this vale of tears,

I am with respect, yours, KIRWAN.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

The signs of the times indicate that the present religious interest, in common with that of President Edwards's day, may hereafter be known as "The Great Awakening." Certainly since the revival era commencing with 1831, there has been nothing like it. The movement seems to be confined to no sect, section, or class. There has been a simultaneous waking up of the people of God everywhere, and in all branches of the Church, and also a very remarkable turning of the unconverted mind to the consideration of eternal things, which can be attributed to nothing less than the all-pervading and all-powerful workings of the Holy Spirit.

Amongst the most extraordinary of these manifestations, is the prominence and importance which the movement has assumed in the City of New York. It has become a common topic of comment there in the daily papers. The revival seems to divide the public mind with the excitement of the stock-market. Men of business turn aside in the midst of their race for gain, to spend a few minutes at noon of each day in meetings for prayer. These daily meetings have grown and multiplied, until they have become perhaps the most striking feature of the movement. The first of them was at the outset only a weekly meeting, and was begun some time last fall, during the commercial panic, in the North Dutch Church. The location was convenient for business men, for whom it was designed, and the invitation was extended freely to all, without distinction of denomination. At the opening meeting, we believe, but six persons were present; at the second twenty, at the third forty, and so on increasing, until recently the Consistory building has been daily crowded on three floors, according to the *Commercial Advertizer*, "the attendance was so great, and the interest so absorbing, that it has become necessary to open as many as eleven of these places for daily public prayer."

From the accounts we have received of these meetings, we imagine that there may be some undue excitement, and perhaps not the strictest regard to those proprieties which many would desire to see maintained; but the extraordinary pervading of the public mind with religious things, is a fact too palpable to be mistaken. There must be something uncommon abroad, when such a paper as the New York *Tribune* occupies an entire page in small type, of one day's issue, with an account of the revival, and when the satanic *Herald* finds occasion to make it day after day the topic of blasphemy and ridicule, as well as to furnish its readers with verbatim reports of some of the prayer-meetings. The *Tribune* says:

"The 'Great Revival,' as all men call it, is now an absorbing topic even for ordinary conversation. The religious meetings that are held in various parts of the city during every day, are matters of common and street talk. Notices of meetings for prayer and other religious exercises have been publicly placarded in many of the places where handbills are usually posted. In many counting-rooms and stores, similar printed adverstisements have been hung up, calling the attention of business men and others to the devotional convocations. In addition to these, tracts have been distributed in the cars, in the omnibuses, and in the ferryboats, calling the attention of the chance reader to the subject of religion, quoting passages from the Scriptures, and giving notices of the meetings. Such traces have even been dropped on the pavements of the streets, for passers-by to pick up—so that he who runs may read. The attendance on the Sabbath, at the Churches has been for several weeks past, unusually large. It is a time of encouragement for ministers, and they are preaching with more than usual vigour and earnestness."

We trust that God may grant to those who control this movement, wisdom and grace rightly to manage and direct it, so that it may not degenerate into mere excitement and wild-fire.

The *Philadelphia Presbyterian* of the 27th March, says:—The remarkable awakening continues to spread in all parts of the country. Daily prayer-meetings, after the manner of those in New York and Philadelphia, are held in an increasing number of cities and towns. We observe notices of them in Baltimore, Washington City, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville. In most cases they are very numerously attended. The *St Louis Presbyterian* says the gracious work in that city is extending amongst all denominations. That journal for the last week has about an entire page occupied with short notices of revivals. Surely there is reason for wonder and for gratitude at these manifestations of the stately steppings of the Lord. It is a time when a great responsibility rests upon Christians. Let there be no slumbering professor—no Achan in the camp.

A GOD TO TRUST IN.

John Wesley used to tell a story illustrative of this: A poor ignorant woman of the Roman Catholic Church, had the misfortune to break her china crucifix, and immediately ran to her priest to inform him, being overwhelmed with terror and grief on account of her loss, and crying out, Oh, I have broken my crucifix, I have broken my crucifix, and now I have nothing to trust in but the great God! Nothing to trust in but the great God! The great God was with her a far-off imagination, an abstraction without reality, and the crucifix had been her real present god, the idol of her fear and superstition. The crucifix had been the object of her worship, and had stood between her and God, in the place of God, so that any knowledge of God, any right thought concerning Him any true confidence in Him, was impossible, and it was utter and frightful desolation to be left with nothing but the great God to trust in.

Now whatever our hearts rest upon as an idol, in the place of God, is no better than a china crucifix. Whatever we rely upon in such a way that it comes between us and God, and is covered and embraced as a source of independence apart from Him, or an alleviation of our sorrows, a comfort to our hearts, and a source of strength without Him, becomes, so far, an idol, and prevents the possibility of that affectionate, entire, sincere, and fearless trust in God, that simple, childlike confidence, which would make us happy. We may have a great many china crucifixes: it was well for that old woman if she had but one. John Wesley, in relating the story, cried out in his preaching, What a mercy she had the great God to trust in! And the way in which he spoke it, and the words of instruction from it, were so affecting that another great sinner went away with that idea smitten, as it were, into his soul, as the stone from David's sling sunk into the forehead of Goliath. The great God to trust in! The great God to trust in! We want no crucifix if we have Him. Every idol will be thrown down, every *Dagon* of our worship cast out, if He reigns. The great God to trust in! If we do trust in Him, it is strength; the faith is our strength, and God is our strength, and in Him we are impregnable. "Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches; but let him that glorieth, glory in this; that he understandeth and knoweth Me, that I am the Lord which exercise loving-kindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth; for in these things I delight, saith the Lord." To have this knowledge of God as a living experience, this understanding of Him by the teaching of His Spirit, this confidence in His loving-kindness by participation of it in the soul, by the earnest of the Spirit in the heart, is better than all riches, and makes you superior to all trials and distresses, because *they themselves* are a part of God's loving kindness, and are known and felt to be so by the heart that knoweth *Him*.

There is nothing to be desired in comparison with this confidence. It makes the soul cheerful and submissive beneath all the burdens of our pilgrimage, because the inmost heart is sweetly talking with God all the way, and hears His voice saying, My child, the burden is good for you, and is laid upon you for your good, and in a little while will be removed for ever, and will be changed into a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Now such talk may be going on in the believer's heart, and while he is thus musing the fire may burn, and he may answer God in the flame of his affections kindling up toward heaven, may come to God with *the* sacred spirit of adoption, crying, Abba, Father! and yet he may seem to others, and may be known to himself, to be walking in darkness as to this world passing through the very valley of the shadow of death, buffeted with the billows of adversity, and rising between them only long enough to take breath, and be kept from sinking. There may be, even under such circumstances, the peace of God that passeth all understanding, keeping both heart and mind in Christ Jesus. And ordinarily, such trust and peace are not procured, at least are not sealed, but by means of some such process. It is easy to put precious preserves into a vessel; you have only to pluck the ripe fruit, and add your sugar; but when you would hermetically seal them, to keep them, you must use the melted lead and the hot iron. A confidence in God is not to be kept up by any possibility, without much earnest seeking of God in prayer. The lessons of His word alone will not keep it up, though ever so rich and encouraging, ever so searching and refining; the promises will not keep it up, though ever so gentle and chastising; nothing but communion with God will; for it is the gift and creation of His grace, and that only.

Prayer, and faith exercised in prayer, is the only handle by which you can lay hold on the promises, and if you attempt to grasp them, and hold by them otherwise, they are just like a sword without the handle which, if you seize it by the blade, only cuts you, and is good for nothing to fight with. So the lessons of God's word, especially in a season of conviction and trial, just only cut you and pierce you, if you come to them without prayer. Prayer *climbs* the ladder Jacob *saw*. Jacob only beheld it in a vision, in a sweet entrancing dream: but you by prayer may climb it. Jacob saw the angels in his sleep, but by prayer you may ascend in company with them, and stand on the topmost round, and look into heaven. You may climb to any height by prayer, further up than ever eye hath seen, or dream hath followed, or heart untaught by grace, unexercised in prayer, can possibly conceive. Everything is possible, every enemy and evil conquerable, by the word of God and prayer.—*G. B. Cheever.*

FATHER GAVAZZI ON ITALY.

In the course of a lecture recently delivered in Wolverhampton, Father Gavazzi said:—"Cardinal Wiseman said he could not speak of the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter in words, but only in hymns and music.—He (Gavazzi) had not learnt the Irish brogue or to praise Pius IX. But if I have to praise him in Italian music of the bombardment of Rome, the music of a breach in the strong walls of the Eternal City, the music of the flames shooting high into the air from the pile of burning palaces—the music of the 150 corpses that lie unburied, by his own instructions, without the walls of Rome, to horrify, by the sight of corrupt carcasses, their fellows, the surviving patriot Italians, the music of 6,000 Italians in chains in twelve Roman fortresses—the music of 18,000 families deprived of fathers and husbands—the music of 7,000 exiles who are now living out a miserable existence in distant lands, the music of 150 victims who, in one little Roman State, have laid their lives upon the scaffold in order to expiate the crime of freeing Italy from an Austrian, or any such demented foreign rule! That is my music. In the music of that Italian anthem I am ready to march from Rome to Vienna, or from Vienna to Rome, fighting the Pope and destroying his deadly influence. This I hope to live to see,—my Italy, having the open Bible in one hand and a tri-colored torn flag in the other; and then to march again and again at the head of Italian followers towards Rome. I hope to stand with my flag at the ruins of the Vatican, and to say from these fatal relics to Europe, to say to the whole world—In spite of the diplomatists, in spite of despots, in spite of priests, in spite of popes.—Italy has become the land of freedom! O, beautiful Italy! Away with foreigners! Away with foreigners! Amen!"

FAGGOTS FOR HERETICS.—The Aldgate church of London had a fund bepeathed to it in the dark days of persecution. Its specific purpose was to purchase faggots, not to warm the cold, or prepare food for the hungry poor, but to BURN HERETICS! Some centuries have now passed, and the supply has so far exceeded the demand, that there is no more room for storing away the abundant faggots. The trustees of the fund, it is said, now give away the proceeds, to keep alive the poor, and save the very class that a different age had consigned to the stake.—*New York Observer.*

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

INDIA.

FUTYGHUR.—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S FORCE.

For the past three weeks the Commander-in-Chief has stood fast at Futtyghur, accumulating an enormous park, with ordnance stores, and means of cariage for an army of 15,000 men consisting of her Majesty's 9th lancers, 2nd Sikh cavalry, four troops horse artillery, battery of royal artillery, the naval brigade, with six 24 pounders, two eight-inch howitzers, eight mortars, two companies Madras sappers and miners, two Bengal and two Punjaub ditto, 9th lancers, Punjaub irregulars, her Majesty's 8th, 23d, 42nd, 64th, 82nd, 93rd, and a regiment of Punjaub infantry, with some 70 or 100 pieces of ordnance. Though nothing has been said as to his future measures, it was quite plain from the first what his plans must needs be. His rear and flanks required to be cleared of the enemy before he could wheel round on Oude at Furruckabad, Calpee, and Bareilly; and while this was being done by himself, by Walpole, Windham, and Seaton, Jung Bahadoor was settling Goruckpore, and establishing posts on the Nepaul frontier of Oude, Outram was maintaining himself at Alumbagh, and Cawnpore and Allahabad were being strengthened. About the end of the present month Oude will be envaded on all sides, the great overwhelming force under Sir Colin Campbell pouring down upon it from the north, the others closing in all around. Meanwhile the insurgents, still about 100,000 in strength, are fortifying Lucknow to the uttermost. The streets are being barricaded and the walls loopholed everywhere. Earthworks have been thrown up, and garden within garden strengthened, and the hughty Bengal Sepoy who would not touch a basket, mattock, or spade in our service, and who in the Punjaub mounted guard while the Europeans were throwing up entrenchments, now shows what he can do when he has no longer the indulgence of English officers to fall back upon. It is doubtless in consideration of this Sir Colin Campbell delays advancing until he has acumulated an artillery so overwhelming as to avoid as far as possible the necessity of hand-to-hand conflict with an enemy posted with such advantage. He is expected to march about the 25th of February, and probably six weeks will suffice for the completion of the Oude campaign. It is to be hoped that by May our war-worn troops, many of whom will by this time have been a twelvemonth under arms, will be able to retire to cantonments, and seek rest for the events of the coming year. Since the mutiny at Meerut, the 6th carbineers and 9th lancers have lived in their saddles, while the 34th, 61st, 64th, and 78th have scarcely since the same date been off their feet, or spent three days on end when they were not under fire. With all the display of determination, the Lucknow insurgents are said to be losing heart. A proposition of conditional surrender is said to have beed received with the reply that every mutineer would be shot or hanged, that the rest must depend upon our mercy. The country people are said to be friendly to us; it is the great Zemindars and Talookdars, the land proprietors, and great tenants, whom we reduced to order and obedience, that are our enemies.

THE WORK TO BE DONE IN OUDE.

