THE PROTECTOR

AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

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

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The Protector and Christian Witness,

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To the Editors of the Protector.

The enclosed extract, although taken from an old pamphlet, is, I think, well worthy of re-publication. It sets forth a simple but forcible illustration of one of the great and important principles advocated by the *Protector*, and, if it meet your approval, it might, perhaps, very profitably occupy a place in its valuable columns.

Halifax, N. S. T. C.

MY GARDEN GROUND.

"En arrosant les roses on fait croitre les épines," says a Moslem proverb on a Turkish mosque. This is true in plain English, as well as in French and Arabic—"By watering the roses we make the thorns grow;" and true to the letter in my beloved garden-ground. "At least," I had said to myself at the beginning, "at least, there is some advantage in a ground that grows nothing. The poor emigrant who gets an allotment of land in the back settlements of America, finds his portion pre-occupied with every manner of troublesome thing; he must first clear the ground; it is well if he can find a safe footing while he does it. He must cut down, root up, cast out, and it is well indeed if it be only the more passive possessors of the land he has to contend with. Before he can either plough or sow, many a weary, toilsome month must be expended in the work of extermination; the good and the bad, the living and the dead, the useful and the mischievous—trees, animals, and men—have all to be displaced before he can use his own. Not so with me. My bit of ground was unincumbered, it grew nothing; for many a year a foot-worn sod alone had kept possession, and that unwillingly, diminishing every day; while a few poor cockchafers, which would not be averse to my improvements, were the sole remaining incumbents of the soil."

It seemed to me a favorable feature in my case, that though I had all to do, I had nothing to undo in my projected plans; but, alas! no sooner had I turned the virgin earth, and spread the rich manure, and watched in hope the upcoming of my flower-seed, than to my great sadness up came something else. It was very strange; there was nothing there before. Some of these novelties I welcomed with great glee at first, trenched carefully round them, turned flower-pots over them; mistaking them for my most choice and rare exotics, till the learned told me they were only weeds. None such were ever seen upon the ground before; an enemy must have done it while I slept: but the gate was padlocked, and the fence was high; steel-traps and spring-guns were announced upon a board; nor child, nor beggar, nor malignant sprite could break the charmed line of my tabooed enclosure. Whence then the weeds? Groundsel and coltsfoot, thistles and dandelions, chickweed and cudweed and hawkweed, every name that ever graced a native herbarium, or disgraced a lady's flower-bed, came forth in its season, and brought forth after its kind. Spring showers, the delight of my heart and of my thirsty soul, never failed to beget a new progeny, and consign me to fresh labour. Did it never rain upon this ground before, I wonder, that these weeds grew not till it was mine? Is my seed bad? Is my manure in fault? Is my soil incorrigible? And then the grubs, and then the snails, and then the caterpillars, they certainly never fed upon the waste; where have they stayed their malignant appetites for my choice things? Fetch back the rooks I took so much pains to frighten, they were the lesser evil of the two.

Similar results may follow upon the increase of popular education. Our instruction may not be bad; our method of teaching may not be in fault; our children may not be hardened and incorrigible; and yet, increase of evil will be the necessary result of mental cultivation, unless moral and religious principles be received therewith. The case is simply analogous with the lesson of my garden. Every seed of evil lies dormant in the bosom of fallen man. "Conceived in iniquity and born in sin;" in every sin, every iniquity. Time and circumstance, inducements and opportunities are only wanting, in order to the full development of the dormant evil. These opportunities and inducements may not come; partially, without culture, the seed may not grow up; the vicious principle may never proceed to action, for want of strength and courage; poverty, ignorance, and stupidity, may cut off the germinating mischief in some cases; in others, prejudice, and fear, and habit, will check the growth; and the removal of any one of these obstacles will then give the evil way. To every native faculty, or passion, perception, propensity, desire, or capability, cultivation adds stimulus and power. While of the good seed it is written, "That Paul may plant, and Apollos may water, but it is God that giveth the increase; it is far otherwise with the bad seed; there needs no planter, there needs no waterer, there needs no giver of the increase; all is ready, waiting only occasion to grow up and prosper. The foot of oppression may have trodden it down, the blight of misery may have cut it close, and for a season, at least, the sterile bosom seems to lie harmless and innoxious, for lack of covert and sustentation for the noisome thing.

Much, very much, of all our failure in education, both public and private, arises from not taking the corruptions of human nature sufficiently into account. The loving mother, the gratified father, receive into their hands the precious boon of heaven, the child of their desires; they call it innocent, they see it harmless, they fondly begin to think of what they would have it be, how they will rear it, what they will teach it, and most of all, perhaps, and wisely too, how they can best guard the precious things from harm. It shall hear no bad words, it shall read no bad books, it shall see no bad examples, and have no bad companions; hedge it round, build a tower, set a watch, now all is safe, and we have only to implant whatever things are pure, and lovely, and of good report; there is only the good seed wanting. What fair, bright spots we have seen beginning thus. One would think the whole surrounding world had got the plague, so strictly are the approaches guarded, and all communications forbidden from without. Aye, so it has—the world has got the plague, the leprous plague of sin; but wait a little, all is not safe; I have seen such untimely growth of evil in these sheltered, highly cultured spots, as never did, and never could have so luxuriated elsewhere; because a rude world would not have spared their pride, would not have conceded to their wilfulness, would not have given place to their presumption, or made room for their rampant selfishness, as their partial, yielding, self-denying parents have done. Must we call back the rooks? No; but we must learn wisdom. There needs more anxious labor in education to undo than to do; to prevent, than to promote; to root out, than to implant; and it is the harder task for this especial reason: that while the natural growth of evil in the human heart tends always to counteract, outgrow, and smother whatever good or useful or pleasant thing we may be laboring to introduce, the very means we necessarily use by mental cultivation and intellectual stimulus, to make the precious exotic grow and flourish, does actually strengthen and invigorate, instead of discouraging the mind's indigenous weeds, so that our efforts are both ways counteracted.

Men have denied this; perhaps we have all denied it in our turn, practically or theoretically. Intellectual cultivation, intelligence, knowledge, have been supposed the succedaneum of all mortal miseries; the one specific for all human wrong, temporal, moral, and political; nothing could stand before the light of intellectual strength. *Inform* the people, and nothing will be wanting to make them loyal, orderly, and contented. It was true no nation had been so ungovernable and capricious as the intellectual Greeks, so grossly vicious as the cultured Romans, so brutal and unhumanized as the literary, philosophy-boasting French; but this was too cheap experience to avail us; we must buy. I hope what we have bought may now avail us more. Libraries, societies, lecture-rooms, magazines and cyclopædias, for the dissemination of knowledge, have been made trial of; and to a greater extent than at any time before, the people of Great Britain *are informed*—capable of reading and thinking, and supplied with cheap literature for the exercise of these new faculties. Has it served the purpose? Is our country more moral, more peaceful, loyal and contented, than at any time before? Has crime diminished? Has disaffection and disorganization disappeared in exact proportion to the spread of intelligence in our land, and the mental development of our people? It is vain to answer that we have not done enough; the mass of the population are still uneducated. It is plainly a question of degree: because if a five miles "march of intellect," as it has come to be vernacularly called, has brought us no way nearer to the point we make for, it is not very likely we shall reach it by marching five miles farther on the same road. Would it not rather be apparent we had mistaken the way?

"Divers efforts have been made," says the author of 'Remedies for the Perils of the Nation,' "by the advocates of what is called useful knowledge, to give the poor a 'non-sectarian' education. But experience has proved that mere education of the poorer classes, without any care of their religious principles, has had no sensible effect in counteracting the influence of demoralizing circumstances, or preventing, by the extension of knowledge and mental resources, the growth of human depravity. This is demonstrated as clearly as that two and two make four. Happy if it could be safely said that the influence of such merely scientific education has only been negative, and that it has not positively added to the sum total of general wickedness."

"Every person," says Mr. Alison, in his work on population, "who has observed the condition of the middling and working classes of society of late years, must have noticed in them, and more particularly in the most intelligent of their number, a dissatisfaction with their situation, a feverish restlessness, a desire of change, an anxiety to get out of the sphere of physical into that of intellectual labor; and an incessant craving after immediate enjoyment, either of the fancy or the senses. This is the natural consequence of the extension of the means of reading to the mass of the people, without any attention to their moral discipline or religious improvement."

I believe we have mistaken the road, and so lost our way, and wasted our labor. We have thought of what was wanting, and forgot what was too much; we have tilled and watered, and the increase is iniquity; we have edged and burnished the weapons of the enemy, by making our people capable of being more mischievous and more miserable than they were before. In a twofold sense we have verified the wise man's proverb—"In much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth learning, increaseth sorrow." Of worldly wisdom, of human learning, without the corrective of Divine truth, the wisdom of God and the knowledge of his ways, this ever has been, and ever will be true. We cannot strengthen the intellect apart from God, without the heart being strengthened against him; we cannot develop the natural faculties of a man without developing his natural propensities, and these are all to sin; and thus it is that unsanctified knowledge, instruction without principle, education without religion, is the stronghold of Satan's power. Oh, how he likes to see us so honestly, so mischievously busy, strengthening his hands against the final conflict that is so fast, perhaps, approaching.

What a harvest will grow up presently for somebody; we have our warning in nature; we have it in history; we have it in experience; we have it in the word, the works, and the known mind of the Creator. Education, without moral and religious influence, will make our children and our people worse. Are we therefore, to give it up, and restore them to a state of brutal ignorance, dulness and imbecility? We cannot if we would, and we might not if we could. We have broken up the master's ground, and cannot lay it down again; we have received possession, and must render an account. But we must go to work more wisely, more painfully; we must do all that human efforts can do to stay the natural growth and development of corruption in the minds of our children. For this corruption, inherent in their very nature, there is but one remedy, and can be found no other, because the Almighty has prescribed but one mode of recovery from the fall in which it originated, and has determined and declared that there shall be no other—no cure for sin and misery but by the knowledge of himself in Jesus Christ. Whatever other knowledge we communicate without this, will promote the education of one family assuredly, but not God's; it will capacitate our children for something, but not for righteousness, and therefore not for happiness. Without the restraints and sanctions of the Divine law, and the benignant influence of the blessed gospel, we shall do our work in vain, and worse than in vain: "We shall sow to the wind, and reap the whirlwind."

PURE AIR AND SLEEP.

Dr. Arnott, in his "Physics," states that a canary bird suspended near the top of a curtained bedstead where persons are sleeping, will generally be found dead in the morning, from the effects of carbonic acid gas generated in respiration. He set forth this as a fact, to show the necessity of breathing pure air in sleeping apartments, and a sweeping argument against the old-fashioned high-curtained bedsteads.

A healthy man respires about twenty times in a minute, and inhales in that period about seven hundred cubic inches of air; this he exhales again in the form of carbonic acid gas and water, which vitiates the atmosphere. Three and one-half per cent. of carbonic acid gas in the air renders it unfit for the support of life; this shows how necessary it is to provide a supply of pure air for the support of respiration.

There are also facts which go to prove that more danger exists—that there is a greater proneness to disease—during sleep than in the waking state. In Turkey and Hindostan, if a person falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field, over which the wind is blowing towards him, he is liable to "sleep the sleep which knows no waking."

The peasants of Italy who fall asleep in the neighborhood of the Pontine marshes are invariably smitten with fever. Even travellers who pass the night in the Campagna du Roma, inevitably become more or less affected with the noxious air, while those who pass through without stopping, escape the marsh fever. Those who have travelled in tropical climes, and who have been attacked with bilious fevers, uniformly ascribe the cause of their sufferings to night exposure in the open air.

An English traveller in Abyssinia has asserted that he could live in health in that sickly climate, by a proper selection of the situation where he slept every night.

There is abundant evidence, it would appear, which goes to prove that by proper attention to the place where, and the circumstances under which persons sleep, many diseases may be avoided.—*Scientific American.*

Children's Dressing.—Halle "Journal of Health" says, "It is an ignorant barbarism which allows a child to have bare arms, and legs, and feet, even in summer. The circulation should be invited to the extremities; warmth does that; cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have cold hands and feet are never well."

(*Correspondence of the "News of the Churches."*)

FRANCE.

Paris, July 18, 1857.

Terrible forebodings of evil hang over this country. Politically, we are continually warned of the possibility, nay, probability of an awful catastrophe. The Government is evidently losing its hold on the people, especially in the great centres of population. The late elections have turned against the Emperor in most of the towns, notwithstanding the unparalleled activity of the Government agents, and the numerous restrictions on the liberty of the opposition candidates; and had the towns been allowed to form separate boroughs from the country, as is the case in England, it is not eleven opposition deputies that would have been elected, but thirty or forty at least. Then a conspiracy has been discovered, which is said to be the most serious of any we have as yet had a knowledge of, both from the extent of its ramifications and the character of the individuals concerned. Hence the police take the most extraordinary precautions, and the dread of an insurrection is betrayed in numerous instances. It was only two days ago that Beranger died here, at the age of seventy-seven. Beranger was the most popular poet of France. His songs and ballads are in everybody's mouth, like those of Burns in Scotland.* At the same time, he was considered the very personification of simplicity and independence, for, to the end of his life, he chose to live poor and in a humble position, refusing all the honours and pensions offered him by the successive governments of the country. He never flattered any of them, but his songs breathed the patriotic spirit of liberty and the love of his country. Well, the Government could not but give so popular a man a decent burial at the public expense. But it so much dreaded some manifestations of liberty and republicanism, that, with indecent haste, it had the funeral performed within eighteen hours of Beranger's death, strictly forbade any but the representatives of the Emperor and of scientific societies to attend, and gave orders that the gates of the cemetery should be closed to the public, and that no speeches should be pronounced on the tomb. Yet this very same Government, whilst showing its weakness and its terror, professes to have a firm footing in the affections of the people!

In a religious point of view, matters are no better, and a crisis is also impending. The Ultramontanes and the Jesuits are bending the bow in such a way that it must break soon. In order to dominate over the minds of the people, it was shown in a former letter that they foster a spirit of gross superstition, by inventing the most extraordinary miracles and fables. The result of this is seen in the number of pretended sorcerers and wizards that have appeared of late in the provinces, and made numerous dupes. Only to give one instance, a man was condemned a few days ago, in the department of Ardeche, for having sold, to different persons, a philter (it appears to have been only pure water), which was believed to have the wonderful property of inspiring love for the owner. I have seen more similar cases in the papers within the last few weeks, than formerly within as many years.

But superstition is not the only means employed by Rome to keep the people in ignorance. Calumny and slander are in daily use, especially against Protestants. The *Univers*, which pretended to consider Protestantism as an enemy scarcely worth mentioning, now seizes upon every conceivable opportunity to accuse it and slander it, by distorting facts in a very clever but diabolical manner. These attacks are of almost daily occurrence, and cannot therefore be enumerated. Not only are England and America taken to account for their Protestant doings, but our missionary stations at the very antipodes are not spared. Thus, some time ago a very long article was devoted to *Protestantism in Central Oceania, i.e.*, to the missions of the Wesleyan Society in the Friendly and Feejee Islands. The following are some of the *facts* (!!) stated:—From the testimony of a Romish priest, who has visited those lovely isles, the Wesleyan missionaries are men without piety and modesty, giving, in their private conduct, detestable examples of immorality, and labouring for nothing but to acquire power, money, and goods. King George is represented as a chief who, being seduced by spirituous liquors, or some other similar means, massacred whole villages in the Friendly Islands, without distinction of age or sex, and then went to the Feejee Islands with an army of 3000 men, threatening the poor islanders with *Methodism* or *Death!* As to the proselytes thus made, they have of course gained nothing in a religious or moral point of view, but have fallen below what they were previously. The only book placed in their hands is the Bible, which they cannot understand, which conveys to their minds no clear and distinct idea of religion, and "fills their imagination with a confused medley of incoherent and most ridiculous ideas." And how could it be otherwise, since the Methodist teachers are themselves so learned that they will "place Jesus Christ before Moses," and tell "how the Papists were slain at the foot of Mount Sinai for having violated the Sabbath!" The same in reference to morals. The South Sea Islander has lost considerably in this respect. He now "displays much more pride in his proceedings, more skill in his lies and thefts, and much more cleverness in concealing disorders and saving appearances." And thus the writer goes on for five long columns, *usque ad nauseam.*

It is by such means that the Jesuits carry into effect their celebrated motto, "Calumniate, calumniate, and something of it will certainly remain!" Their impudent assertions are believed by many, and as a natural consequence, instead of more religious liberty, we have less every day, as the following facts will prove:—

Against the decision of the tribunal of Jonsac, which was mentioned in my last, an appeal was lodged by the attorney-general, because the judges had recognised the right of discussion and controversy, and therefore inflicted a very small fine on the defendants. A new trial therefore took place at Poitiers, on the 25th of June last, and Brother Massy was this time found guilty, not only for having held unauthorised meetings, but also for having outraged and derided the Roman Catholic Church, by saying that the priests had suppressed the second commandment, that auricular confession was useless, and the doctrine of purgatory absurd, &c. In consequence his fine was increased to £20. By this decision, the right of discussion is suppressed, as well as that of meeting.

Another condemnation was inflicted last month at Vendome, near Blois, on Pastor Cadier, and eighteen of his hearers, for having organized an unauthorized religious meeting. In this case the authorization had been asked for and promised, but was not yet arrived. The fine was almost nominal, only 5s. each person. Pastor Cadier, however, appealed from the sentence.

A proof that these condemnations can scarcely be considered as the result of local opposition, is the extraordinary fact that an authorization was refused last week for a Protestant place of worship in *Calais*, within sight of the English shore. There was formerly, and for a number of years, a Methodist French Chapel in Calais; but the pastor having left the place in 1848, it was closed. The present pastor of the Basseville having an opportunity to reopen that chapel, applied to the proper authorities, and met with a refusal, the Prefect adding, if I am well informed, that there was no need of a chapel in Calais!

I believe I mentioned some time ago, that an address from the Christians of France to those of the United States, on the subject of slavery, had been prepared, and was receiving numerous signatures. It has now been sent with the signatures appended to it of 5700 pastors, elders, or deacons of 579 churches, out of 740 we have in this country. This address is an important and telling manifestation of the Protestant opinion here in reference to slavery and its evils.

* In order to give an insight into the real state of French morals, it may be proper to add, that a great many of the songs of the *popular* Beranger are of so immoral and lascivious a character, that not even a Frenchman, who has a little sense of decency, will dare put the volume which contains them on the shelves of his own library.

THE SENTINELS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

Here is a beautiful picture of the faith, patience, and perseverance of the Christian missionary:

"Early in 1851 it occurred to the Morovian community of Hernhutt that the Mongolian races had as yet been unvisited by missionaries. They resolved to remedy the deficiency, and the lot fell on two of the brethren, M. Pagell, of Stettin, and M. Heyde, of Middle Silesia. They accepted the duty 'gladly,' and, after a few months spent in diligent study of Mongolian, they arrived, *via* England, in Calcutta. In January, 1854, they had reached Kotgurh, whence they hoped, *via* Ladakh, to penetrate into Mongolia.

There they remained twelve months, studying Thibetan, a language necessary, not for their Mission, but for their journey to the Mission field. They left Kotgurh in March, and by June had arrived, by Kallee, Lahol, and Sanskar, at Leh, the point beyond which the British Government is powerless. There they were informed that their next step lay through Radox, a Thibetan province, never traversed by Europeans. Permission to enter the territory was, of course, refused, but official difficulties do not retard Hernhutters. They pressed on, and it was not till stopped by force by the Chinese authorities that they returned, *via* Spiti and Runawur, to Kotgurh. There they awaited instructions from Hernhutt. The Society ordered them to remain, to acquire Thibetan perfectly, to translate the Scriptures into that tongue, and, if possible, hereafter to penetrate into Great Thibet. They settled, therefore, in Lahol, built a bungalow, and established schools. And there, at the top of the highest Himalayas beyond all civilization, and almost beyond the ken of civilized men, the two Hernhutters remain, teaching, preaching, spreading everywhere at once education and the light of the Christian faith. Now and then a traveller struggles up to their mountain seat, and sees a dawning civilization beyond the range even of geographers. One such visitor has told us how he thought 'with some emotion of those two Moravian missionaries who have pitched their tents in Lahol, and given themselves up to preaching the faith which they hold in regions where they may safely boast that they are 'not laboring in other men's line of things made ready to their hand.'" All missionaries may, as a rule, claim credit for readiness to go to unfrequented parts of the earth; and if this be praise, these good Moravians may be considered missionaries of the missionaries. They have taken up their station, are learning the language—something which we Hindostani talkers dream not of—and are quietly conciliating the people. Whatever may be their success in their particular object, it is impossible to think without interest of those two sentinels, posted in the extremest face of the civilized world. The great tide of European life and energy and knowledge which is ever flowing from the heart, the great Western capitals, is carried in a still diminishing stream to distant Asia; it travels up to the North-west; it trickles into the Himalaya Mountains; and here, in a wild region, far beyond the most remote outlying European hill station, beats its last faint pulse. In a small house in Lahol may be found European manners, the European face, Western learning, and the Christian religion. Leaving these behind, how many thousand miles might we proceed Northward before finding the other end of the chain, before stumbling on the first Russian peasant who might claim, in some imperfect degree, to represent Europe. The American points with some pride to the backwoodsmen, the pioneers of civilization, whose incessant war with the forest clears the way for the locomotive—and the slave. Is the palm with them, or with the men whose war is not with oaks, but human vices; whose effort is not to create a plain that will bear corn, but to raise a race scarcely higher than animals one step nearer to their God?"—*Friend of India.*

GIVEN OVER TO DELUSION.

From a speech of the Rev. Mr. Beamish before the Society for English Church Missions to Roman Catholics:

"It was a part of God's plan to punish judicically those who rejected his truth, to give them over, as it were, to delusion when they had believed a lie; and, this being the case, reason and intellect had nothing to do with the matter. An illustration of this was afforded by the case of a young man, whose mother was a lady of rank, a very pious woman, and a member of his (Mr. Beamish's) congregation. This young gentleman distinguished himself at Cambridge, and was a person of amiable disposition. A short time ago he astonished his mother, who had no idea previously of his having had any communication with a Roman Catholic priest, by saying to her, 'Mother, I am sure you will be deeply grieved when I tell you, as I now do, that I am going to become a Roman Catholic.' His mother said, with tears in her eyes, 'Why will you do that? You must, in that case, give up your Bible and give up the truth of God.' He replied that his mind was quite made up, a Roman Catholic priest with whom he had conversed on the subject having convinced him that there was but one true Church and that that Church was the Roman Catholic Church. His mother requested him to have an interview with him (Mr. Beamish) before he took the final step of formally joining the Romish Church, and to this request he consented. An interview took place between them by appointment. The only books which he (Mr. Beamish) relied upon for assistance on the occasion were, the fountain of all truth, the Bible, and a work which proceeded from a prelate who was certainly not celebrated in the present day for his maintenance of Protestant principles—he referred to the Bishop of Exeter's letters to Mr. Butler, Q. C. On his asking the young man why he was going to join the Romish Church, the reply he received was, because he believed it to be the one only true Church, because he believed that there had been given to it the power of interpreting Scripture, and so on; and when he (Mr. Beamish) proceeded to disprove all this from the Word of God, he was told that, as he did not belong to the true Church, he could not possibly understand or interpret the Word of God. He then said to his friend, 'Do you believe in moving Madonnas, weeping pictures, and all the other legends of the same kind?' The reply was, 'I believe in them all; I feel quite sure that those things to which the Church of Rome has given the sanction of her authority took place.' He then referred to the legend of St. Denis, and said, 'Do you believe that St. Denis walked, as he is stated to have done, with his head under his arm?' His young friend burst into a laugh, and replied, 'No, I cannot believe that.' He (Mr. Beamish) then produced a Breviary, in which the story was related; and the moment he opened it and referred to the legend, his friend said, 'Oh, as it is in the Breviary, I believe every word.' (Laughter and cries of 'Hear, hear.') There was no use in reasoning with such a person. Reason was gone; the individual had handed himself over body and soul to a system of darkness and deception. It was to oppose a system which produced such results that that Society was carrying on its operations in different parts of the country."

The Progress of Priestcraft.—The King of Naples has concluded a new Concordat with Rome, in virtue of which he will henceforth practically cease to reign over the ecclesiastical portion of his subjects, and those priests will be able to do nearly whatever they please, unrestrained by any law but that of the Church. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is expected to follow the example of Bomba. Concordats are becoming quite the rage among the crowned heads of the Continent; perhaps the rage of the sovereigns will excite some slight explosion of popular fury.

The sinking of artesian wells in Algeria, and especially in the Sahara, is taking place on an extensive scale. Water is found at a depth of from 150 to 200 feet.

"WANDERER'S" SKETCHES.

No. vii.

Steamer Jourdain, June 5, 1857.