The *Times'* Bombay correspondent writes:—"The great central are of the insurreciion is to be compressed within the limits of Oude and Rohilcund, and there to be trodden out to its last smouldering cinder. It would not suffice that every body of armed rebels in the open field should be dissipated, or even that every vaunted stronghold should be laid low. Great as these gains would be, they still are not all that we require. We seek that within the limits of these two great provinces the revolt should be not merely broken, but annihilated. No fugative bands must be permitted to straggle back across the Gogra or the Ganges, and spread dissolation anew in districts that have so lately, with great toil and bloodshed, been relieved from their hateful presence. In a word, the insurgents now in Oude must not be allowed to get out, and those now hovering on the external frontier must not be allowed to get in. Hence the necessity of drawing a continuous and powerful cordon round the province before striking the great blow at its mutinous occupants. How well this has been accomplished a very few words will suffice, with a reference to a map, to explain, Sir Colin Campbell was on, the 28th of January still encamped with his powerful force of all arms at Futtyghur, a grand central position, from which he was able to observe at one Rohilcund, Oude, and the Doab. Above him was about to move down upon the upper waters of the Ganges a column from Lahore, commanded by Neville Chamberlain as Brigadier. Below him, along the Ganges frontier of Oude by Cawnpore and Futtehpore to Allahabad, are bodies of English and Sikh troops watching every ghat, or place of passage, of the river. Then upwards from Allahabad on the eastern frontier of the rebel province are three columns of European soldiery, and the victorious Ghoorka battalions of Jung Bahadoor. Thus when the revolted stations of Rohilcund, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore have successively been recovered—when, advancing into Oude, the Commander-in-Chief has once again, and for the last time, gathered to himself the gallant defenders of the Alumbagh, and has reduced to a heap of disolate ruins the long-resting rebel capital—the survivors of the great slaughter, broken and dispersed, will find no line of escape unguarded by their watchful enemy, save where, on their northern frontier, the pestilential jungles of the Serrai afford an inhospitable shelter, scarcely less terrible than the bayonets of the English or the knives of the Ghoorkas.'

THE LAWRENCES.—The *Times* does not think the country has yet done enough in acknowledgement of the services of General Lawrence, in India. Sir John has received no promotion beyond a step in an order of knighthood, while the late Sir Henry has not had his memory honoured or his deserts recorded by any distinct survivor in his descendents; yet, but for them, India would have had to be re-conquered from the gates of Calcutta.

NEW REGULATIONS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—At a recent synod, composed of Roman Catholic bishops and clergy, held at St. Mary's Church, Moorfields, several decrees were pronounced of some importance to the Roman Catholic body. Among those already made public, the following take a prominent place:—"Hitherto on marriges of Roman Catholics it has not been the custom to publish banns as in Protestant Churches, the practice being for the parties to give notice to the register of marriages for the district of the intended marriage and the day and place in which it would be celebrated, he then being present at the ceremony, and all publicity being thus avoided. For the future, however, it has been determined to follow the practice of the Established Church; and the parties about to be married must give notice to their spiritual director, who, if he sees no obstacle, will cause the banns to be published on three successive Sundays. If both parties reside in one district of course this would only require to be done in one church, but where they live in different districts, it must be done in the church of each. Occasion was taken on the publication of this decree to warn the faithful against mixed marriages—or marriages between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant—as a practice against which the church entirely sets her face, so much so indeed that no such marriages would be allowed without a special dispensation from the bishop, who, if he saw good and substantial reasons for so doing, would grant such dispensation; but even then many of the principal ceremonies would not be performed at the marriage. Another regulation was, that in consequence of the laxity which has been found to prevail in the observance of holidays of obligation by Roman Catholics, such days being considered by the church as sacred as Sundays, in future no person would be permitted to engage or to engage others in worldly occupations on these without dispensation having been first obtained from their parish priest, under pain of grievious sin. Considering that these days are eight in number—viz., New Year's-day, the Epiphany, the Feast fo St. Peter and Paul, June 29; the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, August 15; All Saints', Nov. 1; Christmas day, Ascension day, and Corpus Christi-day (being the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday), and the impossibility of their observance by Roman Catholics generally, this required dispensation will entail some trouble both to clergy and laity, if the regulation is strictly adhered to.

THE FRENCH MANIFESTO.

(*From Witmer & Smith's European Times.*)

A very important state paper has just been issued by the French Government, which has attracted considerable attention, because it refers to a subject which is engaging the thoughts of all reflecting men at the present moment in England—the treatment of foreign refugees in this country, and the right of asylum. The document is calm, argumentative, and friendly, and embodies the views entertained by the present ruler of France on the point which has destroyed the Government of Lord Palmerston, and which may also largely affect the existence of the Ministry which has succeeded.

We have read attentively the manifesto of Napoleon the Third on this engrossing subject, and, looked at from the French point of view, we must say that it makes out a strong case in favour of some change in our laws to meet the evil with which it deals. If this document had appeared a month sooner it would have prevented much of the irritation which now exists: it would have prolonged Lord Palmerston's existence as Prime Minister, and the House of Commons would have been induced to approach the question in a very different temper from that which has been already displayed. The urgency of the crisis seems to have caused the greatest caution and the best temper in the treatment of the case, and in every essential it is the very opposite of the blustering note which Count Walewski addressed to Lord Clarendon, to the non-answering of which Mr Milner Gibson owed the unexpected success of his motion. The reasoning in this pamphlet seems to have impressed the London *Times* with the necessity of a change in our laws, "not because," says that journal, "the demand is made by a powerful sovereign, our faithful ally during six years of war and peace, but because it is a duty which we owe to the community of nations in which we hold a place, to the general interests of society, and to the welfare and progress of the human race."

There is one view put forth in the newspaper from which we have quoted that we do not remember to have seen so well defined in all that has been written on the subject—that which refers to the means by which Louis Napoleon first obtained power, and the dangers arising from which still pursue him, and are certain to follow him during the remainder of his occupancy of the French throne. "When any one raises himself from a private station," says our contemporary, "to the supreme power, it seems to be an inevitable law that his steps should be dogged by conspirators, and his life perpetually imperilled by assassins. It is the penalty that inevitably waits on such sudden elevations. Cromwell and the first Napoleon could not withdraw themselves from the unrelenting Nemesis which follows on self-acquired absolute power, and the Third Napoleon cannot hope to be more fortunate. It is as much his destiny to be conspired against as to reign. The more complete the silence of the tongue and the pen, the more absolute the repression, the more dead the apparent tranquility, the more certain are those discontents which are engendered under every form of Government to find expression by the dagger and the sword. That there should be conspiracies is a condition inseparable from the existence of such a Government as that of France. The place where they will be devised will depend on the degree of repression exercised in other countries. They who are engaged in criminal and guilty enterprises will naturally seek, for the purpose of maturing them, countries where the repression is least and the liberty of individual action the greatest."

This is well and powerfully put, and its force and truth must impress every reader. The writer then proceeds to show that during the time of Louis Philippe the conspiracies against *his* life were concocted in France, because there was then less vigilance, but, driven beyond the frontier, the enemies of the present ruler seek for the place of their banishment the land of freest speech and action. And then follows this graphic sketch of the secret enemies with whom Louis Napoleon has to deal. "If his own stern laws, his ubiquitous police, the power of domiciliary visitation, of search, and of arrest, cannot defend him, it is not likely that such a moderate increase in the degree of punishment as the mildness of our legislation will permit should afford him any efficient protection. The men we have to deal with are not easily terrified. Soured by exile, privation, and suffering, they laugh at dangers at which many a champion of a better cause would tremble. Perpetually dealing with the most dangerous chemical agents, which a grain more or less, or a degree more or less in the temperature, may quicken to explosion; carrying about with them in a portable shape the lives of a hundred men; employing these tremendous machines with the same risk to themselves as their victims; and certain if they escape destruction by their own hand to perish by the axe or the halter,—how can such men as these be deterred by the difference between imprisonment, with or without hard labour, penal servitude or transportation, from their criminal enterprises. It is said that he who is desperate of his own life may command the life of another; and such men as Orsini possess in an eminent degree this first condition of life in their dreadful profession."

This picture of the men habitually engaged in the work of plotting assassination is not very encouraging, as far as our efforts are likely to control their actions, nor is it probable that any change in our laws would reach the evil. But it appears to have come to this pass—we must either make some such change, to meet the personal wishes of the Emperor, or forfeit the French alliance. In the present temper of the country the latter would be preferred, for the national pride has been wounded by what is regarded as the dictatorial conduct of the French Government immediately following the event in the Rue Lepelletier, and the truckling to that dictation on the part of Lord Palmerston. So overwhelming is the difficulty from these combined causes that it is pretty well understood that Lord Derby's Government will not renew the effort to carry the Conspiracy Bill, in the spirit which pervaded that measure. In this sense it is to be regretted that the temperate manifesto under consideration from the French Government did not make its appearance earlier, for it would, probably, have had the effect of throwing oil on the troubled waters. The author is at considerable pains to show that in the more excited times of English history the same right of asylum was extended in France to the pretenders to the English Crown that we now afford to the foreign refugees; but he also argues that this was very different from making the nation a focus of plots and attempts at assassination against a neighbouring ruler.

We are not disposed to undervalue the importance of the French alliance; and, once broken, the next step, an appeal to arms, is a contingency which must be looked steadily in the face. There is hardly any neutral ground. We must either be friends or enemies. We can do little in conformity with the spirit of our laws to protect the Emperor from the designs of insidious assassins; but what can be done in this way ought to be done, not less for the self-respect which we owe to ourselves, but from a feeling of cordiality towards a well-disposed neighbour, who deserves our continued friendship. If this can be met without trenching on the right of asylum, or freedom of action in a legal and legitimate view, the good sense of the British public would not disapprove of it. If not—not.

PARIS, Feb. 14—The marshals appointed to the great military commands took the oath to the Emperor after mass to-day in their new quality. They will enter upon their duties in their respective districts in April. It is said to have been decided that henceforth no public functionary, or individual holding a Government employment, shall either write in newspapers or publish a book, except with the permission of his official superior.

The *Malta Times* asserts that a telegram has been received from London ordering the defences of the island to be put into an efficient state.

The editor of the Brussels journal entitled the *Drapeau* has been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and a fine, for an offence against the person of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The House of Commons met last night, when most of the new Ministers appeared on the treasury bench. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that an answer had been received from the French Government, in reply to a despatch transmitted by the new Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmsbury, and the answer was calculated to *increase* the friendly relations between the two countries. This correspondence refers, of course, to the now famous Walewski despatch, for not answering which Lord Palmerston lost his position. Mr. Disraeli stated that the documents would speedily be placed on the table. He next referred to the course of public business, and begged the forbearance of honourable members in the peculiar circumstances under which the Government had accepted office. Mr. Rich introduced a sore point—he complained that the Government had not defined its policy,—a course which all other Governments had, and he was supported in this view by Mr. P. O'Brien. A discussion of some length followed, respecting the engineers of the Cagliari, attention to whose case was called by Mr. Kinglake. Most of the leading members of the House delivered their sentiments on this subject—Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and others, and the views which the leader of the House advocated were not over favourably received. The House adjourned until Monday.

The examination of the witnesses at Bow-street Police-office, on Thursday, in the case of Bernard, connects him with the attempt to murder the Emperor in the Rue Lepelletier in a manner which may possibly satisfy an English jury. The most telling evidence adduced was that of the wife of Rudio, a young English girl only 18, who proved that Bernard furnished her husband with money before he went to Paris on the fatal errand, and herself with the means of subsistence after he had left. Bernard also procured the passport with which Rudio was enabled to take his departure. The witness had seen her husband in the prison at Paris, who desired her to tell all that she knew about the transaction. Another Englishwoman, who had lived servant with Orsini, proved that Bernard was in the habit of coming to Orsini's house in London, and acted almost as if it were his own —opened Orsini's letters in his absence, wrote notes in the house, and gave dinner parties. The witness had since seen Orsini in Paris, who made her a present of the furniture in the house. She stated amongst other things that Orsini's hair, which was black before he left England, had turned grey. An objection was made by Bernard's counsel against the reception of the evidence of Rudio's wife, but the presiding magistrate, Mr. Jardine, did not attach much importance to it. To make it perfectly valid, however, Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the crown, intimated that a pardon under the great seal of England would be extended to Rudio. When Bernard visited the latter in London he was in extreme distress, and the landlady declared that she never knew people so poor. These facts, well known, no doubt, to the French Government, give some colour to the rumour which prevails in Paris that the life of Rudio will be spared. After the examination of the witnesses Mr. Sleigh, the prisoner's counsel, made an *ad captandum* appeal to the presiding magistrate, which caused a number of foreigners who were in court to cheer vociferously. Mr. Jardine quietly observed that that was the last exhibition of the sort which would be witnessed there, for the adjourned proceedings on Saturday—to-day—would take place within closed doors.

The Reform movement seems to be rather stimulated than otherwise by the accession of Lord Derby to power. We read of meetings being held in various parts of the country, at which views are enunciated of a large character, and it is evident that if the existing ministry should live long enough to face Parliament next year they must amend the Reform Act of 1832 in a very liberal spirit—that is, if they wish to continue in their places. Not the least gratifying sign of the times is the hold which the Ballot has taken of the public mind. At several of the recent re-elections the Ministerial candidates were questioned on this subject; but it is needless to say that secret voting, which means honest and conscientious voting, did not find much favour in the sight of the new Premier's colleagues. Even the new Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who professes his readiness to extend the suffrage and amend the electoral system, is dead against the Ballot. He was not superior the other day to the infirmity of reviving all the old exploded fallacies against the Ballot, such as "exercising our rights in the face of day," that "undue influence and coercion have visibly diminished," and that "falsehood and corruption would largely prevail under the ballot,"—assertions which have been a hundred times refuted. Mr. Ricardo, the member for Stoke-upon-Trent, told his constituents on Tuesday evening that he had been elected into Brooke's and the Reform Club by the Ballot, and so had Lord John Russell,—a statement which has a practical bearing on the case.

The new passport system is evidently very unpopular in England, and it cannot fail to largely diminish the number of travellers to the continent when the fine weather sets in. From the feeling which prevails it is clear that the points of attraction for tourists in the British isles will be largely increased during the coming summer and autumn. We shall hear more on the passport business in Parliament by and by. The French official organ has recently put forth a slight modification of the original programme. From this we learn that travellers going into France must have their passports visaed by a diplomatic agent or French consul, but no additional expense will be incurred by this step except for the first journey, —the visa for every subsequent journey throughout the year being gratis. If the English, Irish, and Scotch hotel keepers are wise, they will attract by moderate charges and reasonable accommodation a large number of persons who go abroad during the season to seek for health and relaxation.

The Queen has announced her intention of visiting Birmingham to inaugurate the People's Park in the course of the present year—an act which shows the interest which her Majesty takes in every movement that contributes to the health and comfort of the humbler classes. Good taste and a judicious appreciation of the circumstances of the times are visible in all the Queen's appearances in public in the great towns, where her visits form an event in their local history. The intended visit to Birmingham is a proof of this healthy feeling.

Mr. Disraeli takes possession of the national exchequer at an unpropitious time. He was very unfortunate as a finance Minister six years ago, and his popularity is not likely to gain much by this second attempt. The deficiency on the year's revenue will amount to at least four million and a half. More than half of this sum is for the purposes of repayment. It is more than probable that he will have to resort in this emergency to the plan of renewing the Exchequer Bills, which he himself opposed, and to devise new taxes to the amount of two millions—rather a bad augury, remembering his unfortunate budget of '52. Nor is he very likely to find in either Mr. Gladstone or Sir G. C. Lewis very forbearing critics.

The celebrated African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, sailed from the Mersey on Wednesday, in the steamer Pearl, for the scene of his labours. During his stay in this neighbourhood he was the guest of Mr. John Laird. Amongst the gentlemen who accompany Dr. Livingstone are, a botanist, a geologist, and an artist, who goes out for the purpose of sketching the country, its people, animals, and plants. The best wishes of the scientific and the commercial world accompany this brave and indefatigable man. Recently, the newspapers gave an account of the way in which he first became acquainted with Mr. Murray, the bookseller, on board of a Mediterranean steamer. The connection then formed appears to have been as fortunate for the traveller as the publisher, for the Doctor's book has proved a very successful speculation—as it deserved.

THE ESTATE OF MR. EDWARD OLIVR.

A report of the winding up of the estate of Mr. Edward Oliver, the Liverpool shipowner who failed in 1854, for more than a million, shortly after a testimonial of plate had been presented to him for his services to commerce, has just been issued, and is a document worth notice. Some of the largest losses of the Royal British Bank arose out of the operations of Mr. Oliver, and the Liverpool Borough Bank was likewise fatally mixed up with his affairs. When he stopped he was, of course, to pay every one in full, and to have a large surplus; and upon a doubt being expressed by the *Times*, whether this anticipation could be entirely relied upon, a protest, signed by several leading houses—one of which suspended in the late crisis, paying 2s in the pound—was posted on the Liverpool Exchange, boldly affirming it to be false and mischievous. As these gentlemen had opportunities of knowing the real state of the case, nothing could be said in reply. Time only could settle the question, and three years and a half having elapsed, we have now the facts for judgment. Mr. Oliver, at the time of his suspension, valued his ships at £588,000, but the trustees of his estate report that even on entering upon their duties they were at once aware of the utter fallacy of this estimate. Ultimately it was resolved to sell them to the holders of Mr. Oliver's acceptances, receiving these acceptances in payment at the rate of 10s. in the pound, the purchasers undertaking if the dividend on the estate should not equal that amount to repay the deficiency with interest. In this way sales were effected for an aggregate of £146,122. The bills of exchange on hand and debts to the estate were both found, when they came to be realised, to have been erroneously represented. Meanwhile some of the creditors represented resolved to make use of the terrors of the Bankruptcy court so as to get paid in full. The larger creditors, knowing that, under that administration, such assets as remained would be altogether jeopardised, and having at the same time, it may be presumed, no desire for publicity, raised a fund to buy them off. The estate was benefitted by the Russian war, a profit of £35,985 having been made as freight upon transports, but some American insurance offices, from whom large sums are due, not only neglect to pay, but refuse to furnish even an account. The result is, that, in addition to the first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, paid in October, 1855, and the second of 2s. in the year following, a third, to the amount of 6d. has now been realised, which will make the total distribution 5s. A few uncollected items still remain, but they are mostly in litigatio, and at the best are not expected to bring in an addition of 3d. in the pound.—*Times' City Article.*

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph.—The steam frigate *Niagara* again sailed from New York, last week, for England, to resume the attempt to lay the electric telegraph cable across the Atlantic, in conjunction with the English steam frigate *Agamemnon*. The plan of operations has been changed, and instead of both commencing at the English Coast, they will proceed together to mid-ocean, each containing half the cable. There the two ends of the wire will be united, and one ship will lay out toward America and the other toward Europe.

A Steamboat on the Bigbee River was burned on the 3d inst., and melancholy to relate 40 lives were lost in her!

The Turkish Admiral arrived in New York and was entertained by the Corporation in St. Nicholas Hotel He is to arrange for the building of some war steamers

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1858.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

The revival of religion in the States is at present the subject of universal conversation. As many of our readers may not have seen the accounts of it, we beg to direct their attention to a few extracts on the point from the *New York Tribune.*

"It can hardly have escaped general observation that there is now being manifested, in this city, an unusual and increasing attention to religion. A remarkably earnest state of feeling on this subject has been developing itself for some time past among all classes of the community here—from the highest to the lowest—including those out of the church as well as those in it. Nor has this quickened interest in religion, and this increased attendance on religious meetings, been in anywise confined or peculiar to this city; for it extends in an equal and, in many instances, in a still greater degree to all parts of the country. The exchange newspapers, both religious and secular, that come to us from all quarters, speak of an unwonted revival of religious feeling in their vicinity, and in the country far and near around them. In fact, a sudden fervor seems to have seized the public mind. Everywhere men are crowding to religious meetings, and the spirit with which the crowds are impressed, and which incites them to so general an attention to religion and religious services, seems to be animating the whole land. The revival spreads almost like contagion. It is everywhere expected, like an epidemic. A meeting is organized in one place, and in a day or two afterward another is sure to follow in the nearest neighborhood. One church breaks out into a revival, and in a few weeks the next in the village, or the town, or the city, follows the example, until the whole district is awakened and aroused. In some instances the enthusiasm seems to have spread from place to place with all the rapidity of a fire on a prairie. It is believed, for instance, that as many as a hundred prayer-meetings have been established in different cities and towns throughout the country, from the single example of the noon-day meeting held in this city in the "Old North Dutch Church." Not all of these meetings are held at the same time of day, or even daily, yet they have been called into existence from the fact that this was called into existence before them.

A similar religious feeling has not been known in this city for twenty-five years. About twenty-five years ago a revival of great power, which excited the symathy and co-operation of great numbers of persons, both church members and others, occurred in New-York, though its extent and results were far less remarkable than those which have been already witnessed in the present instance. Public religious meetings were then held in unusual places, and at unusual hours, and were throningly attended, but we believe that a midday prayer-meeting, held in the center of the business circles of the city, and sustained largely by the most prominent business men, is a novelty that was not then known. In fact, if the idea of such a meeting had been proposed six months ago, with any probability that it would soon be attended to such an extent as to require three rooms for the divided and overflowing audience, it would have been regarded as hardly less than preposterous.

And it is a precisely similar feeling to that which is exhibited at these and other religious meetings in this city, that is now spreading throughout the country.

THE NUMBER OF CONVERSIONS.

It is of course impossible to give accurately, or even to estimate approximately the actual number of conversions which may be set down as the results of such a work. All such results are expressed, to some minds, somewhat repulsively by mere figures. The actual increase of religion in a community is not to be measured by statistics. But to give a partial idea of the remarkable *effects* which have thus far been produced, it may be mentioned that more than a *thousand* conversions have been reported in the correspondence of a single religious newspaper, for a single week. A journal of the religious press in this city recently stated that it had counted *seven* thousand in *two* weeks; and this was merely the number which happened to be given among the "religious items" of only a portion of the general newspaper press during that time. It is not unlikely that there have actually occurred, in a *single week*, all parts of the country taken together, as many as *fifty thousand* conversions. This statement, surprising as it may seem, is amply borne out by the facts.

A CONVENTION OF REVIVALS.

Just before the close of the year a Convention, consisting chiefly of ministers and members of Presbyterian Churches, was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., and continued in session for three days, for the purpose of considering the necessity of a general revival of religion throughout the country, the hindrances, the means, and the encouragement. Two hundred ministers were present, and the meeting throughout was one of great solemnity. The time was occupied chiefly with a discussion of "The Obstacles in the Way of Revivals of Religion," "The Means of Promoting Them," "The Encouragement to Seek for Them," and an inquiry into the existing "Spiritual Condition of the Churches." A Committee, appointed for the purpose, drew up a paper on the subjects in the form of a "Pastoral Letter." The convention also passed a vote recommending that this letter be read from the pulpits to the congregations of all churches that were willing to accept it; that a special meeting of the "Session" (or primary body) of each Presbyterian church be held at an early day, to discuss the subject, as the Convention had discussed it; that a general pastoral visitation of the churches should be begun, the pastor to be assisted in the work by the officers and other experienced members; and that the ministers should take early and frequent occasion to preach on the subject. In conformity with these arrangements, the first Sunday in January was made the occasion, in multitudes of Presbyterian and of some other churches, for sermons on the "Necessity and Practicability of Revivals," and the first Thursday of the same month was appointed and observed as a "Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer."

The above extracts shew that the Presbyterian church was honored by Our Master, in being the human instigator to this great work. The account we shall continue next week. Meantime might we not ask our readers to make it a subject of earnest prayer to God, that we on this Island, might partake of this blessed season.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Protector.

Gentlemen;

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to be made acquainted with the peculiar tenets of those several sects which "Lector" says "have founded their doctrine on the Bible, exercised the right of private judgment in their interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, hated *Popery*, and to whom he would be very sorry to deny the right of being styled right good Protestants."

I am rather inclined to think that, upon a knowledge of the doctrines which these sects held, and the countenance which some of them received from the *infallible* authorities of the Roman Catholic church, it will appear to every unprejudiced person that these sects may be regarded as coming much nearer that church from which they are said to have separated, than to the Protestant church, to which they never belonged; and that wherever they obtained their peculiar opinions, it was not from the Word of God, as it may be said of them as well as of others—"They erred, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God."

The first on the list are the Noetians, not Noetanians, who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead. Noetus, their founder, who flourished in the year 230, "affirmed that the Supreme God, whom he called the Father, and considered as absolutely indivisible, united himself to the man Christ, whom he called the Son, and was born, and crucified with him." His followers were called Patripassians, *i. e.*, persons who believe that the Supreme Father of the universe expiated the guilt of the human race. Is this Protestant doctrine? Protestants believe what Scripture teaches, not what man teacheth; they believe that the man Christ Jesus, the Son of God, who was "equal to the Father, as touching his Godhead, and inferior to the Father, as touching his manhood," suffered on the cross, "bore our sins in his own body on the tree," and shed his precious blood for the remission of sins.

The Novatians denied the re-admission into the church of those who had fallen into grievous sins, even after the most sincere repentance. Novatian, their founder, 251, "refused to re-admit to the communion of the church those who, after baptism, had fallen into the commission of heinous crimes, especially those who had apostatized from the faith, *i. e.*, denied Christ during the Decian persecution." Is this Protestant teaching? Protestants willingly admit a truly penitent brother back again into the bosom of the church, for they are not unmindful of the words of their Divine Master, who said to his disciples—"If thy brother trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent; thou shalt forgive him;" and they do not forget the injunction of the Apostle Paul, who said to the Galatian church—"Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

The Sabellians denied the personality of the Son and the Holy Ghost, and affirmed that they were mere operations of the one only God. Sabellius, their founder, 258, "maintained that a certain energy only, proceeding from the Supreme Parent, or a certain portion of the divine nature, was united to the Son of God, the man Jesus, and in the same manner the Holy Ghost was a portion of, or energy proceeding from, the everlasting Father." Is this Protestant doctrine? Protestants believe that there are Three persons in one God, "one person of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost, each person by himself being God, and yet not three Gods."