Ten days in a French steamer on the Mediterranean make a complete new life for an American. The boat is very fine. Powerful, roomy, and extremely clean and neat. The officers are perfect gentlemen in deportment. And even the French sailors are quiet and communicative. The discipline of the boat is peculiar. It seems a commonwealth of equality in the familiarity of their intercourse with each other, and yet I see no insubordination. The French and English officers of a steamer are the perfect opposites of each other. We see none of that Grand Mogul would-be-ness which is so absurdly displayed in the English officers of steamers. With these French officers you find yourself at once at home, and everything is done by them to make you feel so. Among the passengers there are four classes. The first, second, and third have cabins in which to eat and sleep. The fourth have an awning on the deck. The difference in accommodation, as in price, is very great, so that the steamer accommodates a great variety of persons, tastes, and habits. There are but three passengers of the first class, as few are travelling East for pleasure at this season. We have, therefore, abundant provision, accommodation, and comfort. The second class is composed of very respectable persons also, and form a common company on deck for conversation, though living below in circumstances altogether separate. The third are of a poorer class altogether, and the fourth are wretched. But when we survey the host how strange and mingled it appears! Two long awnings run on the sides of the deck like sheds, filled with people, who herd there night and day, and feed themselves in their own way. There is a large company of wild Arabs, who came from Africa to Marseilles to take the boat, on their way to their pilgrimage to Mecca. Their long white garments, dirty and old, and their naked sunburnt limbs, give a new aspect of humanity to us. Surely I never yet have seen man so savage, and so destitue of the very thought of comfort as these. Their food, persons, and habits are filthy. They lie together in a heap, like beasts. Their food, uncooked, is beyond my power to describe. The only employment they have is in their constantly repeated devotions, when they come out of their pen, and spread a mat upon the deck, and go through a fixed succession of bows, some of the head while standing, and some of the forehead to the deck while kneeling. They are indifferent to observation; and though they perform their worship with a degree of solemnity, they seem to have no spiritual idea or feeling connected with it. Then there is another class of Arabs, better dressed, in cloth of different color, striped, who have servants with them, and come from Tunis to Malta, bound on the same pilgrimage to Mecca. They all stop at Alexandria, and there begin their land journey, from which a large portion of them never return. Then there are Jews, with their peculiar Eastern dress, and Greeks and Italians, in the same company. They have large packages of goods with them, and seem to be travelling merchants. Indeed, the agent tells me that these African Arabs are all rich, and deserve no commiseration for their apparent need. But this whole fourth class makes a strange medley in their aspect, day by day. Then added to them, on the other side of the ship, is a company of Turks, better dressed, and living in a more comfortable way, but lying just so heaped together. The women covered except their eyes, and the men in every adornment of tinsel dress. Then we have a lot of Egyptians, whose white garments and red caps are very striking and pretty. It is a whole Eastern world by itself.

In the two next classes we have Catholic priests from Poland, going to Jerusalem. Armenian priests, going to Beyrut. All in their peculiar priestly garb. Some are women, sisters of some Roman order, on their way to Syria. French men and women bound to Egypt. And among them all three Americans, on a journey to Palestine. I walk among all these people, listening to their various prayers, and watching their various habits with constant interest. In poor Latin I talk with the Polish priests. In French equally limited, I converse with many others. With some I can find no vehicle of communication. And yet I have been every day struck with the gentle, amiable, and proper deportment of all. There seems a spirit of kindness which tries to give mutual help, and of mutual forbearance, which desires to lessen common difficulties and burdens. I have watched with delight the refinement of mind, even in the wildest looking Arab, which lead him to step one side as some other one passes, and gather close around him his wretched garments as he passes by a lady seated on the deck. These men have remarkable dignity in their air, and grace and conscious elevation in their motions, wretched as they look. The mild and gentle faces of the sisters, and the quiet dignity of the priests, combine, with the universal good behavior of the company, to disarm the acerbity of doctrinal discrimination, and to spread out the consciousness of a common humanity. How often have I felt the importance of the thought, as I have walked for ten days among this motley company, that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth," and rejoiced in the recollection, that "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him." Human love gains in power in such a school, and human selfishness yields in a willing subjection. The praying heart cannot but lift up the supplication that God, who knoweth the hearts, would bear with all, pardon all, and bless all; not to be extreme to mark what they have done amiss, but accept them according to that which they have not. Indeed, this whole passage over the length of the beautiful blue sea of the ancients has been to me an unceasing lesson of useful instruction. May I never forget that from them to whom much is given much will also be required.

Wanderer.

Modern Superstition.—"Whit Sunday," observes the *British Standard*, "falling on the last day of May, has been celebrated with unusual splendor in many parts. The glories of Mary have been the theme of much splendid declamation. The growing devotion to the Queen of Heaven is recognised as the cause of the revival and spread of Romanism in *Great Britain*. Wonderful would be the collection of tales with which the ministering priesthood delighted their unthinking audiences on that day, illustrative of the power and glory of the Virgin mother. One we cannot omit: St. Bernard, through the great love which he had for Mary, converted a young nobleman from a very wicked state, by forcing him to eat a prayer which he refused to repeat. This is a specimen of the spiritual food which is so richly provided by these apostolic men in this 19th century. In France these scenes have been carried on till midnight. The altars of the Virgin are brilliant in the extreme, but the darkness of the other parts of the church have shrouded scenes which some of the Catholic papers condemn in strong terms. The late Archbishop forbade these nocturnal assemblies—but in vain. In Naples the Passion week has been one of rare and exciting entertainment to the populace. The scene was imposing and dramatic in the extreme. John the Baptist, Mary Magdalene, the Virgin and the risen Christ were the actors in the resurrection. The procession was public. The lwo former, at a certain stage, ran off to seek the risen Saviour. After a time they find him, and bring him to his weeping mother. In a moment, as by some magic, the habiliments of mourning in which she is clothed fall down, and in raiment of white, and glittering with gold and jewels, she meets and embraces her rising Son. The plaudits which greeted this proclaimed its success. Such is Rome, where, unchecked, she dare unveil herself.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From Willmer & Smith's European Times, Aug. 15.*)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is another hitch in the Jew question. The Committee for considering whether the Act of Parliament which admits Quakers to the House of Commons might not also be construed to admit Jews, and thus get rid of the obnoxious words, "on the true faith of a Christian," has decided in the negative—decided against Baron Rothschild. The Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring the 8th section of the 5th and 6th of William the Fourth applicable to the oaths taken by members. It is interesting in the present state of party combinations to notice the gentlemen who voted for and against this resolution, the carrying of which would have dispensed with the interference of the House of Lords altogether. In the minority we find Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Horsman, the Attorney-General, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, the Lord-Advocate, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Greer, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Headlam, and Mr. Bowyer—13. In the majority are the names of Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Henley, Mr. Malins, Mr. Napier, Mr. Rolt, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Whiteside, Lord John Manners, Mr. Macauley, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Adams, Mr. FitzGerald, Mr. Crauford, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Cobbett—16. It will be seen from this list that the majority of the lawyers on the Committee were against a liberal interpretation of the Act, and hence the settlement of the Jewish question is as remote as ever. The extremely Conservative turn of mind of several of the gentlemen who voted in the majority may probably have influenced their interpretation of the section in question, and the result is the triumph of the bigotry of the House of Lords. So far, the conduct of the House of Commons in a question most vitally affecting its own privileges has been the reverse of independent or spirited. The historical reader could easily find instances where a House of Commons has been much more determined in the matter of its own privileges; and with the recent conduct of the Peers themselves, arising out of the Wensleydale case, before them, the wish to avoid a collision has something in it which savours of cowardice. Poor Lord John Russell has threatened under the circumstances another "notice" in the ensuing session, which will probably, like many that have gone before it, end in—nothing.

The weather has been broken during the last few days; the rain in many districts has been heavy, the thunderstorms frequent and severe. The pastures and the green crops have been improved by these showers, which have been followed at short intervals by brilliant sunshine; but the cereal crops in the northern portion of the kingdom have suffered a little, but not to an extent to influence the market. In the south, east, and west of England the wheat crops have been cut and for the most part housed, and the quality and quantity are spoken of in high terms. The accounts from Ireland and Scotland are also most favorable, while those from the continent continue as heretofore to be most encouraging. Altogether, so fine a summer has been a rarity in Europe of recent years.

INDIA.

The news by the last Overland Mail does not impart much additional intelligence respecting the state of India. It is clear, however, that Delhi held out on the 27th June, and that between the walls and the heights of which the government troops held possession there had been sanguinary conflicts. In these encounters the mutineers were invariably repulsed, but they returned nevertheless to the slaughter. Delhi itself was full of sickness, and the assailants were receiving reinforcements; but the rains were at hand, and it is questionable whether the British troops can keep the field during the rainy season, which is always followed by sickness. It is gratifying, however, to know that the sandy region round Delhi is less likely to develop miasma under the rays of the sun than where vegetation is more abundant, as in the Deacan. We learn by this arrival that General Van Cortlandt had defeated the mutineers in the neighbourhood of Hansi and Hissar, but while this was the state of things in the north, to the south of Delhi it was less satisfactory, for the mutiny had appeared at various new stations, and spread as far as Saugor and Indore. The most gratifying intelligence of all is that the armies of Bombay and Madras remained faithful, and that their loyalty was considered to have been put to as severe a trial as troops could undergo. Some incipient troubles had certainly appeared in the Bombay Presidency at Aurungabad, but they had been promptly quelled by General Woodburn. The first detachment of troops intercepted on their way to China had reached Calcutta in the beginning of July, so that additional reinforcements will henceforth be constantly arriving. The Home Government is putting forth all its power to meet the emergency. This week Lord Palmerston entered into the subject at considerable length, and showed that shortly 30,000 of the best troops would be on their way to Calcutta. The militia is to be called out, and recruiting is rapidly going on, so that the nucleus of a large additional army is at present in the course of formation. The expense of this outlay will be considerable, but as the East India Company will ultimately have to discharge the bill the pressure on the resources of the Imperial Government will only be temporary. To meet this outlay the Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed that the tea and sugar duties shall remain at their present point for two years,—a burden to which the people at home must submit with all the patience which they can command.

But it is clear that the future government of India cannot be permitted to remain in the hands of those whose incapacity and want of foresight have caused this enormous waste of life and treasure. It has been suggested,—and there is much force in the suggestion,—that the "double government" should be abolished. A London hebdomadal, in an article of clearness and strength, says, "The settlement for the future requires a man of rare statesmanlike ability, and very great special knowledge. We know not where to look for either, still less to find them both in conjunction. But, as a mode of giving effect to such ability and knowledge as we may happen to possess, it seems imperative that the double government of the Board of Control, and the Board of Directors, with an unknown somebody over all, should be got rid of, whatever advantage might have attended it when the territories were smaller, the East India Company only a trading company, and British subjects could only reside in India on sufferance. In the present arrangement a Board of Directors and a Board of Control, which last Board is a mere department, with a subordinate President existing at the pleasure of the Premier, or the Cabinet, seem as bad as any complicated system of rule can be, without any countervailing advantages."

As the government of India is at present constituted, this divided responsibility is certain to be the origin of such disasters as those which have just shaken our power in Hindostan to its centre. The London daily papers are filled with letters eulogistic of the wisdom and ability of the merchants of Leadenhall-street, but then it is contended, with much force, that the free action of the India Board is checked by the decrees of Cannon-row, and that the latter branch of the executive government takes refuge under the plea of that divided responsibility which would seem to have been purposely contrived to play at cross purposes. The contemporary we have already quoted observes, "As a ruling body, the power of delay is almost the only power which the East India Company possesses, except in foreign affairs, where they have neither power nor knowledge. Its constitution enables it to *obstruct* the most urgent governing measures; it cannot *prevent* the most trivial. Independently of the delay, which always takes place when various persons have to be consulted and reasoned with, the law prescribes a series of processes between between the Board of Control and the Board of Directors. When the processes have been gone through the despatch must be sent. In fact, something of contempt mingles with coercion. The order is not rightfully theirs—they disapprove of it, they resist it; yet it appears to the world with their authority, and a large portion of the world supposes the Company responsible, though the persons rightly responsible escape, like Homer's heroes, in a fog. It is the same in India. The Governor-General, really appointed by the Crown, can override his Council, just as his masters at home can domineer over the Directors."

This complexity and obstructiveness cannot be endured in the face of the monstrous grievances it has entailed on the nation. Foreigners who do not understand these distinctions, and who look only to results, are amazed at the blundering which has brought about this mutiny, and the whole continental press is engaged at the present moment in the consideration of the question whether we have the ability to suppress it. It will be suppressed, no doubt, but with what misery in the mass—with what retribution to the offenders! Men equal to the mighty interests committed to their charge would have done better than suppression can do—they would have studied and effected prevention. A Minister for India, with uncontrolled powers, and responsible to the House of Commons, seems the most fitting medium for bringing the vast and complicated machinery of Indian routine within reasonable limits. The authority to which we have referred says—"The immense extent of empire, the immense variety of interests, and the vast importance of the office itself would prevent any Minister from turning the post into a convenient arrangement to secure support from the influential connexions of an inferior or commonplace man."