The Meletians were said to have been too severe towards those who had fallen from the faith in time of persecution. Meletius, their founder, 306, "disputed with the Bishop of Alexandria in a matter of authority and episcopal jurisdiction, and was regarded by some as being too severe towards the lapsed, and as having the support of a considerable number of monks," which latter fact alone would be sufficient to convince one that he was no sound Protestant.

The Donatists regarded themselves alone as meriting the name of the pure and holy church, because of the sanctity of their bishops, and re-baptized all converts that joined their body. Donatus, their founder, 311, "declared that the church of Africa, which adhered to the newly chosen bishop, Cæcilianus, had fallen from the dignity and privileges of a true church, and was deprived of the gifts of the Holy Ghost, because the bishop who had consecrated him was one of those who had delivered up the sacred writings to be burnt in the time of the Diocletian persecution." Is this Protestant teaching? Do Protestants regard themselves as the true church because of the sanctity of their teachers? or unchurch those who differ from them in matters of discipline and church government? They believe "the visible church to be a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments are duly administered," and all those who hold by the Head, which is Christ, to be members of His mystical body the church.

The Arians denied the *divinity* of Christ. Arius, their founder, 318, "maintained that the *Son* was totally and *essentially* distinct from the *Father;* that he was the *first* and *noblest* of those beings whom God the *Father* had created out of nothing, the instrument by whose subordinate operations the Almighty Father formed the universe, and, therefore, inferior to the Father both in *nature* and in *dignity*." It is unnecessary to say, with respect to this doctrine, that this *cannot* be Protestant, from the simple fact that it was patronized by two, if not by four, Bishops of Rome, and was approved of by at least seven different Councils. Liberius, 352, Bishop of Rome, actually signed the Arian confession of faith, and condemned Athanasius, the great champion of orthodoxy. Felix, 356, Bishop of Rome, was raised to the Pontificate by the Arian faction; and his name, as well as that of Liberius, is placed on a roll of canonization, and regarded as a saint to this day. This heresy was sanctioned by the Councils of Arles, 353; Milan, 355; Sirmium, 357; Ariminum, 359; Seleucia, 359; Constantinople, 360; Antioch, 361. "Nearly all the churches in the world," says Prosper, "were, in the name of peace and of the Emperor, polluted with the communion of the Arians." "The Arian madness," says the English historian Bede, "corrupted the whole continent, opened a way for the pestilence beyond the ocean, and shed its poison on the British and other western islands." Baronius calls Arianism "the fallacy into which were led almost all the eastern and western clergy who subscribed the Arian confession." Labbeus represents "all the prelacy of the whole world, except a few, as yielding through the fear of exile or torment." "Arianism," says Dr. Edgar, "was sanctioned by the Papal church, virtual, representative and dispersed; or in other words, by the Roman Pontiff, a general Council, and the collective clergy of Christendom. Pope Liberius confirmed an Arian creed, issued by the general Council of Sirmium. The Synods of Ariminum and Seleucia, comprehending both the Greeks and Latins, copied the example of Sirmium. The Constantinopolitan confession, which was the same as the Ariminian and Sirmian,—which were both semi-Arian,—was circulated through the east and west, and signed by the clergy dispersed through the Roman empire. The Romish communion became Arian in its head and in its members; or, in other words, in the Pope and in the clergy."

Thus it will be seen with what truth "Lector" could say that these sects take their doctrines from the Bible, hated Popery, and were right good Protestants.

I am, yours, &c.,

D. FITZ GERALD.

To the Editors of the Protector.

Gentlemen,—Will you permit me to offer a few remarks through your columns in reference to an editorial which appeared in the *Islander* of the 19th inst.,—and in which article several manifest mistakes, to use no more pointed term, are perceptible. As to the controversy now in existence on "Genesis and Geology," I shall make no allusion—further than is required by the subject under remark. Whether the disciples of the Millerian theory are "infidels," I leave others less blinded by prejudice than their adversaries to decide. I quote in italics.

"*Nearly two months ago, a lecture was delivered in New London, in support of the Mosaic account of the Creation.*" So there was—it was delivered by Mr. D. Maclean: and it certainly supported the "Mosaic" account of the creation, as conceived by Mr. Maclean. "*It was undermined by two Protestant ministers in that quarter.*" Who were these? If Mr. Murray be alluded to, he can reply for himself. If I am the other, I may observe that my views on the question of Geology, as bearing on Genesis, were expressed in public long ere I saw Mr. Maclean; and consequently were not expressed in *opposition* to his lecture—not one word of which I had heard—but simply in the way of conversation with friends. If those remarks "undermined" the lecture, the *truth*, and not the clergyman, is to be blamed. "*Soon after the 'great Protestant Meeting,' a clergyman of some talent and considerable fluency*"—Thank you, Sir,—*hominem cum basi metiri*—"*gave notice that he would deliver a lecture at the same place.*" He did so, and has delivered it since before a still larger audience,—and intends re-delivering it in Charlottetown. "*He began with the admission that his object was to refute the previous lecture.*" He began with no such statement; but observed that it was unfair to condemn the Millerian theory until it had been defended. "*He prefaced the lecture with a spiritual exordium about the corrupt nature of fallen man, infidelity and other irrelevant remarks, obviously intended to apply to the previous lecture.*" Obviously impossible!—for two reasons: 1st, he had not heard one word of the previous lecture; 2dly, he had written the observations concerning infidelity a long time before Mr. Maclean's lecture was delivered,—and introduced them into his lecture because they were apposite to his subject. What a pity there are some whose

"——— fancies skip
From the brain to the lip,—
And without thought, they skip again
From the lip to the pen."

"*He advocated the Millerite doctrine, but was soon effectually silenced, both geologically and theologically,—one of the speakers being a gentleman of the Church of England, who had the Bible and Hugh Miller at his fingers' ends.*" He *was* silenced: but shall I repeat an anecdote! Robert Hall and a loquacious wrangler travelled in a stage coach together for a considerable distance. Soon after, his companion met with a friend of Hall's. "O, Sir," said he, "I am astonished beyond measure that you rate Mr. Hall so high intellectually. I recently travelled with him, and very soon silenced him,—he had nothing to say." The friend was rather amused, and soon perceived how it was. So, meeting with Mr. Hall, he narrated the circumstance, to which the latter replied—"He did silence me—with his incessant chattering. God was kind enough to send me sleep, Sir, as a deliverance from as great a mass of presumption and ignorance as were ever compounded together." But it is well known Mr. Hall was *severe* in his replies. The Hebrews had a proverb, which the Romans rendered "*stata in lagena bis bis clamat.*"—The "gentleman of the church of England" can translate it at his leisure,—but perhaps cannot improve on the version "a penny in an earthen pot makes a great sound in tinkling."

"*The rev. agent of the Protector*"—says the editorial. You best know, Gentlemen, how far I am an agent of the *Protector;* but this much I will say, that I rejoice at the existence of a religious journal which cements together the Protestant churches, and animates them with the common spirit of the Reformation—"*was instructed that the days of Genesis were natural days by the fourth commandment.*" A blundering argument was attempted, but the demonstration was not completed. It is unnecessary here to enter into the merits of the controversy; but suffice that nothing original was advanced worth a reply,—and what did *not* originate with the speakers had been already sufficiently reviewed. The lecturer undertook to establish three propositions:

1. Revelation is infallibly true.
2. Geology is a true science.
3. Between geology and revelation there exists no contradiction.

Under the last section was shown the correspondence between—

1. The Azoic	4. The Permian
2. The Red sandstone	5. The Oolitic
3. The Carboniferous	6. The Tertiary

days of Geology, and the inspired account as contained in Genesis. The lecture closing by an allusion to the future condition of the earth, as revealed by Geology and sustained by Revelation. "*The fall of man rests on precisely the same evidence as the institution of the Sabbath*"—writes the editor of the *Islander*. So it does;—what then! Why, he says, if you deny the one you deny the other. Very true. And what has this to do with *Geology?* Just as much as the statement made at the meeting has to do with it, viz., "Hugh Miller went to the devil." "*And with the fall, away goes the doctrine of the atonement.*" So it does, and so said Mr. Maclean at the meeting; but I ask again, what has this to do with Geology? I rejoice that he is zealous for the purity of the doctrine of the atonement, but would observe "*Sed vide prius an sis templum dei*"—"see first whether thou art thyself a temple of God."

"*It is astonishing that men calling themselves Christian ministers should be guilty of attempting to cram down the throats of the public an infidel doctrine, subversive of the religion they are paid to inculcate.*"

So said Mr. Maclean at the meeting; but unfortunately for his logic, he has assumed the point contended for, and jumps at the conclusion that modern Geology is infidel before he has proved it. His assertion that my theory was original, and declared that I was *Athanasius contra mundum*, and that Dr. Dick, et cetera, did not endorse my views—show how much assertion, and how little knowledge of the question constitute Mr. Maclean's claims to be heard either on Theology or Geology. As I said at the close of the lecture, when a vote of thanks was returned, I say again—"*if* I am beaten, I am like the modern general, of whom Napoleon said, he is beaten by every rule of warfare, but does not know it;—if I am beaten, I am unconscious of my defeat.

When wrong, I shall be eternally indebted to him who puts me right; but if right, may God keep me right.

W. C. McKINNON.

(For the Protector.)

Messrs. Editors,—Would you favor me with a place in your first issue to the following remarks. I observe in your last a letter from Mr. Kenny, one of the teachers in the Academy,—the head teacher, if such a title can be claimed where two only, and of no superior order, are to be found. The letter is a sort of escape from the withering exposures of the present state of the Academy, at the Protestant Meeting of the 19th February; but both the teachers and the institution under their care would far better escape, had they been wise enough to maintain perfect silence. If the rev. gentleman who supported the resolution respecting the Academy that evening, and whose observations Mr. K. professes to refute, will condescend to notice his letter, important information respecting the management of the Academy, the morals and other qualifications of the teachers, may be laid before the public. This will demonstrate its utter inadequacy to serve the purposes of such an institution in this or any other Protestant British province. He claims protection from any interference from other parties, under the wings of the "Governors and Trustees." But either he is himself ignorant of the fact, or presumes upon the ignorance of his readers, that any person who feels an interest in the welfare of his country has the right to bring under public notice, and secure the condemnation, if necessary, of the teaching or teachers, management or managers of its public institutions. He has been long enough in a protestant country, pay and service, to know that this is one great privilege, and a guarantee for the prosperity of a free people. We are not under the grinding despotism of the dominant church,—and determined we shall not be. The very attempt to look into its condition, he would in this letter endeavor to frustrate; and lets out the secret of the popery of this island to bring, not only their own proper, but such Protestant institutions as they can in any measure control, into as close resemblance as possible to that grand centre of popish idolatry—that hotbed of disloyalty—Maynooth. He says "the usual course is to appoint a commission to enquire into the matter, and report; such was the case * * * at Maynooth." He does not tell the people of this Island that the report of the commissioners appointed by the British Parliament, had to be submitted to Paul Cullen; and every thing which *he* did not think should be made public *was expunged* from the report; and *after that*, it was carried to Rome, and revised there by the pope's court, and THEN it was printed and submitted to the British Government and public. People of Prince Edward Island, that is the paragon of perfection in Mr. Kenny's view; and the only sort of enquiry and report that would suit his interest in your Academy.

The Central Academy, if we compare it with such institutions in other places, is contemptible. I look over the report of the late Inspector of Schools in Nova Scotia (now Principal Dawson) for 1851, the second year of his masterly services, at p. 35, "Abstract of Grammar Schools:" There are thirty-five of these throughout the province. In eight of these (nearly one-fourth of the whole) Greek is taught; in one of them, Hebrew is taught; Latin, French, Algebra and Mathematics in the rest. Nova Scotia has its Academies, besides its Grammar Schools, and of course of a still higher order. But our Academy will only bear comparison with the inferior of Nova Scotia Grammar Schools.

Mr. Kenny owns that, if the Legislature should grant the prayer of the petitions of a very large number of respectable inhabitants of this province, by "appointing competent teachers, and introducing the Bible into the Academy," either he "must resign, or the trustees must dismiss him." Does he acknowlegge that he is not a competent teacher? What were the governors doing when they appointed him?—Were they acting faithful to their trust? Or is he so terrified of the Bible, that he must not be under the same roof with it? This is, indeed, in perfect keeping with the letter of the conclave of popish Bishops, met at Halifax last harvest. What need of inspection, or *commission of enquiry*, after such a confession? And after all, he has the Douay Testament, that Protestants may not think that he has not the Scriptures,—and teaches *penance* out of it, gradually to familiarize protestant ears to popish idolatrous terms, and thus serve the purposes of *the church*—as every true son is bound to do at his peril. Mr. Kenny has no doubt been paid from the Treasury for his services. I read from Mr. Dawson's Report, p. 13, "in districts where Grammar Schools cannot be established and permanently supported, (the district being thinly settled and poor), the commissioners should be allowed to draw from the treasury the Grammar School grant, to enable them to hire itinerant teachers." From this it will be seen that the Government of Nova Scotia endeavors to raise the standard of education as far and fast as the willingness and ability of the people allowed them. Thousands of the people of this province came forward with their petitions to our Legislature, asking our rulers to raise the standard and improve the instruction given in the two figments of institutions which, instead of being the honor, are really the educational disgrace of the colony,—and they appear in the desperate plight and confusion of a country invaded by its deadly foes. When will our colony be blessed with men of pure morals, enlightened minds, sound principle, and earnest application to the promotion of the true civil and moral interest of the community at large. Meanwhile

I remain, &c.,

A. S.

[In allowing the following a place in our columns, some remarks are necessary. We made the quotation from Mr. Kenny's letter to repel the accusation that we shadowed forth any attempt to deprive the Catholics of this Colony of their civil and religious rights. There is no misrepresentation. The *Protector* has shadowed forth no such injustice, and we therefore deny Mr. Kenny's accusation. Mr. Kenny has no reason to disown the schemes of Popery. Every denomination naturally seeks to spread its influence as extensively and as effectively as possible. As a denomination, Romanists have, of late, been very zealous. If they held forth the pure gospel, without the traditions and commandments of men, all should rejoice instead of being alarmed. But as Popery leads men from the cross to the crucifix,—from a dying Saviour to intercessors of man's appointing,—from righteousness by faith to righteousness by works never attained,—from spiritual worship to an endless routine of ceremonies, unasked and unaccepted,—from purification by the Holy Spirit to purification in Purgatory, a place without existence except in imagination,—and many other such like things, which result in the destruction of immortal souls, if there is any truth in the Bible; and, moreover, fetters human progress, as it boasts in being *semper eadem*, and utterly and undeniably extinguishes civil liberty, where it has full sway;—we cannot, and shall not, otherwise regard any progress made by Popery than as a step towards extinguishing the fairest hopes of posterity and the world. Mr. Kenny finds fault with the parties chosen to speak on the motion concerning the Academy. One of them, the Rev. Mr. Murray, has been longer on the Island than three, out of the four, city clergymen present; and his speech shows that he was not uninformed. Indeed, Mr. Kenny had published to the Island what was doing in the Academy, so that the most distant might know its true position. But, further, the object of the motion was not so much to condemn the *deficiencies* of the Academy, as to advocate the establishment of a College. And although Mr. Kenny insinuates that the Ministers were seeking offices for themselves, we do not believe that it entered the mind of any Minister present, that a clergyman would be invited or allowed to occupy a Professor's chair. Were we to criticize Mr. Kenny's letter to-day, we might make some painful exposures of the *grammar, style* and *construction* of a production coming from the acting Head Master of our Academy. The incorrectness of the following sentence might afford some scope for the invective so-called "Free Churchman:"—"*Neither* of them *are* better acquainted with its organization, its course of studies, than *they are* with Girard College." Besides the palpable grammatical blunders, we believe that the statement might be denied. Is it not certain that Messrs. Murray and Lochhead know who are teachers in the Academy!—do they know who are teachers in Girard College? Mr. Kenny then, at length, condemns the bringing of boys into the classics without a correct knowledge of their "mother-tongue." The following afford but a poor specimen of the "mother-tongue:"—"Both gentlemen have been unfairly *dealt by*." "Now, I have always set my face against this *sort of thing*." Such, certainly, are not the purest specimens of English. We have no wish to see children hurried on beyond their capacity; but we maintain that to detain a youth at the Delectus until he could read it through easily and fluently, would be both unwise and unreasonable. Both in arithmetic and in the classics, a *revision* after the lapse of months, if not years, when the mental powers are improved and expanded, is far more profitable than a detention on subjects of which the mind is not now capable. The praise which Mr. Kenny bestows upon himself is not the most becoming. A man may have some tolerable acquaintance with the classics, without being qualified for the office of Head Master of an Academy. A thorough command of the English language, with a distinct and idiomatic pronunciation, is the very first qualification in point of order, if not importance; and if Mr. Kenny has not these qualifications, he should cease to blow his own trumpet. The remainder of the letter is open to similar objections; and if we had no better criterion of Mr. Kenny's qualifications than this production, we should form a very low opinion of them, notwithstanding the assistance of "Free-Churchman" and "Islander."—[Ed. Pro.

To the Editors of the Protector.

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to redeem my promise of reviewing Mr. Murray's speech, allow me to come to an understanding with you on a matter that more nearly concerns yourselves. In the introductory remarks with which you preface my letter you say:—

"While we willingly give insertion to the following letter "we must take exception to one passage which says: it is "difficult to divine the purpose for which Messrs. Lochhead "and Murray have spoken against the Academy, 'unless it be "to deprive the Catholics of this Colony of their civil and religious rights, as recently shadowed forth in the *Protector*.'"

Excuse me, gentlemen, but I said nothing of the kind. What I *did* say is as follows:—

"The rev. gentleman himself seems to have had some misgivings as to the validity of these objections, (namely those "against the efficiency of the Academy,) and seeks to entrench "himself behind others. 'But, sir,' he continues, 'it is "necessary that a college should be established for *other* reasons, and one of these is—to meet the gigantic schemes "which Popery has proposed for the overthrow of Protestantism, and the establishment of its unhallowed principles in this "Island!' These *gigantic* schemes are like other *giants*, "purely imaginary. They have been called into existence to "serve a purpose. That purpose it is difficult to divine, unless "it be to deprive the Catholics of this Colony of their civil and "religious rights, as recently shadowed forth in the *Protector*."

Let the reader compare the foregoing with what I am made to say in the former quotation, and then find me, if he can, amid the political controversy with which our Island press abounds, a more palpable misrepresentation. Attributing to Catholics, or as he himself calls it, Popery, schemes which exist only in his own fertile brain, and not anything he may choose to say about the Academy, first excited suspicions as to ulterior measures. To create a false alarm is a manœuvre old as persecution itself.

We are now prepared to enter on the consideration of Mr. Murray's speech. One very suspicious circumstance meets us in limine, namely, the individuals chosen to move and second the Resolution regarding the Academy. Both are country clergymen, residing at least 30 miles from town. Neither of them are better acquainted with its organization, its course of studies, than they are with Girard College. The eccentric old banker, in founding that college, enjoined, it is said, that no clergyman should ever fill a chair, nor so much as be allowed within its precincts. No such [illegible] been honoured with [illegible] this we cannot just [illegible] this direction. Bot[illegible] by. Brought from a [illegible] miles, to take part i[illegible] aware of its object, [illegible] ject about which [illegible] positively unkind in [illegible] among themselves [illegible] enemy's position. [illegible] No matter, when the[illegible] ed, those who hung [illegible] enough in setting fo[illegible] arms of Achilles re[illegible] Ulysses.

Every age has its [illegible] of the nineteenth ce[illegible] the age of Quackery, [illegible] medical profession, th[illegible] qualified practitioner. [illegible] profession and the p[illegible] they teach in 18 les[illegible] and Latin classics, a[illegible] *all*. Astronomy is t[illegible] mastered geometry, [illegible] in learning to write [illegible] their mother tongue [illegible] gun-barrel and a little [illegible] impare oxygen, calls [illegible] joys exemption from [illegible] effectual. Pay a vis[illegible] find the shelves fille[illegible] books, however the[illegible] dilapidation, present [illegible] While the earlier pag[illegible] of having served the [illegible] chapters, generally m[illegible] state of pristine purity [illegible] or Xenophon, Virgil [illegible] the same appearances [illegible] part in tatters, the res[illegible] part of educators, ign[illegible] as boys can construe [illegible] are hurried into Cæsar [illegible] author with advantage [illegible] and phraseology, that [illegible] or three *books* corresp[illegible] they are taken to Vir[illegible] Poem before they are [illegible] have read, the Deserte[illegible] you know the characte[illegible] this can only be do[illegible] majority of parents a[illegible] making rapid progres[illegible] against this sort of thin[illegible] their children to the st[illegible] the pupils did not man[illegible] their parents or their [illegible] calling did not justify [illegible] ing at school till the ag[illegible] to dissuade the parents [illegible] at all, and to take the [illegible] against what the work[illegible] rose and fell with the [illegible] My motives were prob[illegible] parties misrepresented [illegible] alludes to Cæsar, as [illegible] supporting competition, [illegible] this misrepresentation. [illegible] potency. It would be [illegible] dilate on his own abili[illegible] whatever about them to [illegible] tent myself with remark[illegible] classical acquirements [illegible] Trustees before they a[illegible] will 13 years of unremi[illegible] teaching effect for a per[illegible] say the least, as compa[illegible] any one who has und[illegible] imagine there are few [illegible] would not be rewarded [illegible]

The reader is now p[illegible] Mr. Murray's remarks. [illegible] find from the newspaper [illegible] no further than Cæsar

precincts. No such restriction exists here, yet we have never been honoured with the presence of either rev. gentleman. Of this we cannot justly complain. Time or taste may not lie in this direction. Both gentlemen have been very unfairly dealt by. Brought from amidst their peaceful flocks, a distance of 30 miles, to take part in a meeting without being so much as made aware of its object, they are thrust forward to speak on a subject about which they knew nothing whatever! This was positively unkind in the concoctors of the meeting. They had among themselves several who had at least reconnoitred the enemy's position. Some of these should have led the assault. No matter, when the day is won, and the new college established, those who hung back in the day of need will be forward enough in setting forth their claims to the best chairs. The arms of Achilles rewarded not the daring Ajax, but the crafty Ulysses.

Every age has its own peculiar characteristics. The middle of the nineteenth century is likely to be known to posterity as the age of Quackery. Yet it may be doubted whether, in the medical profession, the quacks are not the best allies of the duly qualified practitioner. With us they are at once a stigma on the profession and the pest of the conscientious educator. Writing they teach in 18 lessons, boys are translating from the Greek and Latin classics, as Johnson once said, into *no language at all*. Astronomy is taught to both sexes not only before having mastered geometry, but even arithmetic. Boys lose much time in learning to write Latin *hexameters*, who are unable to write their mother tongue grammatically. Any one who, with old gun-barrel and a little peroxide of manganese can procure some impure oxygen, calls himself a chemist. Mathematics alone enjoys exemption from quackery, the tests are so simple and effectual. Pay a visit to a second-hand book store; you will find the shelves filled with school and college books. These books, however they may differ as to binding and general dilapidation, present a remarkable uniformity in one particular. While the earlier pages or chapters bear unmistakable evidence of having served the turn of more than one student, the later chapters, generally more than half the entire work, remain in a state of pristine purity. No matter whether the book be Cæsar or Xenophon, Virgil or Homer, or even Telemaque or Boileau, the same appearances every where present themselves, the first part in tatters, the rest unread. How is this? Quackery on the part of educators, ignorance on the part of the public. As soon as boys can construe a few simple sentences in Delectus, they are hurried into Cæsar. Just as they are beginning to read this author with advantage, and becoming acquainted with his style and phraseology, that is when they have only read the first two or three *books* corresponding to chapters in an English history, they are taken to Virgil. Children put to read a Latin Epic Poem before they are able to appreciate, certainly before they have read, the Deserted Village of the Pleasures of Hope. But you know the character of the school must be maintained, and this can only be done by having advanced classes. The majority of parents are content, as their children appear to be making rapid progress. Now I have always set my face against this sort of thing. Instead of encouraging parents to put their children to the study of the Greek and Latin, when even the pupils did not manifest decided talent, or that the means of their parents or their views regarding their childrens' future calling did not justify a reasonable expectation of their remaining at school till the age of 18 or 19, I have always endeavoured to dissuade the parents from allowing them to begin the classics at all, and to take the French instead. This was to advise them against what the world calls my own interest, for my salary rose and fell with the number who might be studying classics. My motives were probably misunderstood, and by interested parties misrepresented. The manner in which Mr. Murray alludes to Cæsar, as being "the only classic work read and supporting competition," is artfully designed to give colour to this misrepresentation. Now as to the question of my own competency. It would be almost as unbecoming in any one to dilate on his own abilities as it is in those who know nothing whatever about them to depreciate them. I shall therefore content myself with remarking, that satisfactory testimonials of my classical acquirements had been placed in the hands of the Trustees before they appointed me Second Master; what then will 13 years of unremitted application and constant practice in teaching effect for a person of my habits? I consider myself, to say the least, as competent to take charge of the Academy as any one who has undertaken it before me. Nay more, I imagine there are few parts of the Empire where my talents would not be rewarded with a *higher* situation.