The truth is that the British public have only themselves to blame for what has occurred. They are frequently in the habit of making a great stir about mare's nests at home, but as Mr. Bright told the Birmingham people in his address, when he brought the affairs of India before the House of Commons on various occasions, he received little or no support from the great public out of doors. It will not be so in future. The mighty events of the last few months cannot fail to excite sufficient vigilance hereafter.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The mail steamer *Ireland* has arrived at Dartmouth, with dates from the Cape to June 24th. In the colonial House of Assembly the subject of the construction of railways has been discussed. The native accounts of the wretchedness and mortality in Kaffirland, from want, are most distressing. Thousands of starving Kaffirs, the victims of the prophet's delusion, were pouring into Faku's country, and the upper Umzimvubu district, where they were likely to form a new nation of predatory banditti, dangerous to the border farmers of Natal. Accounts from the Zulu country represent that land to be in a most unsettled and precarious state. Ketchwaya had all the power on his side, and was anxious to be on the most friendly terms with our government; he purposed shortly to visit the capital in person.

THE APPLICATION OF ANÆSTHETICS.—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences M. Heurteloup read a paper on the application of anæsthetics. When ether or chloroform is administered by means of a sponge held at a short distance from the nostrils there is no ascertaining the quantity inhaled, since the breath of the patient or the slightest draught may cause the vapour to deviate. Morever, in spreading and mixing with the ambient air it may cause convulsive coughs and other inconveniences; and sometimes, after long and fruitless efforts to produce stupefaction, this effect is suddenly obtained to an alarming degree, ending, perhaps, in death. All this, M. Heurteloup observes, is owing to the impossibility, under the present system, of regulating the application of the anæsthetic, to remedy which inconvenience he proposes an apparatus of his own invention, consisting of a glass tube, having each of its orifices closed with cork, into which another tube of a smaller diameter is inserted. One of the latter communicates by means of a flexible tube with a reservoir containing chloroform, which is blown into the larger tube by a small pair of bellows. The chloroform passes thence into the tube at the opposite extremity, which ends in a point, leaving the smallest possible aperture for the escape of the vapour. It is through this aperture the patient inhales the anæsthetic, which issues in a conical form, expanding as it rises, and mixing with the air; so that as the apparatus is brought nearer to or removed from the nostrils of the patient the power of the anæsthetic is increased or diminished at will, and the operator may stop or resume its emission by stopping or renewing the action of the bellows.

SANGUINARY AFFRAY AT ROME.—A sanguinary affray took place on the 2d in the Via della Coroncina, near the Madonna dei Monti, between one of the inhabitants of that quarter, famed for his ferocious attachment to the poniard, and three Swiss soldiers, the combat being so ferocious as to endanger the peace of the neighbourhood and to alarm the police authorities for the consequences. The quarrel arose apparently from the usual feminine provocations, but, however that may be, the Roman, assuming the traditional attitude of defence, with his jacket on his left arm and his dagger in his right hand, rushed upon the triple foe, one of whom he immediately put *hors de combat* with a frightful gash in the abdomen. The other two Swiss, drawing their swords, began belabouring their assailant over the head, but as their weapons were by no means so sharp as the Roman stiletto, they received some pungent replies from him, and all three were soon covered with blood. The bystanders at last interfered to rescue the Roman from the sabres of the Swiss, which was no easy matter, and exhorting him to run they covered his retreat whilst he staggered off, half blind with rage and the blood which streamed down into his eyes. Fortunately no other Swiss happened to pass (it being at some distance from their barracks) during the fray, otherwise a general battle would have been inevitable. The two Swiss, torn and bleeding, then made a shift to carry off their first wounded comrades, whose case appeared to be mortal, and as soon as the affair was over patrols of infantry, gendarmes, and sbirri made their appearance on the scene of action, with the beneficial effect at any rate of preventing a renewal of hostilities between fresh combatants on both sides.

ANOTHER INDIAN OFFICER.—Gen. William Rose Mansfield arrived in town a few days back from Warsaw, at the request of the Government, and on Saturday, the 8th inst., left London for Marseilles, *en route* overland to Calcutta. This gallant officer goes out to India to assume an important command. General Mansfield entered the army as ensign in November, 1838. He has seen considerable service in India, having served with the 53rd Regiment in the campaign on the Sutlej, in 1846, and was present at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, at which last engagement he was aide-de-camp to General Lord Gough, the commander-in-chief, for which actions he has received a medal and clasps. He commanded his regiment in the Punjaub campaign in 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat, and was constantly employed in the operations on the Peshawar frontier in 1851 and 1852. He was at the affairs of Nawadund, Ranghur, and Sharhote, where his horse was wounded. In February, 1855, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general in Dublin, and was attached to the British embassy at Constantinople from July, 1855, to July, 1856. He was appointed consul-general at Warsaw in September last year, and was given the local rank of brigadier-general in Poland while so employed.

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—Mr. Eastman's six breech-loading cannon, recently imported from America, were on Tuesday, the 11th, tried on the Arsenal-wharf, Woolwich, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot, superintendent of government gun factories at Woolwich, and having been twice fired with a double charge of blank cartridge—namely, 29 lbs of powder—they were examined and found to have stood the test satisfactorily. The guns were simply pointed, and placed in position on a temporary platform, composed of rough and unsecured planks, and from their enormous weight—17 tons—they did not evince the slightest movement or recoil. The material of which they are cast is American charcoal iron, of the finest quality. From experiments made in the United States this species of cannon is found to project a 32-pound elongated rifle shell over a flight of four English miles. The huge mortar recently constructed at Blackwall, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, is expected to be proved in a few days in the long range of the Woolwich marsh, a platform 36 feet by 32 feet having been erected for that purpose.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO LAY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, 14th, and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at a quarter before 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning 11th, after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of cable, and the last hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour. At the time the accident occurred there was a heavy swell on. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the engineer found that the cable was running out at too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more firmly, when unfortunately the cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquenanah, are to remain a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, which it is considered will be of great value to the Telegraph Company, and then all go to Plymouth, England. The Cyclops was sent back with despatches to Valencia, and then to join the Leopard at Portsmouth.

Although this unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all that took part in it of the entire practicability of the enterprise; for with some slight alteration in paying out machinery, there appears to be no difficulty in laying down the cable and it has been clearly proved that you can successfully telegraph through 2500 miles of cable, and we now know that its submersion at a great depth has no perceptible influence on the Electric current. There is no obstacle in laying it down at the rate of five miles an hour in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland."

The experience now obtained must be of great value to the company, and it is understood the directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made and try it again immediately after the equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another summer.

The *Lancet* states that a new remedy for neuralgia has been for some time prescribed with success by Dr. O'Connor, one of the physicians of the Royal Free Hospital, in the case of patients suffering from that very painful affection under his care at the above hospital. The remedy used is the valerianate of ammonia, a new chemical compound.

In 1853 the Bengal native army numbered in all 83,946 men. Of these 70,079 were infantry. Of the composition of the cavalry the returns are silent, but the infantry was thus classified—Brahmins, 26,893; Rajpoots, 27,335; Hindoos of inferior caste, 15,761; Mahommedans, 12,699; Christians, 1118; Sikhs, 50.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the chief of the Bouriats, a very powerful and nomadic tribe, professing Lamaism, has embraced Christianity, as have also his own family and seventy of his kindred, and that he has begged the Czar to be the godfather to his baptism.

Sir Norman Leslie, Bart., who has perished in India, was head of a Ross-shire family, and a cadet of the noble house of Rothes. He was only in his thirty-fifth year. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir John Lloyd Leslie.

The entertainments in remembrance of the late Douglas Jerrold have already realised more than £2000.

A handsome monument is about to be erected over the grave of James Montgomery, at Sheffield.

The steamer General Williams is to replace the Khersonese, and is expected to sail from Liverpool on the evening of the 15th.

Many of our readers will be surprised to see, by the subjoined item, that the notable periodical writer of the day, who has raised the laugh so continuously on millions of faces, from week to week, has left his family to mourn in abject poverty, his reckless extravagance, to give it no harsher name.

Respecting the late Douglas Jerrold the London correspondent of the Toronto Colonist writes:

"Douglass Jerrold has 'died without leaving a single sixpence to his family!' and his friends Mr. Macready, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Forster, and Sir E. B. Lytton, among others, are about to raise a fund for the support of Mrs. Jerrold. Mr. Dickens is to get up an amateur performance. Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Russell are each to give the proceeds of one of their lectures for the occasion. The successful dramatist—the most distinguished writer of the most popular periodical of the day—the editor of a weekly paper, with an enormous circulation, and paying, it was understood, an enormous annuity for the privilege of placing Douglas Jerrold's name on its title page—surely if any literary man ought to have done well, it should have been Douglas Jerrold. What madness, what culpable negligence must there not have been in this matter; and what a dishonorable reflection upon literary men it is, that some who have given the world its best moral lessons, exhibit in their own examples a want of common prudence and providence.—*A life of constant excitement—of unrestrained indulgence*—of hard brain-work, and then a plain coffin, and a funeral at Kensal Green, attended by high intellects, whose charity repairs the mischief which the dead has wrought, but who will not read for themselves the lesson contained in that reproachful epitaph—'He died without leaving a single sixpence to his family!'"

GALLANT CONDUCT IN INDIA.—The *Ayr Observer* gives the following extracts of a letter from Calcutta, relating to Colonel James Neill: "In the troubles of these times Colonel Neill has distinguished himself. His regiment was sent for from Madras, and when he arrived he was ordered with the regiment up the country. As he was starting from this he showed what sort of man he was. His regiment had not got all up to the station at the railway within the specified time through some unforeseen delay. The railway people insisted upon starting, as the time was up, and would not listen to reason. The colonel cut the matter very short. He called a serjeant and gave the railway official in charge of a guard, and put a sentinel on the engine and told him to shoot the engine-driver if he started till he gave orders. When he arrived at Benares, with only the advanced company of his regiment, he found the native infantry, cavalry, and Sikhs on the point of mutiny. He at once mustered the European troops there, amounting not to 200, marched down to the native lines, ordered the native regiments to parade, and, when paraded, ordered them to lay down their arms. They refused, and without a moment's hesitation he commanded his men to fire, when they let blaze among the 3000 natives, who at once broke and fled, some of them returning the fire. One of the irregular cavalry shot his own commander. The colonel saw him do it, and ordered him to be seized and hanged on the spot. * * * A niece of the Rev. Dr. Smith, Edinburgh, made a gallant escape from Delhi. When the Sepoys rose there, and attacked the house where she lived, she seized a gun and fired at them. She then got a pair of pistols, and with another lady started on foot to get out of the native lines. Several times they were tried to be stopped, but she presented her pistols and threatened to shoot any man who came near her. They managed to get clear of the lines, and found an empty buggy standing there waiting for some one. Miss Smith seized the buggy, put her friend and self into it, and drove away towards Umballah. Twice they were thrown out, and her companion's collar-bone was broken. But Miss Smith was happily unharmed, and managed to bring her friend safe to Umballah."

The last No. of the Inventor opens with the figure of a respectable grey squirrel, illustrating a new sewing machine recently invented in the United States, which, if ever matured, will no doubt be extensively patronised by those ladies who can not spare time from their Granville Street promenading, to do the stitching required in their families. Here is a description of the invention.

The body of the machine represents, very appropriately, the ordinary grey squirrel so common throughout this country—an animal that is selected as a type of provident care and forethought, for its habits of frugality and for its making provision for seasons of scarcity and want in times of plenty—and the different parts of the animal are each put to a useful purpose: the moving power being placed within its body, the needle stock through its head; one of its four feet serving to guide the thread and the other to hold down the cloth while being sowed, and the tip of its tail forming a support to the spool from which the thread is supplied. We consider the idea of presenting and blending the useful with the instructive, in this manner, an extremely happy one, and we are confident that the constant presence of even such a silent monitor in a family cannot but be productive of habits of saving and frugality on the part of its members.

The working parts of this machine are few and simple, and therefore not liable to get disarranged or damaged by use, a desideratum that is lost sight of in most of the machines now used, which are so complex and intricate that they are easily disordered, and which require the care and oversight of a practical mechanic to repair and put them in order.

The machine may be placed upon any ordinary table or stand, and be operated by a crank placed on the side of the squirrel, or on a table prepared and fitted especially for it, and be worked by a treadle in the ordinary manner—the former being less expensive and best suited for the use of families, and the latter more expeditious and best fitted for the use of professional workmen.

The machine uses two threads, and forms a stitch similar to the "shuttle machines," that cannot be drawn out or unravelled—a feature that distinguishes it from all the other low-priced machines, in which a single thread is used, and which forms a loop or locked stitch, which readily draws out whenever a stitch is broken or cut.