The reader is now prepared to enter on the examination of Mr. Murray's remarks. He was, he says, perfectly amazed to find from the newspaper that the first Latin class had proceeded no further than Cæsar. Before giving way to his amazement, would it not be acting the part of a sensible man to have enquired the ages of the boys composing that class? How does he know but that for boys of their age to be able to read Cæsar, is very respectable progress indeed? Moreover, they have read Cæsar (*de Bello Gallico*) quite through. They can give a written translation of any part of it into grammatical, even into elegant and idiomatic, English. No one will ever have to set up the same defence for them that has been for certain gentlemen who have *finished* their education.

"An ignorant old fogy of the clergy told me in discussion a few days ago, that he considered it the height of presumption in me to think I could criticise the productions of —— who were classical scholars—that *they were not to be considered subject to our common rules of grammar, &c.* Strange, indeed, if a knowledge of the classics can become a substitute for common sense and correct writing."—*Letter of a Free Churchman.*

The same class has this year entered Virgil. They can appreciate the style, and, to some extent, even relish the beauties of that elegant poet. They have in fact as good a knowledge of the language as many boys who are reading, or endeavouring to read, Livy or Juvenal. They can most of them solve a quadratic equation—are not ignorant of geometry—and some of them have advanced as far as analytical Trigonometry. They are thus in a position to enter on the study of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy with advantage. They are even making acquaintance with the use of instruments. At the present time they are able to compute such a weekly almanac as that published in the *Islander*, and which must prove of great service in regulating the time in country places. But motives higher than mere utility prompt me to push them forward in this direction. Astronomy, the most sublime as well as the most precise of the physical sciences, requires a rare combination of mechanical, mathematical and optical skill. Accordingly, quackery can find no shelter within its precincts. But there is a misty region beyond, where science ends and speculation begins, where every thing is hazy and indistinct as a vision of the night. Here is a most tempting field for persons with a little learning. They are to be found there in hundreds, most of them sporting broad brims, which loom in the distance like Spanish *sombreros*. The pranks of these rash visonories are by the common people mistaken for the deductions of science, and thus religion itself is made to suffer. These boys, whose backwardness amazed Mr. Murray as much as his own forwardness has amazed the public, are even now able to appreciate the degree of certainty which can fairly be claimed for the determination of parallax to one-third of a second. Ask the Editor of the *Islander* whether he would prefer seeing boys at this or trying to compose Greek iambics. I anticipate his reply. The study of the Classics, then, is not neglected; it is merely kept in due subordination, and prevented from trenching on more important studies. The time was when the mere name of the Classics so dazzled the public that no one presumed to scrutinize too closely the fortunate possessor. That that time has gone by, any one may assure himself by referring to the different Letters of *A Free Churchman*, already referred to.

The reverend gentleman says, "I cannot be charged with "any hostility to the person who at present is at the head of "that institution, and that too on the ground of his religious "predilections." Let the reader compare the foregoing with the following extract from the same speech: "Let me tell "you education is not indigenous to Popery—it is foreign to "it, it is only grafted upon it; nay, rather, it is only allied "to it by a sort of pressed juxtaposition. It does not pene-"trate its nature or amalgamate with its interests and motives. "Popery cultivates education only because it cannot help it. "* * * The glory of Popery is the glory of darkness; so "that for this, as by a necessary law of its existence, it must "constantly seek. If you wait then for IT to assume the "leadership and *trust to its guidance*, you will find, when too "late, that you will not be ascending the steps which lead to "the true and pure regions of learning—still labouring to ascer-"tain more of these, but you will descend to the trifling and "grossly superstitious and impure!" Let the reader, I say, reconcile this, if he can, with the profession of liberality already quoted. "Language," said Talleyrand, "seems to have been "given to man for the purpose of *concealing* his ideas." He might have added, "and *expressing* his ignorance.

Although I consider the public just now to be in anything rather than the proper mood for a calm consideration of the general subject of education, yet since the topic has been forced on me, I shall, at my earliest convenience, return to it

March 27, 1858. Yours, &c., JOHN KENNY.

The *Times* thinks it unlikely that Lord Canning will retain office under a Tory Ministry, and asserts that "it would be absolute madness if any consideration were allowed to outweigh the claims of Sir John Lawrence" as Governor-General of India.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and langor of the system, derangement of the liver or stomach, want of appetite, &c; they are frequently the result of too close application and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all so afflicted: do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and, our word for it, you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa, also by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, at 75 cents a bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper on each bottle.

The celebrated Pain Killer has just arrived in *town* — in sufficient quantities to put to flight the whole Pain family. Buy it; try it. Sure death to all pain is the Pain Killer.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PROTECTOR.

GENTLEMEN,—I am sure you will give me credit for truthfulness when I say, that the receipt of the following letter from the Hon. Dr. Young, "with its enclosure," was on my part, altogether unexpected, as that gentleman had never given me the slightest intimation of his intention to address the Directors of the Alliance Insurance Company on the subject. And I consider it due to the Company to make this act of their liberality public; for although I conceive it to be binding on every man in the community to endeavour to the utmost of his ability to save his neighbours from suffering and loss—yet a knowledge of the manner in which an effort has been met, may stimulate others to the same exertions. At the same time I feel assured very many persons at the late fire were equally as deserving of reward as myself.

I am, Sir, your obedient servent,

Ch. Town, April 3, 1858. BERTRAM MOORE.

ALLIANCE OFFICE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, April 3, 1858.

SIR,—Having represented to the Alliance Company the activity and daring you exhibited during the fire that lately occurred here, by which the house owned by Mr. Little was in all probability preserved from the ravages of the devouring element. I have been instructed by the Directors of the Alliance Company to present you the enclosed Cheque for Ten Pounds, as an acknowledgment of the efficient services that were so gratuitously rendered by you on that occasion.

I am happy in being the medium of conveying the resolution of the Company to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent.

Mr. BERTRAM MOORE, Charlottetown.

THE MAILS.

THE BRITISH MAIL arrived on Thursday last. The principal items of News will be found in our columns.

By the Colonial Mail on Monday night, we learn that much important business had been done in the New Brunswick Legislature. A School Bill has passed both branches, in which the following rule is affirmed—in the House the division was 29 to 6:—

"That the Board of Education shall by regulation secure to all children, whose parents or guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in the Parish Schools."

The question of the removal of the seat of Government to St. John was under discussion on Friday and Saturday, and an amendment of Mr. Gilmor's was carried by a vote of 20 to 19 to appoint a committee to enquire, during the recess, as to the cost of the proposed change and other particulars, and to report at the next meeting of the Legislature." A valuable report of the select committee on Railways was presented to the House on Friday: the committee show clearly enough that the present system of carrying on the works is extremly defective, and that a radical reform is necessary in several respects. They recommend that a competent person be employed without delay, to report on the whole railway system of the Province; that the chairman of the railway board be a member of the Executive Council, and hold a seat in the Legislature; and that a change be made in the mode of keeping the accounts and books of the railway board. They state, with regard to the cost of the road, that by the engineer's report the whole expense "of the line from Saint John to Shediac, including moneys paid Jackson & Co., stations, rolling stock, and land damages, will amount to the sum of £930,702 0s. 7d., or £8,460 per mile; that he expects the whole line may be completed and opened for thorough traffic by the autumn of 1859 or the spring of 1860, provided the works be prosecuted with reasonable vigor in the mean time."

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the Rev. Dr. Kier and congregation:—

Jews' Society,	£5	0	0
Bible Society,	10	0	0
Home Mission,	5	0	0
	£20	0	0

Also, from the Rev. R. S. Patterson and congregation:

Bible Society,	£3	7	0
Foreign Mission,	13	9	3
Home Mission,	5	10	3
West River Seminary,	2	0	0
	£24	6	6

Brackley Point, March 31st, 1858.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN YOUTHS' BRANCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The usual annual meeting of this Society was held in the Wesleyan chapel in this town, on Thursday evening, April 5th, and was in every way equal, so far as regards interest and contributions, to any former anniversary. The meeting being opened by prayer by Rev. I. Sutcliffe, the chair was taken by Rev. W. C. Mackinnon, and Mr. R. A. Strong read the Report of the previous year—in which was embodied an amount of information regarding the cause of missions truly gratifying to the lovers of missions. The speakers for the evening were Messrs. I. Smith, C. Ladner, B. Moore, G. McNutt, E. Slackford, G. Bremner, J. Roper, and R. A. Strong. The first resolution adopted the Report, "acknowledging with gratitude to Almighty God the success vouchsafed to the Wesleyan and other evangelical missionary societies during the past year." The second resolution expressed the sentiment that "Divine aid being indispensably necessary to the successful preaching of the gospel, and assured by many precious promises that such aid can be obtained by fervent prayer, hereby resolves more earnestly to supplicate an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon ourselves, as well as upon every department of missionary enterprise." The third resolution expressed the opinion of the meeting as to the duty of all who have been benefitted by the gospel to seek to spread the gospel, and that the present openings in various parts of the world for christian enterprise call loudly upon the youthful portion of the church of Christ to consecrate their talents, gifts and graces more fully to the service of Him who hath said to them individually "Son, go work to-day in my vineyard," that the world may become speedily subjugated to his sceptre. The speeches were energetic and fervid, and the youthful character of the mission pleaders tended in no small degree to beget a sympathy with the speakers on the part of the audience. The sum contributed amounted in the aggregate to something about £61 7s. 11½d—Grafton-street School contributing £9 11s. 5½d., Prince-street School £21 10s., Mr. Heard's Bible-class £9 10s. Secretary of Mr. McKay's £6 10s. The Committee for the ensuing year stands as follows:—Ralph Brecken, Esq., Messrs. James Moore, W. Brown, W. E. Dawson, G. R. Beer, H. Beer, W. McKay, W. Heard, S. Prowse, John Smith, H. A. Harvie, C. Ladner; Dr. H. Johnson, Sec'y and Treasurer. Collectors—Miss Douse, Miss Boyyer; Messrs. George Bremner, Lemuel Beer, John Smith and C. Ladner. A resolution was also passed expressive of thanks to the office bearers of the past year, and the meeting was closed by singing and the pronouncing of the benediction.

Thus on every side, around us as well as in our midst, efforts are being made for the promulgation of the everlasting gospel and the furtherance of the kingdom of our glorious Immanuel. Let us continue to pray that the period may arrive "when the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for thee, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose"—and "the kingdom of the Son of God be established forever over a now revolted, but yet to be restored world."—*Com.*

☞ CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on the 5th instant, on the body of Angus Murray, of Lot 31, Farmer. From the evidence given before the Coroner, it appeared that the deceased left town on Saturday evening for his own home by the ice,—instead of the road, his usual and more direct course; upon reaching Mill Creek, the horse and sleigh fell through, and although there was scarcely two feet of water, the unfortunate man was so helplessly drunk that he could not rise from the sleigh, and was suffocated and drowned before any assistance could be afforded him. He leaves nine children.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS. It has always been said that physicians would dispaiage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards DR. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers. [New Orleans Delta.]

PRAYER MEETING.

A Union Prayer Meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Thursday first, at 8 o'clock. The clergymen of the various denominations in town are expected to lead the devotions. It is hoped that all interested in the growth of religion amongst us will be present.

☞ The Rev. JOHN MACKINNON will preach in the Temperance Hall, next Sabbath, the 11th inst. at the hours of 3 and 6½ p. m.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, MARCH 31, 1858.

The steamer "Persia" has arrived at New York.

The India Loan Bill has passed Parliament.

It is positively affirmed that Persigney has tendered his resignation of the French Embassy at London.

Sir Henry Bulwer is spoken of as Minister to Constantinople.

The King of Naples has liberated Watts, one of the prisoners of the Cagliari affair.

Nothing important from India.

Lucknow soon to be bombarded.

Canton is quiet.

The steamer Ava, with the Calcutta and Madras Mails and treasure, is lost, passengers saved.

Consols 96¾ to 96⅞.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of Steamer *City of Baltimore*, we have the following news a day later than the above.

Birchard, Orsini and Pierre were guilotined. Count Walewski's despatch was withdrawn at his own request.

The King of Delhi had been found guilty, and was banished to Vandieman's Land for life.

The English government refuses to let Sardinia give up the Englishman, Hodge, to the French government.

The Conspiracy bill has been rejected by the Sardinian Parliament.

THE CLOSING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday last, at 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, having come down to the Council Chamber, attended by his aids-de-camp, gave his assent in Her Majesty's name to the following Bills passed during the Session:—

1. An Act to continue the Act regulating the publishing of Notices and Advertisements relating to the Public Service.

2. An Act for the safe custody of Insane Persons charged with offences, and otherwise to amend the Law with respect to offenders convicted of crimes punishable with death.

3. An Act to confirm the appointment of Constables and Fence Viewers for King's County made at the last Term there of the Supreme Court.

4. An Act to make Bonds and other Securities to the Crown binding on the Real Estate of the Debtors.

5. An Act relating to the mode of summoning Grand and Petit Jurors to serve under special Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, also to make provisions to prevent the failure of justice on account of errors made in the return of Jury Panels, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

6. An Act subjecting the Militia to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

7. An Act relating to the Fishery Reserves in this Island.

8. An Act to provide for the hearing and determination of causes in the Supreme Court in certain cases where the Judges are interested or otherwise.