The inventor is now perfecting his arrangements for manufacturing these machines on a large scale, and will soon be enabled to place them in market at a price that will permit families and individuals that have heretofore been deterred from purchasing a machine by the excessive and exorbitant price charged for those now in use, to possess one.—*Halifax Journal.*

The following appears on the Reading Room slate, without name of place or date:—

A large ship (name unknown) from Great Britain, bound to St. John, N. B., with Railway Iron and Sheet Copper, was cast away some fortnight since. Captain, crew and 2 passengers saved. 52 passengers, mostly cabin, were lost. —*Hx. Colonist.*

The Fourth of July.—A friend of ours burnt his hand severely with fireworks on the "glorious fourth;" he applied the Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and in half an hour was entirely free from pain. Don't forget this.

THE SHORTEST RIVER IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Catholic Layman—

MR. EDITOR:—Have you ever visited the northeast coast of Ireland? If you have not, be sure you do when next you take your holidays. Such a drive, I'll warrant you, you never took in all your life as that which begins at Belfast and ends at the Giant's Causeway. For seventy miles (and real Irish miles they are) there will be exhibited to your wondering eyes one continued panorama. On the right you have "the sea—the sea—the wide, the open sea," and on the left an ever-varying scene of wood and dale, of charming glens and mountain heights, and rocky cliffs, the perfect loveliness of which cannot be surpassed by anything in Europe or the world.

There is one point, Mr Editor, along this delightful drive on which the stranger never fails to bestow a more than ordinary share of admiration. It is where the rugged cliff rises so many hundred feet above the level of the sea, and you may notice, far up the height, the princely and hospitable mansion of the most Honorable the Marchioness of Londonderry. This picturesque mansion is Garron Tower, and the headland on which it stands is Garron Point.

An object of peculiar interest to the stranger as he passes this unrivaled spot is a stream of water which gushes freely and plentifully from the base of the rocky and gigantic cliff. Ejected from the solid rock, it proceeds at once to make for itself *a bed*, as if its full intention was to become, by-and-by, a great and mighty river but its career is brief—its course its quickly run—for, after crossing the narrow road on which you stand, it goes the way of all rivers, and becomes lost in the waters of the great deep.

The first time I passed this spot my companion, who seemed intimate with the locality, informed me that I was there and then beholding the *shortest river in Ireland!* And, sure enough, Mr. Editor, it is a *very* short river—its rising and its fall I could at one view behold; its beginning and its end are only a few yards asunder.

But what has this to do, perhaps you may inquire, either with yourself, Mr. Editor, or the readers of the *Catholic Layman?* Well, wait a moment, and you'll see. Not many days ago I was driving past this famous spot, and beside me a stranger both to myself and the place. In pointing out to her the various objects of interest along the road, of course I did not forget to show her "*the shortest river in Ireland.*" But no sooner had I said the words than who should meet me with a plump, though, to do him justice, a very civil contradiction, but the driver of the car, one Denis Macaulay. "I beg pardon," says Denis, "it is not the shortest river in Ireland, and I have good proof of that same, and I wish everything I believe was proved so well." So Denis went on to say that the river which looked so short was in reality more than seven miles long. "Seven miles inland," said he, "there is a stream which, after flowing a considerable distance, suddenly hides himself in the earth For a length of time nobody could tell what had come of it, or whither it went. At last it occurred to some knowledgable persons that the little river at Garron Point might be that very identical stream which had disappeared so long from view, so," continued Denis, "they resolved to try whether it was or no, and accordingly they got a bag of shell-seeds, and emptied it into the stream just at the place where it disappears, seven miles away. Now," said Denis, "the way they were to know was this—if the seeds came out along with the water at Garron Point, then that would prove that the river was not so short as people had supposed; but if they did *not* come out, then they must allow it *was* a short river. So with that," said Denis, "they placed men to keep watch at Garron Point, and, sure enough, while they were watching, out tumbled the very identical seeds. And wasn't *that* good proof?" said Denis. "I wish," he added, "I had as clever proof of everything I believe."

When Denis had done speaking, Mr. Editor, I said to him, "That's just what the Protestants say about their religion. Many suppose the Protestant Church to be '*the shortest river in Ireland,*' because it *seems* to have had its source from *Reformation Point*, but on going *inland* many hundred years we find a deep and noble river called the *Holy Catholic Church*. At its very source we find the Lord Jesus Christ and his holy Apostles casting into it *the seed* of Scripture truth. A little further on, we find primitive Christians casting in the seed of the Apostle's Creed. Further down the stream we find the first four General Councils casting in the seed of the Nicene Creed, and putting up a notice that it was against the law to put in any other kind of seed, and that any one daring to put in any other kind of seed would be prosecuted and punished."

So, Mr. Editor, it's easy enough seeing what kind of seeds were *put* in the place where the ancient stream was purest. But then came *dark ages*—the many miles of underground (the same thing happened the ancient Jewish Church, as we read in 2 Chronicles xv. 3: "*Now for a long season Israel hath been without the true God, and without a teaching priest, and without law*); then, as Luther and others watched at Reformation Point, out came, to their great delight, *the very seeds* which Jesus, the Apostles, the primitive Christians, and the first four General Councils had cast in; for does not every body know that it's the *Protestant* Church that holds by the Bible, the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and that hasn't mixed any other kind of seeds with these, according to the warning and notice given so long before?

There is another river, Mr. Editor, which makes a great noise as it flows along, and on the surface of which I have seen *another kind of seed.* They call it *the Creed of Pope Pius IV.* There are some simple people up here who are very desirous to know *who put that seed, and when?* Perhaps you would throw some light on this subject; or, as they say you have a deal to do, perhaps you would allow some Roman Catholic priest an opportunity of proving in the *Catholic Layman* that the Church of Rome is *not*—what many Roman Catholics are beginning to suspect it to be—*the shortest river in Ireland*.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

CUSHENDALL, May, 1, 1857. VIATOR.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

By the steamer *Westmorland* this morning from Pictou, we have the usual Colonial mails. We glean the following interesting items from the papers:—

The Committee of the Halifax City Council engaged in investigating the matter of the late explosion, have brought their labours to a close, without being able to discover any clue to the perpetrators of the atrocious deed, if indeed it has been the work of incendiaries at all, and not as many think, the unintentional consequence of attempts to steal some of the contents of the Magazine. What is to become of the claims of parties who have lost severely by the event? We understand that Mr. McAgy has been a great sufferer, and sincerely regret it. But is he to have no remedy? Putting the question of carelessness as alleged by many, aside altogether, (and it appears the keeper is exonerated by the Committee) still the fact is plain, that a too dangerous proximity of the Magazine has been at least *permitted* by the authorities, in the face of many remonstrances, and now that great loss has occurred in consequence of that imprudent proximity, is it reasonable or just that individuals should be left to suffer? In fact, without touching the right of parties to remuneration, or pointing out the mode in which it shall be made, if the whole community were to join in making the damage good, it would be no more than a proper thank-offering for the preservation of the City from what would have followed the explosion of the other Magazines, which were in such imminent peril, and the whole would fall lightly on each citizen thus preserved.—*Morning Journal.*

The English papers make merry on account of a fall said to have been experienced by Napoleon, while hastening to greet Prince Albert, on the deck of the steamer, and which is considered ominous. Some say the Imperial nose was considerably scratched, others that his leg was nearly broken, and that he walked with a stick for a day or two. The Emperor does not seem to be quite as well thought of by the English as he was two years ago.

The *Sun* says that the wheel for the inclined plane on the Shubenacadie Canal was successfully cast at the Foundry of Mr. Mitchell on Wednesday last—the weight of fused metal in the furnace, being between 4 and 5 tons. It must have indeed been an interesting operation.

The same authority states that a Mr. Young at Lunenburg, reaped, threshed, ground, and eat in bread on the same day what was growing wheat in the morning! This beats Yankee progressiveness.

Thomas Gollar, H. B. M. Vice Consul at Pernambucca, was mysteriously murdered on 8th July. No assignable motive.

☞ A servant Girl, named *Catherine Nicholson*, of Flat River, hung herself on Friday morning, in Charlottetown, in her employer's barn. We have heard no cause assigned for this melancholy transaction.

A Cure for Asthma.—There are many well attested cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the Wild Cherry, as combined by Dr. Wistar, in his famous Cough Balsam, which medicine has achieved a world-wide reputation.

☞ The Rev. James Murray, will (D. V.) preach in the Temperance Hall, up stairs, next Sabbath afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock.

☞ THE Church at Southport, Lot 49, is now open for service every Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, until further notice.

☞ THE Rev. Edward Anderson, from the United States, will preach (D.V.) in the Brudnell Chapel (the Rev. John Knox's) on Lord's day, the 6th September, at the usual hour.

POLICE COURT.—A case of a somewhat novel character came before this court on Monday last, Councillors Rankin and Morrison presiding. This was an action brought by the Commissioner of Public Lands (Mr. Aldous) in the name of the Queen, against John Larter for hauling away sand in front of the Government Farm. The Solicitor General appeared as Counsel for the Plaintiff, and T. H. Haviland, Esq., for the Defendant. Counsel having been heard on both sides, Mr. Aldous was called upon to show his authority for acting in the matter, and failing to do so to the satisfaction of the court, the Plaintiff was thereupon nonsuited, and the case dismissed.—*Mon.*

The Baptist Church of North and Dog River, on the 30th ult., unanimously invited their respected brother, the Reverend Charles Ives Burnett, to take the Pastorate thereof. A plain and practical discourse, from 1 Chron. 4. x., was delivered by our esteemed Brother to a large and attentive audience, in the forenoon, at North River Chapel. Brother James Warren, Deacon, gave the right hand of fellowship, with an affectionate and appropriate address to both newly-elected pastor and people. A deep solemnity pervaded the minds of those present throughout the whole of the service, and we trust the day will long be remembered with feelings of pleasure.—*Com.*

Married,

At Douse's Road, on the 19th, ult., by the Rev. Alexander Munro, Mr. Angus M'Leod to Miss Jessie Nicholson, both of that settlement.

On Thursday the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. John M'Pherson, to Mis Arabella M'Rae, both of Belfast.

Died,

On the 16th Aug., at Mount Matheson, Grandriner, Lot 55, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Archibald Matheson, a much respected man, who emigrated to this Island in the year 1810, and who, in the remote district in which he lived, gave ample evidence of his being led by the spirit of peace in all his intercourse with his neighbours, and by the strictest principles of honesty in all his dealings with men in general. He was well known in his native land, Isle of Skye, Scotland, and was had in reputation by the Christian community there, as well as by men of status in society, who knew his worth and respected his integrity. He was hospitable and generous,—well known as one who never held back his hand, so far as his means warranted, from the support of charitable and Christian objects. The cause of God was dear to him,—he loved the Free Church, of which he was a member, and exerted himself in his advanced years for its support more than many who are youthful, stronger, and possessed of considerable means. As a husband, he was dutiful and indulgent, and as a parent kind and considerate. Many feel and lament his death, but his own family have suffered a bereavement which the things of time cannot supply. May their consolations be those which the Gospel of salvation so abundantly supplies. It may be truly said of him that he lived without having given offence to Jew or Gentile, or to the Church of God, and that he died in peace with all men.

Of Dysentry, on the 31st ult., David Hix, infant grandchild of Mr. George Hix, aged 15 months.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

AUG. 21—Neptune, Dixon, Arichat; boards. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte; deals. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. Schr. Mary Ann, Landry, Canso; barrels. 22—Bee, Oulton, Shemogue; deals. Glide, Anderson, do.; do. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash, limestone. 24—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails. Schr. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte; deals. Bee, McRae, Port Hood; limestone. Defiance, Ogden, Bay Verte; deals. 25—Curlew, Mattattall, Tatmagouche; boards Ellen, Pentz, Shediac; deals. 26—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails.

CLEARED:

AUG. 21—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. Ploughboy, Robertson, do.; bal. Neptune, Dixon, Buctouche; bricks. 22—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails. Schr. Mary Ann, Landry, Tatamagouche; bal. Vine, Campbell, Shemogue; do. Bee, Oulton, do.; do. Mary Ann, Nicholson, Pictou; do. Banshee, Hogan, Bay Verte; do. Charles Weldom, McLean, do.; do. Belle, Sprague, Shemogue; do. 24—Ariel, Moore, Sydney; do. Defiance, Ogden, Bay Verte; do. Bee, McRae, Pictou; do. William Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte; do. 25—Westmorland, Evans, Pictou, mails. Glide, Anderson, Bay Verte; bal. Brig Statesman, Salmond, Plymouth, G.B.; timber, deals, &c. Brigt. Castalia, McDonald, London; do. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; bal. Combine, Reid, Pictou; do. 26—Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Brig Bessie, Welsh, Liverpool; timber, deals, &c—by W. Welsh. Saranac, Hutchinson, Boston; fish, oil, &c.—by W. B. Dean.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

BIDEFORD, Aug. 11—Intended. 9th—Nameless.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—Nimrod. 11th—Lady Daly and Surf. Loading, 15th—Isabel, Majestic and Aurora.

BRISTOL, Aug 9—SAILED Ship Lady Seymour, for Quebec. 10th—Malakoff, for Richmond Bay.

BIDEFORD, Aug. 10—Sailed Ship Atlantic, for Quebec.

PILL, Aug 7—Louisa and Ocean Queen, for Quebec.

Holloway's Pills are of infinite benefit to persons suffering from nervous tremors and general feebleness. They renovate the nervous system and brace the muscles, as well as give tone to the stomach. The purgative action is unaccompanied by pain, and as they have powerful stomachic, as well as aperient and purifying properties, they literally carry on the work of invigorating the digestion, relieving the bowels, and regulating the secretions at one and the same time. This cannot be said of any other medicine in existence.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Brookline, Mass, Feb. 5, 1854.

To Seth W. Fowle,—My Dear Sir:—Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power.

I was first induced to try this medicine as an experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well nigh gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly demonstrating to my mind its great value as a restorative, that needs only a fair trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. WALKER.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON, and sold by dealers generally.

Charlottetown Markets, August 29, 1857.

Beef, (small)	lb. 3½d a 6d	Fowls,	9d a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	3½d a 5d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	4½d a 6d	Eggs dozen	7d a 10d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 6d a 3s
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Potatoes, bus.	2s a 2s 3d
Veal	2½d a 5d	Green Peas, qt.	6d a 8d
Butter (fresh),	13d a 15d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s a 1s 1d	Hay, ton,	60s a 70s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½ 6d
Flour,	3d a 3½d	Lamb,	3d a 6d
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Clover Seed, lb. none	
Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d		

MONCTON and SHEDIAC RAILWAY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Trains will run between Shediac and Moncton, every lawful day, leaving Shediac at 7 30 a. m., and 4 30, p. m., leaving Moncton at 9 a.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—1857-8.

THE TRIBUNE WAS FIRST issued as a Daily on the 10th of April, 1841. Its Weekly edition was commenced in September of the same year; its Semi-Weekly in May, 1845. It was the first daily in America to issue a double or eight-page sheet at a low price, and it has kept at least even with the foremost of its rivals in the rapid expansion of Newspaper enterprise, which the great extension of Railroads, and the establishment of the Telegraph system, have crowded into these last sixteen eventful years. No larger journal is afforded at so low a price in any quarter of the world; none in America, no matter at what price issued, pays an equal amount, weekly or monthly, for intellectual labor. It employs correspondents regularly in the leading capitals of Europe, and at the most important points on this continent, with a liberal staff of writers and reporters at home, regarding full, early and accurate Information as the first object of a Newspaper, and the timely and thorough elucidation thereof as the chief end of its Editorials. In that spirit THE TRIBUNE has been and will be conducted, extending and perfecting its correspondence so fast as the increase of its patronage will justify the expense. Should the current attempt to connect the Old with the New World by the magnetic wire prove successful, we shall very soon, at a heavy cost to ourselves, and, we trust, a corresponding advantage to our readers, publish each morning a synopsis of the preceding day's occurrences throughout Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia, with regular reports of the markets, the monetary aspects and harvest prospects of hither Europe. With a good atlas beside him, and his daily paper on his fireside table, the American farmer or artisan within a day's ride of the city, may then study each evening the doings of the civilized world throughout the day preceding; and it seems hardly possible that any who can read, but especially one who has children to educate, will longer deny himself the pleasure and profit of a daily journal. The same is true measurably of those who live further inland; though, where mails are infrequent, a Semi-Weekly, or even a Weekly paper, may seem sufficient.

THE TRIBUNE deals with questions of Political Economy, Public Policy, Ethics, Material Progress, and whatever may affect the Intellectual, Moral, Social and Physical well-being of mankind, dogmatic Theology alone excepted. Its leading idea is the honoring of honest, useful Work, in whatever sphere or capacity, and the consequent elevation of the Laboring Class in knowledge, virtue, and general esteem. It is necessarily hostile to Slavery under all its aspects, to Intemperance in whatever form or degree with its accessories, to War save in the defense of Country and Liberty against actual invasion, and to every form of Gambling. Desiring to see Production extended and encouraged, while wild Speculation and useless Traffic are curtailed, it favors the policy of sustaining and diversifying Home Industry by a discriminating Tariff—a policy which tends to increase the price of Grain to the farmer while diminishing that of Bread to the artisan, by reducing the distance across which their respective products are exchanged, and, of course, reducing the cost of their transfer. Regarding Fillibusterism in all its phases, and every form and device of National covetousness, with unqualified abhorrence, as the bane of Republics, and in their triumph the grave of Equal Human Rights, we seek by every means to woo and win the attention of our countrymen from projects of aggrandizement abroad to enterprises of development and beneficence at home, foremost among which we rank a Railroad through the heart of our territory to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. Believing that the goods of this life are not yet fairly distributed, and that no one ready to work should ever famish in unwilling idleness, it lends an open ear to every suggestion of Social improvement which does not countervail the dictates of eternal Morality nor war upon that natural right of every one to whatsoever he has fairly produced or honestly acquired, whose denial must sink mankind into the chaos and night of barbarism and universal squalor. With a profound consciousness that idlers, drunkards, libertines and profligates, can never be other (in the main) than needy and wretched, it bears aloft the great truth that Prevention is better than Punishment—that the child trained up in the way he should go, will rarely in after years desert that way for the thorny paths of Vice and Crime—that a true Education—Religious, Moral and Industrial, as well as Intellectual—is the most effective temporal antidote to the errors and woes of our race. Recognizing in the most degraded specimen of Humanity a divine spark which should be reverently cherished, not ruthlessly trodden out, we have charity for all forms of evil but those which seek personal advantage through the debasement of our fellow-beings. The champion of no class or caste, the devotee of no sect, we would fain be the interpreter to each other of men's better impulses and aspirations, the harbinger of general concord between Labor and Capital, and among those whom circumstances or misapprehensions have thrown into unnatural antagonism. A cotemporary once observed that he never knew a hard, grasping, niggardly employer who did not hate THE TRIBUNE, nor a generous, large-souled, kindly one, willing to live and let live, who did not like it. We ask no higher praise, no warmer attestation.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is at this time as follows— Daily, 32,000 copies; Weekly, 176,800 copies; Semi-Weekly, 16,000; California and European, 6,000; Total, 230,800 copies. That of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly we believe to be exceeded by no other newspaper published in the world; that of the daily falls behind that of some of our cotemporaries. Had our hostility to Human Slavery and the Liquor Traffic been more guarded and politic, our Daily issues would now be some thousands heavier, and our Advertising far more lucrative; but of our patronage generally we have no reason, no wish, to complain.

Of late, a concerted effort has been made to diminish our rural circulation through the influence of Postmasters, some of whom embark in it eagerly, others under political constraint; while a large number, we are happy, for the sake of Human Nature, to state, refuse to be dragooned into it at all. Still, we have been made to feel the heavy hand of Power, and have doubtless lost thousands of subscribers in consequence. Pretexts to which no individual in his private capacity would have stooped have been relied on to justify the stoppage of our papers within reach of their subscribers and rightful owners, and their retention in the post office till their value was destroyed. Postmasters have been schooled by rival journals—several of them living on their self proclaimed ability to serve as an antidote to THE TRIBUNE—as to their political duty to promote at our expense the dissemination of gazettes of adverse politics. We shall outlive this warfare, but we do not affect indifference to it. In the open field of discussion, we fear nothing; but in the tens of thousands of rural neighborhoods where the Postmaster can induce many of his quiet neighbors to take the journal he recommends, we have already lost some patrons, and expect to lose more as our subscriptions for this year expire. We appeal, therefore, to the hearty, faithful, fearless advocates of Free Labor and Free Soil throughout the land to take care that this official warfare on our circulation be not prosecuted without counteraction. We employ no travelling agents, for we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitations of strangers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber to our Weekly or Semi-Weekly from our books so soon as his term has expired, for we will not haunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may say they never intended to incur, for papers which perhaps they never read; we rely for the renewal of our club subscriptions solely on the volunteered efforts of those who, liking our paper, believe its influence salutary and worthy to be extended: and thus far our reliance has been justified, as we trust it may continue to be.

THE TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, 32½ by 44 inches, folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers at the following

—TERMS:—

DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum, ... $6 00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year, $3 00 | Five Copies, one year, $11 25
Two Copies, one year, 5 00 | Ten do., to one address, 20 00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year, . $2 00 | Five Copies, one year, $8 00
Three Copies, one year, 5 00 | Ten Copies, one year, 12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum, ... $20 00
Twenty Copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 20 each, ... 24 00

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

HORACE GREELY & Co,
New-York, Sept., 1857. Tribune Buildings,
No. 154 Nassau-street, New-York.

Subscriptions received at George T. Haszard's Bookstore, South side Queen Square.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

THE REV. MR. HALL, MISSIONARY of the Board of Baptist Domestic Missions, of Nova Scotia, will preach (D. V.) Sept. 3, at Freetown, on Thursday evening, at 7 p. m.

At Bedeque on Friday evening, at 7 p. m.
Do. Lord's Day, morning and afternoon.
Tryon, evening of Lord's Day, at 7 p. m.
Do. Monday evening, do.
Crapaud, Tuesday, do do.
Sept. 9, Charlottetown, Wednesday, do.
West River, Thursday evening, at 7 p. m.
St. Peter's Island, Friday.
Canoe Cove, Saturday evening.
13th, West River, Lord's Day, morning and afternoon.
13th, Charlottetown, evening, at half-past 6.
St. Peters' Road Monday evening.
Cavendish, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
20th, St. Peter's Road, Sabbath morning.
Do. Charlottetown, evening.
23d Do. Wednesday evening.
Lot 49, Thursday and Friday evenings.
27th, Do. Lord's Day morning and afternoon.
Do Charlottetown, evening.

Collections will be taken at the above-named places in behalf of the Board. The families in the respective settlements will be visited and Tracts distributed.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM lying in the centre of the beautiful and flourishing settlement of Cavendish, consisting of 100 acres of Land, of good quality, all enclosed, 70 acres in a good state of cultivation, the remainder under wood, second growth, in groves or patches, on different parts of the farm, suitable for Longers, Scantling and Firewood. There is on it a good Dwelling House, 33 by 22 feet, a large Barn, two Wells of excellent Water, one near the house, with a pump.

This property is well worthy the attention of Agriculturists and would make a delightful summer residence for any one wishing it, having, from every part of it, a fine view of the gulph, also of New London Bay, half a mile distant on the west side, and a large pond nearly adjoining the east side,— has a front of 17 chains on the Gulph shore; at its north-west corner commences a beautiful range of Sand-hills, terminating at New London harbour, 3 miles distant, on the shore of which is abundance of Seaweed, &c.

The greater part of the purchase money may be paid in three or four annual instalments, the purchaser giving satisfactory security. For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Hope River, Lot 22, Sept 2, 1857.

P. S.—The above Farm has been let the last 12 years, at £25 per year; the present occupant, who is about to leave it, keeps a fishing Boat, and takes a considerable quantity of Codfish and Mackerel.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION given, the House and Premises at the corner of Queen and Water Streets, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Bovyer, deceased. R. BRECKEN.
Sept. 2, 1857. 1

HORSE POWER CASTINGS.

DAILY EXPECTED FROM Scotland, 25 sets Horse Power CASTINGS, ex steamship "General Williams," *via* Newfoundland.
September 2, 1857. G. T. HASZARD.

GRAIN SCYTHES OF FIRST-RATE quality for sale at George T. Haszard's, Queen Square. September 2.

MORE NEW BOOKS

HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED at George T. Haszard's Bookstore, ex Cunard steamer.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW, FOR 1857.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY Cattle Show will be held in Charlottetown on *Wednesday* the 30th SEPTEMBER next.

PREMIUMS:

Best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1845,	£2	0	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
Best blood Filly, do	1	10	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
Best Entire Colt, for agricultural purposes, do.	2	0	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
Best Filly do	1	10	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
CATTLE.			
Best Bull, dropped since 1st Jan. 1855	2	0	0
2d do do	1	10	0
3d do do	1	0	0
4th do do	0	10	0
Best Bull of any age	1	10	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
Best Cow of any age, giving milk	1	10	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
3d do do do	0	10	0
Best Heifer, dropped since 1st Jan. 1855	1	10	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
3d do do do	0	10	0
SHEEP.			
Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs (Leicester breed)	2	0	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
3d do do do	0	10	0
Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age,	1	10	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	0	10	0
Best pen of 3 Ewe Lambs of any age	1	0	0
2d do do do	0	15	0
3d do do do	0	10	0
Best Ram under 3 years, (Lambs excluded),	2	0	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
3d do do do	0	10	0
Best Ram Lamb	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
3d do	0	10	0
Best Ram of any age, (over 2 years).	1	0	0
PIGS.			
Best sow, having reared a litter this season,	1	10	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
3d do do do	0	10	0
Best Boar	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
3d do	0	10	0

Competition for prizes this season will be open to all parts of P. E. I., without distinction of Counties.