9. An Act to prevent the running at large of Swine in Summerside and vicinity.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly then presented for His Excellency's assent the following Bills of Aid and Supply, which were assented to accordingly.

10. An Act to continue a certain Act therein mentioned relating to the Central Academy.

11. An Act to provide for the collection in this Island of the Cape Race Light House Toll.

12. An Act to increase the rate of interest on Treasury Warrants.

13. An Act relative to Accidents by Fire in Summerside, and for the removal of Nuisances from the Streets thereof.

14. An Act to continue for certain purposes the Seduction Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, as regards all future actions.

15. An Act for raising a Revenue.

16. An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

After which His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance in your Legislative capacity, I have much satisfaction in being again enabled to renew to you my acknowledgments of the assiduous and satisfactory manner in which your Legislative duties have been discharged, and for the effectual attention you have given to the various subjects which I recommended specially to your consideration.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies which you have granted for the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The joyful event of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, has afforded you an opportunity, of which you would not separate without availing yourselves, to renew to Her Majesty the assurance of those feelings of loyalty and devotion towards Her Majesty's person, which ever lead you warmly to sympathize in every event tending to promote her happiness.

It will be my pleasing duty to transmit your Address to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The limit assigned by the Constitution to the duration of this Provincial Parliament being about to expire, I feel that I am justified in congratulating you on the share that the legislation in which you have been engaged, during its continuance, has had in producing the state of progressive improvement and perfect tranquility which happily prevails throughout the Island. It is my firm resolution to continue to administer the Government in conformity with the wishes of the people, as expressed through the local Legislature, believing that this course of proceeding, on my part, is best calculated to secure the contentment and peace, which, under Divine Providence, are the foundations of national prosperity.

I confidently hope that, when you return to your homes you will use your just influence in promoting in your several Districts that habitual respect for the Law, and those feelings of mutual kindness and good will, which are essential to the welfare and happiness of every community, and which it has been my endeavour to establish in this Island.

Efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters

From J. C. DUNN, Esq., late City Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 6, 1852.

Gentlemen,—I have been for some years troubled occasionally with severe attacks of Indigestion; have consulted many physicians, tried Allopathy and Homœopathy, and can truly say, I have received more speedy and effectual relief from the use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, procured from you, *than from all other remedies*, and most cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from a similar affliction.

Yours truly, JAMES C. DUNN.

Married,

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. David Fitz Gerald, Mr. GEORGE CRABB, of Summerside, Bedeque, to Miss JANE ELIZA RENOUF, only daughter of Mr. John Renouf, of this city.

In the Temperance Hall, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Barker, Mr. SIMEON L. HALE, of Waterville, Maine, U. S., to Miss JULIA A. KEMPTON, of Philips, Maine, U. S.

On Saturday, 3d inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. JOHN GILLIS, to Miss CHRISTIANA MCRAE, both of Flat River.

On Thursday, 1st inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. DONALD NICHOLSON, to Miss CATHERINE MCKENZIE, both of Lot 67.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr. RODERICK MCLEAN, to Miss ELLEN MCKINNON, both of Lot 23.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr. ANGUS MACRAE, to Miss CHRISTY MACGREGOR, both of Belfast.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. Sutherland, Mr. GEORGE MCKAY, to Miss JESSIE MCKAY, both of New London.

Died,

On the 23d ult, at Nine Mile Creek, Mr. LAUCHLAN MACLEOD, aged 94 years. The deceased emigrated to this colony in the year 1803, from Isle of Skye, Scotland, and was generally respected for his integrity and pious demeanor by all who knew him. He has left a disconsolate widow and 11 children to mourn their irreparable loss. His end was peace.

On the 23d ult., at Burnt Point, near Georgetown, aged 79, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, FRANCES, consort of Sergeant Jeremiah Thomas, late of the 59th Regt. of Foot, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. John Burgess, of St. George's Parish, London.

On the 2d instant, at Charlottetown, James, second son of Mr. James Cahill, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Charlottetown Markets, April 3, 1858.

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 10d	Fowls,	10d a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	5d a 8d	Partridges each,	8d a 1s
Pork,	3½d a 5d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Do. (small),	5d a 6d	Eggs dozen	7d a 10d
Ham,	6d a 7d	Oats, bush.	1s 9d 2s
Mutton,	5d a 9d	Barley,	2s 6d a 4s 6d
Lamb,	6d	Potatoes, bus.	1s 6d a 1s 9d
Butter (fresh),	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Turnips,	1s a 15d
Do. by Tub,	11d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Hay, ton,	90s a 100s
Lard,	9d a 11d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s 4d a 2s
Flour,	21d a 23d	Hides per lb.	3½d a 4d
Pearl Barley,	2d	Calf Skins,	6d a 9d
Oatmeal,	1½d a 1¾d	Geese	2s a 3s

Seed Potatoes.—Western Reds.

FARMERS CAN BE SUPPLIED with Western Reds, or various other kinds, for seed—Jenny Linds, Painted Ladies, Cups, Turnbulls, &c., &c.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

April 7, 1858. 3w only M

St. James' Church.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the congregation of the above Church will be held on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 a.m., in the Church, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order,

J. W. MORRISON, Secretary.

Charlottetown, April 7, 1858.

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.

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

THOMAS & DAWSON,

(Being about to dissolve partnership)

offer their entire remaining stock of

GOODS,

At greatly reduced Prices.

April 7, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of JAMES D. LAWSON, late of Charlottetown, Hotel-keeper, deceased, intestate, are hereby required to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same for adjustment. DAVID LAWSON, JUN.

☞ J. Longworth, Esquire, of Charlottetown, Barrister, is duly empowered by me to receive all debts due the said estate.

Stanhope, April 7, 1858. D. L.

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

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.,

ESTATE OF BENJ. COOMBS, DECEASED,

BY AUCTION, AT TRACADIE, at his late residence, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 a.m

2 HORSES,	1 COW,
1 CALF, 12 months old,	6 PIGS,
3 young Ewe SHEEP,	1 CART,
1 PLOUGH,	1 pair HARROWS,

Lot of new and old NETS, and some other articles.

TERMS LIBERAL.

JAMES N. HARRIS, Executor.

Charlottetown, April 7, 1858.

THOMAS & DAWSON

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, (having their Accounts furnished,) to settle the amounts without delay.

April 7th, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of May next, all the Estate and Leasehold Interest of JOHN O'REILLY WEBSTER, late of Augustine Cove, Lot 28, Mariner, deceased, in and to that Leasehold FARM of Land, containing about 66 acres, situate at Augustine Cove aforesaid, with the Buildings and improvements thereon, formerly in the possession of the Subscriber.—The term of Lease being 999 years, at 1s. per acre. The share and interest of the said deceased being two-fifths thereof, or about 26⅖ acres—the whole into five shares to be divided. The above property is pleasantly situated, and is so well known that no further description is necessary. The Sale will take place on the premises. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

JAMES WADMAN.
Administrator.

Augustine Cove, 30th March, 1858. PJ

It is a fact that Charlottetown has a fashionable

FURNITURE STORE,

(*Kent-street, next door to the Hon. George Coles's.*)

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE largest assortment of FURNITURE yet displayed in Charlottetown, which will be sold lower than auction prices, or at any other Store for the same quality of work. G. D. solicits an early call from the country buyers. Retail customers will find him better prepared than ever to supply their wants with new and fashionable Goods, as well as every article belonging to trade.

☞ Please call and examine for yourselves. If you call once you will call again. All kinds of second-hand Furniture repaired and made to look as good as new. Upholstered work done in the neatest manner. The highest price paid for second-hand Furniture, or exchanged for new. Cane Chairs re-seated.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Ch. Town, March 31, 1858. 1 4i

VALUABLE FARM.

On Thursday, the 1st of April next, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, THE property of Mr. Benjamin Clark, situate on the Hillsborough River, nearly opposite the residence of L. C. Worthy, Esq., and commonly known as *Clark's Farm, Clark's Creek*, on the south side of the said River, and adjacent to Fort Augustus Road, running thereon about one hundred chains, having a frontage on the River of nine and a half chains. Fifty eight acres of this Farm are free; the residue is held under lease for 999 years, at 1s. sterling, per acre. The Buildings are, a good and substantial Dwelling House, 25 x 33; Barn, 21 x 46; Dairy and Outhouses to suit. There is also attached a very fine Marsh, cutting annually from 8 to 10 tons of Hay. Part of the Purchase Money may remain on security for one year. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so on application to the owner or the undersigned, any time previous to the day of sale.

Any further particulars relative to the above property may be obtained on application to the subscriber. Possession given ten days after sale.

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

March 31, 1858. I&PJ

WINDING UP.

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING to close his present business, requests an immediate settlement of all Accounts due him. Those remaining unpaid by 1st May, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. He will continue to dispose of his Winter's Supply at reduced prices. ROBERT A. STRONG.

N. B.—TO LET, the Premises occupied by the above, possession given 1st May.

Dawson's Building, Charlottetown, March 23, 1856. 1Etm

NOTICE.

WHEREAS JAMES COLES, junr., of Charlottetown, by a Deed of Assignment, dated the 25th February last past, Assigned, and made over to the undersigned, all Sum and Sums of money, debts and demands due and owing to him, whether by Book Account, Notes of Hands, or otherwise. Now this is to request, all persons who are in any way indebted to the said James Coles, junr., to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned, who alone are qualified to give legal discharges.

JAMES T. BEVAN,
WM. T. PAW,
PHILIP McLAREN.

☞ All Accounts not settled before the 1st May next, will be sued for without fail.

March 24. 5i

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO STAND INdebted to the subscriber will please take notice that I am hard up—much in want of cash—and I expect all to pay when their bills are sent in. Some have done so, many have not yet; and I now give them notice that unless they come forward and pay forthwith, I will have their names published in the Mayor's Court. I have but one choice—to sue them, or be sued myself. Please call and save this trouble and expense.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Ch. Town, March 31, 1858. 1si

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.

TO LET,

Ringwood and Warren Farm.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED to treat with *persons* desirous of lessing for a term of years either or both the above valuable properties. The present tenant, John Lyall, Esquire, will surrender the possession on 1st May, 1858. For plans and particulars apply to

Charlottetown, March 40, 1858. tf W. H. POPE.

London House—Established 1820.

NEW GOODS—Fall 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED ex Ships "Isabel" and "Aurora" from Liverpool,

580 Packages British and Foreign

MERCHANDIZE,

10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm at some of the first Houses in Great Britain, which, with Stock on hand, can be confidently recommended to their customers and the public as GOODS of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Customers supplied as usual. Present importation consists of

60 chests prime Congou TEA,	1 case Muslin
7 trunks Boots and Shoes	3 bales Cotton Warp
7 cases Ready-made Clothing	4 do Grey & white Calicoes
3 do Townsend's Hats and Caps	2 do striped Shirtings
	5 do Cloths
1 do Gloves, 'Dent's'	1 do Wadding
12 bales Paper Hangings	10 do Carpets and Woolens
2 cases Fur Caps	2 do Printed Calicoes
10 do Ladies Robe Dresses and Dress Materials	40 bags Cut Nails
	12 sets Wilkie's plough Mounting
5 do Silks, Ribbons, and Silk Dresses	8 packages Ironmongery
	10 tons Bar Iron
1 do Dress Trimmings	85 kegs White Lead
1 do Ladies' Mantles	2 hhds. Paint Oil
1 do Shawls	3 bbls. Crushed Sugar
2 do Millinery	30 boxes Soap
1 do Hosiery	1 case Matches
5 do Small Wares	23 bundles Spring Steel
1 do FURS	4 bags Rice, &c. &c.

D., G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, October 28, 1857.

FOR SALE

THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on York River, called Woodley, consisting of 9 Pasture Lots, being 108 acres of Land, all enclosed under fence, and nearly all cleared, and under cultivation.

It is distant from the City, about 4 miles, and adjoins upon the property of the late Hon. Captain Rice. It commands a view of Poplar Island Bridge and the River, on which it fronts 18 chains. There is a Mussel bed, within a few chains of the spot, and also an excellent Stone Quarry, on the west end of it. Quantities of Sea Weed can also be collected on the shore. It affords great facilities for shipping produce, being within half a mile of Poplar Island Bridge; and, from its being so near to the Town, advantage may always be taken of the Market.

There is a handsome Cottage on the Farm, nearly finished, 35 feet x 36 feet; comprising a Drawing Room, 16x19; Dining Room, 14x18; and Kitchen, 14x16, besides a Breakfast Room, a Pantry, 5 Bed Rooms, and 4 Rooms in the Attic. There are also, on the premises, a well built Barn, 40x30, and a Farmer's Cottage, 18x25.

Great care has been taken in reserving ornamental Groves upon the Farm, in one of which, the House stands, secured from the North and the West winds.

Three more Pasture Lots, 36 acres, contiguous, containing Fire wood and longers, may be had, if desired.

For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises.

ROBERT HAZARD.