REGULATIONS.

No imported Stock, of any description, will be allowed to compete.—No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition unless he be a Subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches.—All Animals must be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor.—No prize will be awarded, unless there be, in the opinion of the Judges, sufficient competition.—No animal allowed to compete in more than one class.—All animals intended for competition, must be entered and on the ground before 12 o'clock, otherwise, *they will positively be excluded.*

Ordered, that the Society's Store, from this date, be open only between the hours of ten and three o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

S. WESTACOTT, Acting Secretary.
Committee Room, Aug. 26, 1857.

NEW BOOKS.

GEORGE T. HASZARD HAS just received from New York the following BOOKS:—

M'Cheyne's Works, Luther's Commentary on Gallatians,
Bridge's Christian Ministry,
" Exposition of Proverbs,
" on the cxix. Psalm,
Fleetwood's History of the Bible,
" Life of Christ,
The Scotts' Worthies,
Brown's sufferings and glories of the Messiah,
" on the 1st Epistle of Peter,
M'Cosh on Divine Government,
" typical form, and special ends in Creation,
Dick on the Acts, Dick's lectures on Theology,
Select Works of James, Venn, Wilson and Philips,
Foxes' acts and monuments of the Church,
Theological Sketch Book, Pulpit Cyclopædia,
Five hundred Skeletons, Burns' Cyclopædia Sermons,
Autobiography of the Rev. Wm. Jay,
D'Aubigne's Reformation, Stephenson's Christ on the Cross,
Davidson's connexion of Sacred and Profane History,
Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels,
Memoirs of John Kitto, D D, 12s 6d
Memoirs of Capt. Vicars of the 97th Regt. 2s 9d
The Victory Won, by the author of "Capt. Vicars," 1s 9d
Evenings with Romanists, by the Rev. J. Hobart Seymour, 6s 3d
The Christian Philosopher, by Thomas Dick, LL.D, re-written and enlarged by the author, with 170 illustrations, 6s 3d
The Theology of Inventions, by the Rev. John Blakely, 5s
The Christian's Great Interest, by the Rev. William Guthrie, with introduction by Dr. Chalmers, 3s
Lectures to Young Men, delivered in London, for 1856, 6s 3d
Works of the Rev. J. A James, viz.—
The Young Woman's Friend and Guide through life to immortality, 5s.
The Young Man's Friend and Guide through life to immortality, 5s
Christian Duty, a series of pastoral addresses, 5s
The Course of Faith; or, the practical believer delineated, 5s
Christian Professor, 5s
The Christian Father's Present to his Children, 5s
The anxious Inquirer after Salvation, 2s
Christian Progress, a sequel to the "Anxious Inquirer," 2s
The True Christian, 2s
The Widow directed to the Widow's God, 2s
Young Man from Home, 2s
Works of the Rev. William Jay, viz,—
Morning and Evening Exercises for every day in the year, four thick volumes.
Morning Exercises, 5s. Evening Exercises, 5s
Female Scripture Characters, 6s 3d
The Autobiography and Reminiscences of the Rev. Wm. Jay, 8s
The Christian contemplated, 2s 9d
A Body of Divinity, wherein the doctrines of the Christian Religion are explained and defended; being the substance of several lectures on the Assembly's Larger Catechism, by the Rev. Thomas Ridgely, DD, 2 vols. 25s
Roger Miller; or, Heroism in Humble Life, a narative, by Orme, 2s
Works by the Rev. J. C. Ryle,—
Living or Dead; a series of home truths, 5s
Wheat or Chaff, a series of home truths, 5s
Startling Questions, 3s 4d
Rich and Poor, and other Tracts for the times, 3s 4d

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 16 or 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the BLACK SMITH BUSINESS. Apply to WILLIAM JOHNSON, Black smith, Montague River. Aug. 12 1m

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, FOR THE NEW GLASGOW District School, a competent Teacher to take charge of said School, as soon as practicable. None need apply without unexceptional recommendations.

Apply to

GEORGE BAGNALL,
ANDREW NISBET,
JOHN DARRACH,
JAMES MOFFAT. } Trustees.

Aug. 26 tf 2ip

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Building Committee for building the Presbyterian Church at Bannockburn, including the digging and building the foundation, framing and raising the frame, and sawing the scantling. The materials are on the ground, and will be shown by one of the Committee. Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 4th of September next, to Mr. JARDINE MCLEAN, Queen Square, Charlottetown, where the plan and specification may be seen.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Aug. 26. Isl&Ex 2i JOHN AULD.

Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Church Services, in fine bindings.

GEORGE T. HASZARD HAS just received an assortment of the above in plain and fine bindings, viz.—

Bibles with Psalms and Paraphrases
Do. with Dr. Lee's References
Church Prayer Books and Services
Psalm Books, small and large type,

And a number of new and illustrated Books of a religious and moral character, which he offers for sale low, to suit the times.
August 26, 1857.

F. A. COSGROVE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELLERY,

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS & TOYS.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

No. 75 Prince William Street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

☞ P. S. Orders from the Country properly attended to.
Aug. 19 3m

TREVIO CLOTH MILLS,

COVEHEAD.

THE MACHINERY OF THESE MILLS are in first rate working condition, capable of finishing CLOTH of every description, in any style required by the owner. Cloth left with Mr. Terlizzick, Queen-street,—with Mr. C. B. Smith, Queen Square, or with Mr. John Williams, will be treated with the same consideration as if delivered at the mill — of whom particulars may be known.

SAMUEL GURNEY.
Aug. 12, 1857. 2m

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

FOR SALE, TWO OF CHICKERING & SON'S renowned PIANO FORTES. These Instruments have never been used, and the makers are pronounced by judges, to be the best.

ALSO—Two superior MELODEONS, made by Mason & Hamblin. The above Instruments can be seen by applying to

SAMUEL A. FOWLE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857. tf

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Session of 1857—8.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 10th, and extends until May 1st. The course of study for the degree of B. A., extends over four years; and includes Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Natural History. In addition to the regular Course, there are Classes in Hebrew and Oriental Literature, Agriculture, and Commercial Law, attendance on which is optional; and a special *Course of Civil Engineering*, qualifying in two years for the diploma of Assistant Engineer. Persons who do not wish to pursue the regular Course, may attend any of the Classes as occasional students.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Session extends from November 2d to May 1st. The course of study for the degree of M. D. extends over four years; and includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Material Medica and Pharmacy, Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Practical Anatomy, Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany and Zoology.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Session extends from November 2d to May 1st. The course for the degree of B. C. L. extends over three years, and comprises every branch of Legal study.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Classes open on the 31st of August. The course of study includes all the branches of an English and Commercial education, and the Classical and Mathematical acquirements necessary for entering the College.

M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Session commences on the 15th of September and extends to July 15th. The course of study qualifies in one year for an Elementary School Diploma for Lower Canada, and in two years for a Model School Diploma.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS

attached to the Normal Schools, receive children of six years of age and upward.

A limited number of Students can have Lodgings in the College buildings, with private instruction in French, if desired.

The Annual Prospectus of the University, giving full details of the Courses of Study, &c., may be obtained of the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B. A.,
July, 1857. 3i Sec'y and Registrar.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE!

THE DIAMOND OF THE DESERT DIVISION, No. 9, will (D. V.) hold a *TEMPERANCE SOIREE*, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of SEPTEMBER next, on the western side of the Common near Georgetown, when the members of this Division would most respectfully call on their Brothers of the various Divisions far and near, and also on all those favourable to the cause of Temperance, to join with them in this demonstration. Assistance is promised from several gentlemen, known as orators in the cause; and Mr. Cupples, the eminent Vocalist, has kindly granted his aid. Should any parties—more particularly the Ladies, friendly to the Sons, tender any assistance in the shape of cake, &c., they will have an opportunity of doing so by forwarding the same on or before the 29th inst., to J. W. Morrison, Merchant, Charlottetown, James H. Bourke, Brudnell Mills, and W. Sanderson, Esq., Georgetown.

Tea on the tables at 4 o'clock, p. m. Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be had of Wm. Sanderson, Esq., Patrick Stephens, Esq., J. W. Robertson and James H. Burke, and at the Shops of Messrs. McKewen, Robertson and Cogswell.

N. B. The Sons and their friends will meet in the Division Room at 3½ o'clock, and walk in procession to the ground.

☞ Should the day prove unfavorable the Soiree will take place on the first favourable day following. By order,

COMMITTEE—J. W. Robertson, Alex. Robertson, Robt. Broughton, John C. McKewen, J.H. Burke,
Georgetown, Aug. 20, 1857.

RASPS AND FILES.

FLAT BASTARD FILES, 9 TO 12 inches,
Half round Bastard, 9 to 14 inches,
Rat-tail FILES,
Hand saw FILES,
Cross-cut FILES, 6 to 10 inches,
Mill Saw FILES, 9 to 14 inches,
Wood RASPS, round and flat, 9 to 14 inches,
just received per *Isabel* and for sale at low prices
May 26. GEO. T. HASZARD.

REDUCED FARES.

THE COLONIAL MAIL STEAMER *ROSEBUD*, OWEN EVAN, Commander, will leave Bedeque for Shediac every Tuesday and Friday (to meet the St. John Boat,) at 9 a. m., and will return from Shediac to Bedeque on Wednesdays and Saturdays, after the arrival of the passengers from St. John.

Fares,—Cabin, $1½. Deck, $1. Other freight in proportion. Wm. HEARD.
Aug. 12, 1867. 1si

ORDERS FOR BOOKS.

GEORGE T. HASZARD WILL receive orders for Books to be immediately despatched by steamer to Halifax. First order will be sent on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The last orders will be despatched on the 20th of October. Customers will please bear in mind the above dates, to prevent disappointment. sept 2.

The Bedeque Teachers' Institute.

AT A MEETING OF THE above Institute, recently held in the Central Bedeque School-house. (Hooper's Corner,) it was resolved, that the next meeting be held at the same place, on Saturday, the 5th Sept. next, at 5½ o'clock, p.m., when a good attendance is respectfully solicited. By order,

C. B. M'NEILL.
Bedeque, Aug. 17, 1857. 1 & E

ROOMS TO BE LET.

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

WARREN FARM.

FOR SALE, THE LEASEHOLD interest in the "Warren Farm," for 18 years from the 1st May, 1858. Also, the whole *STOCK* of pure bred *ANGUS CATTLE* and Leicester *SHEEP* on the Farm. If the latter be not disposed of by private sale before the 22d October next, they will then be sold by Auction, without reserve. Apply to JOHN LYALL.
Warren Farm, 26th Aug 1857. 6 ins

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON hand the following, which he intends to sell very low, for cash or produce:—

LUMBER—inch and two inch Pine and Spruce Boards, Deals, Battens, Paling, Studding, Scantling, sawn and split Latts, Shingles.
LIQUORS—old Demarara Rum 16 proof in puncheons, or retailed two gallons; Hollands Gin in cases of twelve bottles.
SUGAR—prime Muscovado in hogsheads or barrels.
MOLASSES—Porto Rico in puncheons.
FLOUR—very best superfine.
SOAP and CANDLES—the very best.
CODFISH and MACKEREL.
BUTTER in tubs and kegs.
RICE in barrels or bags of 28 lbs, superior article.
BRICKS wholesale or retail.
LIME—a prime States article in barrels.
MAHOGANY—Honduras prime boards or planks all sizes.
SALT—Liverpool or Turks Island.
FURNITURE—Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedsteads, Chests Drawers, cane and wood seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Commodes, Cradles, Tables [mahogany and common all sizes, Clocks, Trunks, Chests, Washstands, Sinks, palm leaf and straw Mattrasses, &c., &c.
STOVES—Cooking, Franklin, Bedroom, Office, Cabin, Workshop, School, &c. &c.
CARPENTERS' WORK—Window Sashes and Frames, different sizes, Panel Doors.
COOPERS' WORK—herring, mackerel and pork Barrels, Puncheons and other Water Casks, bushel and half bushel Measures, Harness Casks, Well Buckets, Kegs, &c., together with numerous other articles.
FIREWOOD—25 cords cut and split in various lengths.

Aug. 13, 1857. JAMES N. HARRIS.
☞ MACKEREL wanted.
FEATHERS bought in any quantity. 4w

MR. H. DUCK,

SURGEON, &c.

HAS COMMENCED PRACTICE AT THE HOUSE OF MR. GREEN, GREAT GEORGE STREET, NEAR GULNARE OFFICE. July 22

NOTICE.