Woodley, 10th March, 1858.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WHITE, senior, of York Point, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY EMILY SUSANNAH WHITE, Executrix.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1858.

Administration Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO the Estate of the late Mr. BENJAMIN CHAPPELL, of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Hodgson, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all persons having claims against said Estate will please present their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date.

GEORGE BEER, SILAS BARNARD, } Executors.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1858. all pap. 1m

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY legal demands against the Subscriber, are hereby notified to present the same for payment. And all persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby required to make immediate payment to me. JOHN LINKLETTER,

St. Eleanor's, Lot 17, Dec. 9. Miller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Conversations in India.—A party of officers were assembled at the mess-table in India a few years ago. One of these, an officer of some consideration, on the subject of missions being named, commenced a tirade against all missionaries. "I don't," he said, "believe a word of their accounts of conversion; I don't believe there is a true convert in all India; I have been out here many years, and I know I have never seen one. Where are they? Show me them, I say!" A gentleman who had hitherto taken no part in this conversation now came forward. "Excuse me, Captain——Have you not often spoken to me of the exemplary conduct of your native servant—the man who was just now behind your chair?" "Yes sir, I have; and I repeat it, he is a faithful, honest, excellent fellow; I could trust him with gold. I should like to see one of your Christians half as good as he." "Perhaps, then, Sir, you are not aware that that man is a Christian convert?" Capt.—— looked extremely foolish, and probably dropped the subject as soon as possible.—*Correspondence of Morning Post.*

Education in the Sick Room.—Of all the know-nothing persons in this world commend us to the man who has "never known a day's illness." He is a moral dunce; one who has lost the greatest lesson in life, who has skipped the finest lecture in that great school of humanity, the sick chamber. Let him be versed in mathematics, profound in metaphysics, a ripe scholar in the Classics; a bachelor of arts, or even a doctor of divinity, yet is he as one of those gentlemen whose education has been neglected. For all his college acquirements, how inferior is he in wholesome knowledge to the mortal who has had but a quarter's gout or a half-year ague!—how infinitely below the fellow-creature who has been soundly taught his tic-doloreux, thoroughly grounded in the rheumatics, and deeply in the scarlet fever! And yet what is more common than to hear a great hulking, florid fellow bragging of an ignorance, a brutal ignorance, that he shares in common with the pig and the bullock, the generality of which die, probably, without ever having experienced a day's indisposition!—*Thomas Hood.*

The Heart of Napoleon.—The following curious circumstance was stated to me on good authority:—When the body of Napoleon was opened at St. Helena, his heart was taken out, and, preparatory to its final destination, put in a basin of spirits and water, and left for the night on a table in the bed-room of the medical man who had charge of the matter. In the course of the night, the doctor was awakened from a slight slumber by a heavy splash from the basin, and starting up alarmed, he rested on his elbow, and by the light of a taper looked eagerly round the apartment before he should spring from bed. Not the shadow of an intruder was to be seen. What had moved the basin? Had that mighty heart, scorning to be quelled even by death, regained some of its terrible energies? Was it still leaping with life? Ah! catching the appearance of something moving in the corner of the room, he saw the heart of Napoleon going into a hole in the wall; and, jumping from bed, was just in time to seize and rescue it from the mouth of a rat.

THEORY OF SEA-SICKNESS.

The seat of the sense of nausea is the pit of the stomach, and there—like a sorcerer in his cave—lies the *solar plexus*. This, according to Erasmus Wilson (*Spas of Germany and Belgium*) is the god who is to be propitiated by those who are afraid of sea-sickness: some of whom offer him a good breakfast or a good dinner, a glass of grog, a pinch of cayenne-pepper, a dose of peppermint, camphor, creosote, laudanum, naphtha, ether, or chloroform. Others cover his pit externally with a camphor bag, and over it a warm plaster of cinnamon or frankincense. None of the internal preventives, Mr. Wilson thinks, are worth anything, except a good dinner or breakfast at the usual time when the god is hungry, and soda-water when he is thirsty, with a little sherry or brandy in it; but the external remedies are better, chiefly because they bestow warmth and pressure. The cause of the sickness, however, is the unaccustomed motion—the verticle motion more especially, and added to that the horizontal and other motions we are more familiar with in a railway-carriage; and it is to this we are to apply any remedial process we adopt, with a view "to fix the muscular system, over which we have control, and by that fixture to steady, if not totally to fix, the solar plexus." Mr. Wilson, after making experiments upon himself, advises that a belt or, in the absence of that, a shawl, should be wound round the trunk, making strong pressure from the hips upwards to the middle of the chest, and that the patient—or rather, he who is determined nor to become a patient—should sit down on a bench, fix his heels against the deck, and resist with all his power any movement of the vessel.

Anecdote of Sir Colin Campbell.—The following is from a private letter received by a gentleman in Clifton.—"Grant, the civilian, wrote to General Neill to know if it were the case that he had forced high-caste Brahmins to wash up the blood, &c., at Cawnpore. He replied, "Martial law is declared," and did not recognise his authority to question his proceedings; but, for his information, he begged to state that he had done so; more than that, he had flogged them too, and then hanged them. Grant sent the correspondence to Government. Canning in Council handed it over to Campbell, who exclaimed, "Well done, Neill: hang Grant next."—*Court Journal.*

THE QUEEN'S BONNET.

We clip the following from a recent paper, for the edification of H. M. loyal female subjects in Nova Scotia, and especially in this good city of ours, where bonnets as a real covering for the head are "things that were."

Canton Stowel on Dress Extravagances.—Mr. Stowell has just been giving a few "Christian Thoughts on the Manchester Exhibition." Naturally enough, he came upon the question of ladies' attire, and, after pointing out the preposterousness of modern fashion, gave some well timed hints:—"Let me," he said, "throw out a hint to my fair sisters—follow the example of your own beloved Queen, and you will not go wrong in your dress. I watched her narrowly as she stood upon the dais, and her dress, while rich, as it ought to be, was strikingly plain; an ornament of any kind I could hardly detect; and, as for her bonnet, instead of one of those little bits of things stuck on the back of the head it reminded me of the good old coal-box shaped bonnets. I think the ladies of Manchester—aye, and the ladies of England, too—had a silent but eloquent reproof from their Queen, and I trust that they will lay it to heart. It will be far more noble to follow the example of their own modest, matronly Queen, than the example of a foreign Potentate.

The Eyes of God.—The wise Lokman being on his death-bed, ordered his son to approach, and said, "My son when thou feelest a disposition to sin, seek for a place where God cannot see thee."

Christian Graces.—The roots of plants are hid under ground, so that themselves are not seen; but they appear in their branches, flowers, and fruits, which argue there is a root and life in them. Thus the graces of the Spirit planted in the soul, though themselves invisible, yet discover their being and life in the track of a Christian's life, his words, his actions, and the frame of his carriage.—*Leighton.*

A Village for Sale.—The Sheriff of Newark advertises, for sale the entire village of Malaga, in New Jersey. It consists of more than 5000 acres of land, with glass-works, mills, and forty dwelling houses. The village exhibits a scene of desolation and abandonment, so complete and thorough as to be rarely exceeded.

GOLD AND ITS USES.

The entire amount of gold in circulation in the world is estimated at about $240,000,000, of which the wear and waste is stated to be three and a half per cent. annually. The consumption of gold in the arts and manufactures is set down at $30,000,000, of which about one-third is consumed in England. In Birmingham alone there is a weekly consumption of gold for chains only, amounting to one thousand ounces; the weekly consumption for gold-leaf in London is four hundred ounces, and in other places in Great Britain, one hundred and eighty-four ounces. One of the potteries in Staffordshire consumes $3500 worth of gold annually in gilding; and the whole consumption for gilding porcelain in England is estimated at about five hundred ounces annually.

STICK TO THE FARM.

Amid your plans of the future, never, for one moment, harbour the idea of bettering your condition by entering the arena of commercial life. Do not exchange a home of quiet, real enjoyment for the turmoil and illusion of a city residence. Barter not sweet repose for visions of empty wallets, nor let notes due on the morrow assume the prerogatives of the nightmare. Very poor comforters for care and anxiety are these little realities in the commercial world. *Stick to the farm.* Wha, though hard labour be the every-day command, it is noble, healthful and conducive to the full development to the whole man.

ANCIENT USES OF CORK.

There are some substances in the use of which we have not made much progress, partly from the fact that other materials have not been discovered to supply their place, and partly from the substance itself possessing such palpable peculiarities that its earliest discoverers must have seen at once for what it was most applicable. This was the case with cork. The Romans used it as soles to put into their shoes, to keep their feet warm and dry, and as there were no high heels in those days, the ladies used it to make them appear tall. Camillus swam the Tiber with the aid of a cork jacket; fishermen used it as floats to their nets, and buoys to their anchors, and Pliny tells us that it was employed as stoppers to vessels of all kinds. The old Spaniards lined the walls of their houses with cork, because it kept them warm and prevented dampness; and lastly, the Egyptians manufactured coffins of it, which, being lined with a resinous composition, preserved their dead from decay. The method employed in Portugal of cutting the bark and burning the outside, is the same to-day as it was one thousand years ago; so that altogether, we cannot say that we have done very much with cork that has not been done before. It is quite time that we made a start and discovered some new uses and appliances for this cheap and plentiful material.

SELF-CONTROL.

A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the account into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called out from the top of the stairs, "Tell the rascal I am not at home." The Quaker looking up to him calmly said, "Well, friend, God put thee in a better mind." The merchant, struck afterwards with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right, and that he was wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, "I have one question to ask you. How are you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to bear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee: naturally I was as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper, was sinful; and I found it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always spoke loud; and I thought if I could control my voice, I should repress my passion. I have, therefore, made it a rule never to let my voice rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule I have, by the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper." The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefitted by his example.

METAL TIPS TO BOOTS AND SHOES.

The saving in shoe leather which the smal metallic tip on the toe of a boot or shoe effects is very great, and the invention is one of practical utility. Children are remarkably fond of kicking out the toes of their little shoes, thus rendering them useless, and making it necessary that another pair should be procured, although no other part of the former pair is injured. By the use of these tips, which may be made of silver, copper, iron or any other malleable metal, the boot or shoe may be worn until it is really "done up," and they are so secured that so long as any portion of the sole remains, the tip will be held fast. They do not increase the weight of the shoe above half an ounce or an ounce. It is the invention of G. A. Mitchell, of Turner, Maine, and was patented on the 5th of January last. Economically speaking, there is no doubt of its value, as one pair of boots or shoes—men's, ladies', or children's—can be made to last nearly twice the time they would without the tips.—*Scientific American.*

PRINTER'S TOASTS.

The Press, it ex-presses truth—*re*-presses error—*im*-presses knowledge, and *op*-presses none. (we thought this too good to be *sup*-pressed, therefore publish it.)

Woman, the fairest work of creation—the edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy.

Babies, minature editions of humanity, issued periodically, and displayed in *small caps.*

CURIOUS CALCULATION.

If one pin were dropped in the hold of the Leviathan the first week, two the next, four the next, eight the next, and so on doubling the number each time for a year (fifty-two weeks), the number deposited would be 4,509,599,627,370,495; the weight of them, allowing twenty pins to one ounce, would be 628,292,358 tons; and the number of Leviathans, of the tonnage of 22,500 tons each, required to carry them, would be 27,924.

SCOTTISH FISHERWOMEN.

"These Nereids," writes Scott, "are punctilious among themselves, and observe different ranks, according to the commodities they deal in. One experienced dame was heard to characterize a young damsel as 'a puir silly thing, wha had no ambition, and would never' she prophesied 'rise above the the *mussel line of business.*'"

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 passage, 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 as 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 so 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—nonoethers 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.

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.

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 restifying 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	
Inflammation, Jaundice	Worms of all kinds
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: 2s., 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.

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.

FORTY-EIGHT FROM ONE!

St. John, N. B., March, 1856.

Messrs. Fellows & Co. Gents.: I cannot forbear letting you know of the effects produced by your wonderful Worm Lozenges. I gave my son, 12 years old, two doses, and in a short time he passed six large worms. My daughter, 10 years old, took four Lozenges, and in a few hours she passed sixteen; subsequently I gave her more, and the worms continued to come from her until Forty-Eight Large Worms were passed. Strange to say, they acted in a similar way on two grown persons in my house.

I am of opinion that very many children die annually from the effects of worms, who are treated for other diseases.

I am, sirs, your ob't servant,
JAMES GILMOUR,
St. Andrews Street.

Certificates from parents of the first respectability in New Brunswick, concerning Fellows' Worm Lozenges.

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 efficient 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 cathartic pill which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the public."

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 positively 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 — Tumours — Rheumatism — Gout — Neuralgia.

From Dr. Ezekiel Hall, 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 virtues. 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 Bogd, Baltimore.

"Dear Dr. Ayer: I cannot answer you other compliments 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 of 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 security 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 Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, 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 remedy 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 extrinsic 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, confirmed benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
LOWELL, MASS.
AND SOLD BY

T. Desbrisay & Co. and W. R. Watson,
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