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

COMMISSION AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

and will feel grateful to all who may favor him with their support. GOODS of every description received and sold according to instructions. SALES attended to at any time and place when desired.

GEORGE ROOM.
Queen-street, near Queen's wharf, May 26.

Just Received,

AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT,

per *Majestic* from Liverpool, direct from the Potteries—

40 crates EARTHENWARE, just the thing for Country Dealers
10 stone China DINNER SETS,
30 gold-edged China TEA SETS,
6 casks GLASSWARE,
Also 2000 pieces in Milk Pans, Butter Crocks and Jars.

☞ The whole will be disposed of at a small advance on cost and charges. A quantity of American Goods daily expected.
May 26. G. R.

COAL AND HAY SCALES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FRANCIS STANLEY HAVING rented from Mr. Tremain, the Shop and Weigh Scales at the head of Queen's Wharf, will be prepared to carry on his business of BOOT and SHOE MAKING. The COAL and HAY SCALES will be at all times in readiness for use, at shortest notice.
May 20, 1857. 1si

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON,

CLOTHIERS AND DRAPERS,

No. 1 King Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.,

☞ GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. ☜

GREAT INDUCEMENT

OFFERED WHOLESALE BUYERS.

June 24, 1857. 6m

NEW BOOKS,

Ex "Helena," from New York.

GEORGE T. HASZARD HAS just received THREE CASES of NEW and STANLARD BOOKS, containing an assortment of Messrs. Carter's and Appleton's publications; also—

Kitto's Bible Illustrations,
Pulpit Cyclopædia and Five Hundred Sketches,
Kane's Arctic Explorations, beautifully illustrated,
Japan, illustrated,
Ure's Dictionary. Cottages and Farm-houses.
Little Dorrit, &c, &c.

July 29, 1857.

FOR BOSTON.

THE STAUNCH AND FAST-SAILING Schooner "METEOR," will sail from Peake's Wharf, on or about the 18th inst., for Boston.

This favorite vessel having been thoroughly refitted will be run as a regular Packet between Boston and Prince Edward Island. Being a fast sailer and small capacity, she offers superior inducements to shippers for the safe and speedy transmission of freight. She has two large and commodious cabins with every accommodation for comfort of passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE MACLEAN, Charlottetown; or to Messrs. SAMUEL POPE & Co., No. 3 Russia Wharf, Boston. Aug. 12.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG "Intended," direct from England, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, surpassing, both in quality and cheapness, any importation hitherto received.

The public are respectfully invited to CALL, EXAMINE, and BUY. WILLIAM HEARD.
Ch Town, June 3, '57. 1si & Mon.

VALUABLE FARM

IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale, a FARM of about forty acres of very valuable LAND, situate in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and is the distance of about two miles from the city. This Property fronts nearly 30 chains on the St. Peter's Road, and about 15 chains on the Union Road, and adjoins the valuable farm of the Hon. George Coles. The greater portion of the Land has been recently cleared. For particulars, apply to
June 3, 1857. tf W. H. POPE.

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, PER ISABEL, from the Manufacturers in Sheffield—

Pen and Jack Knives,
Pocket Knives,
Congress Knives,
Oyster Knives,
Pruning Knives and Scissors,
Razors and Strops,
Scissors of various kinds, from 7d. to 4s.,
Tailors' Scissors,
Buck, Block and Cocoa Knives, Forks and Carver,
Ivory, and Imitation Ivory Knives and Carvers.

May 26. GEO. T. HASZARD.

AUCTIONS.

Valuable Household Furniture, CATTLE, &c., &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 3d SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, QUEEN STREET, (the property of a gentleman about leaving the Island—

1 handsome Rosewood Centre Table, 1 Rosewood Sofa Table,
1 very fine Rosewood Sofa, (crimson cloth)
6 do. do. mahogany Chairs, 1 mahogany easy Chair,
Handsome rosewood Card Tables, 1 Zebra Writing Table,
1 splendid case of Surgical Instruments (by Weiss & Son, of London)
1 do. new Midwifery Case. do.
1 Elegant Gilt Pier Glass (new)
1 very large and handsome Brussel Carpet and Hearth Rug, (new)
1 handsome Rosewood Book Case (glass doors)
3 Franklin Stoves and Fenders, 1 mahogany Tray and Stand,
1 beautiful Parisian Marble Clock, (warranted)
1 Rosewood Foot Stool, 1 Pair handsome Lamps,
1 Solo Lamp, with a variety of articles, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

4 very fine Ayrshire COWS (in calf and excellent milkers)
1 do. Heifer (yearling) 1 Ayrshire Steer,
1 Pure Bred do. BULL,
1 very fine FILLY [2 years old by "Eclipse"]
1 very neat and comfortable Carriage [good material]
1 very excellent Double Sleigh and Furs,
1 Farmer's Boiler, 1 Iron Plough, [Scotch], &c. &c.

Terms Liberal.
Aug. 13, 1857. E&P JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer

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

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 22d SEPTEMBER next, at the residence of LAWRENCE WHITE, Esq., North River, the whole of that gentleman's valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, Glassware, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Agricultural Crop, and other effects.

—ALSO—

The DWELLING HOUSE and Premises with LANDS attached. This Property is one of the most delightfully situated in the Royalty, and is only 3 miles from the city. It possesses a commanding view of the Harbour, the North River and surrounding country.

The Dwelling House is quite new, and contains on the first floor a Drawing Room, Parlor, Breakfast Room, two Kitchens, Scullery and Pantry. Five large airy Bedrooms on the second floor, with a Veranda round the House.

The Stables, Coach House and other out Buildings are also new, and convenient in every way.

The LAND consists of Three Pasture Lots, containing *Thirty-six* acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a fine shelter of hard and softwood.

☞ For terms and particulars of sale, see Catalogue.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Aug 13, 1857. P&E

FAUGHT'S

Boot and Shoe Store, Queen Square.

THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES the attention of the public generally to his large supply of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of—Ladies' Congress and Gaiter Boots, a superior article; Gents' Calf and Kip Boots and Brogans, Patent Leather and Congress Cloth Boots; Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Shoes, of all kinds. A quantity of French Calf-skin on hand, which he will manufacture to order in the most approved and fashionable style.

—ALSO—

A large supply of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and of the best quality. A quantity of Indian Rubber Solution, for repairing Rubbers.

Sign Golden Boot, City, Aug. 19, 1857. 3i

FLOUR, CORN, SOAP.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER "Ar Ho," just arrived from MONTREAL, is offered cheap for cash.

DANIEL BRENAN & Co.
Aug. 12, 1857.

STOVES, STOVES.

"Odessa," from Albany.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INform his friends in the city and country, that he has received by the above vessel a large and varied assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Air-tight and Close STOVES; also, Shop and Parlor ditto—all of the newest patterns, which he offers for sale at a small advance at his Auction Room, Queen-square.
July 1, 1857. WILLIAM DODD.

BREADSTUFFS, &c.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER *REWARD*, just arrived from Montreal, consisting of FLOUR, CORNMEAL, SHIP BREAD, CRACKERS, FANCY BISCUIT, &c., is now ready for sale cheap for cash, by DANIEL BRENAN & CO.
Charlottetown, May 20, 1857 3m

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY the Subscriber,—Rough boards, Scantling, Shingles and Birch Bark, Studding and Edging, Juniper Posts, Fence Rails and Longers; Pine Lumber, 1 and 2 and 3 inches thick.

Also,—A quantity of superior FIREWOOD.

BERTRAM MOORE,
August 5. North-east end of the Wesleyan Chapel.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—GOOD BLACK COAL at the Gas Works for 24s. per ton.
April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

CARRIAGE BOLTS.

A NEW SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE and TYRE BOLTS, from 1 inch to 8 inches, and of various thicknesses, just received, and for sale by
June 15. GEO. T. HASZARD.

THE NEW AND FAST-SAILING

Steamer Westmorland,

E. EVANS, COMMANDER,

Employed by the Government of P. E. Island for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Return to Charlottetown, leaving Pictou immediately after the arrival of the stage from Halifax, and from thence proceed to Shediac. Return to Charlottetown from Shediac, leaving the latter place on Wednesday at 6 o'clock, p. m., calling at Summerside. Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Friday at 7 o'clock, a. m. Return the same day, leaving Pictou at 4 o'clock, p. m., and proceed immediately to Summerside and Shedi

GREAT THINGS HANG ON LITTLE HINGES.

A few years ago, a little boy had a present from his grandmamma of a little text-book. It was bound in red leather, and had his name written on it. One day when he went to visit the lions at Lynn Mart, his little book fell out of his pocket. He was a very little boy, and much troubled at the loss of the book, for his name was written on it by his grandmother herself.

The matter was almost forgotten, when, a year afterwards, the Rev. R. C——, the clergyman of W——, (a parish about eight miles from Lynn,) gave the following history of the lost book: He said he had been sent for to see the wife of man living on a wild common at the outskirts of his parish, a notoriously bad character. The message was brought to him by the medical man who attended her, and who, after describing her as being strangely altered, added, "You will find the lion become a lamb." And so it proved. She who had been wild and rough, whose language had been violent, and her conduct untamed, lay on a bed of exceeding suffering, patient and resigned

On arriving at the house, the clergyman heard the following story from the woman herself, explaining the cause of the marvellous change: Her child had picked up the text-book, and carried it home as a lawful spoil. Curiosity, or rather some felling put into her heart by Him without whose leave a sparrow falleth not to the ground, had induced her to read it The word had been blessed to her, and the understanding opened to receive the Gospel of truth. She could not describe the process, but the results were there. Sin in her sight had become hateful; blasphemy was no longer heard from her lips. She drew from under her pillow "her precious book," as she called it, which had taken away the fear of death.

She died soon afterward, filled with joy and hope in believing, having in those detached portions of Scripture found a Saviour all-sufficient to bear her heavy burden of guilt, and present her, clad in his own spotless righteousness, before the throne of God—thus proving the truth of that verse, "My word shall not return unto me void; it shall accomplish that which I please, and shall prosper in the thing whereunto I send it."—*Friendly Visitor.*

THE COLD OF SPACE.—For every mile that we leave the surface of our earth the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the globe we get past the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the Arctic circle is from forty to sixty degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature carbonic acid gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skins as the red hot cinder; it blisters the fingers like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at forty degrees below zero; that is, seventy degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as others metals, and hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons, however, would melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be, in reality, "as solid as rock;" pure spirit which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal. Hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like ivory; and the fragrant odours of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.—*Scientific American.*

LORD, SAVE ME!—A minister asked the maid of an inn in the Netherlands, if she prayed to God. She replied she had scarce time to eat, how should she have to pray? He promised to give her a little money if on his return she could assure him she had meanwhile said three words of prayer night and morning. Only three words, and a reward, led her to make him the promise. He then gave her the following words to repeat "Lord, save me!" For a fortnight she said the words unmeaningly; but one night she wondered what they meant and why he bade her repeat them. God put it into her heart to look at the Bible and see if it would tell her. She liked some verses where she opened so well that next morning she looked again, and so on. When the good man went back he asked the landlord for her, as a stranger served him. "O sir, she got too good for my place, and lives with the minister!" He went to see her; and so soon as she saw him at the door she cried, "Is it you, you blessed man? I shall thank God through all eternity that I ever saw you. I want not the money; I have reward enough for saying those words!" She then described how salvation by Jesus Christ was taught her by the Bible, in answer to this prayer.

GLORIOUS REVENGE.

"I will never forgive him, that I won't!" exclaimed Basil Lee, bursting into the room where his eldest sister was quietly seated at her work; "I will never forgive him."

"My dear boy, how angry and excited you look! Who has offended you?" said Alice.

"Why, Charles West," replied Basil, as he put his books away in their place.

"And what has Charles West done to offend you? Come and sit by me; there. Now, tell me all about it."

"Well," said Basil, "Mr. Raymond, who is a friend of Mr. Matthews', and is staying with him, came into the school-room to day. He is a very kind gentleman, and so he offered a half-crown to the boy who first did a sum he should set us. Five boys beside me took up their slates; he set us all the same sum, and then we all set to work. Charles West came and sat next to me, and I saw him copy down every figure as fast as I did it. When I had only one figure to do Mr. Matthews left the room. I looked to see who went out, and when I turned to my slate every figure was rubbed. I knew Charles did it, because he colored so In a minute he had finished his sum, and carried it up. It was first done and correct, and so he had the half-crown. I was so angry; the bell rang to go home, and I ran off directly; but I am determined to have a glorious revenge on him. Was it not provoking, Alice?"

"Yes, dear, very; and what is your revenge to be?"

"Oh, I know; I will tell you; he just deserves it. Mr. Matthews has said that he will turn away any boy out of the school who uses the Key to the Grammar Exercises. Well, I saw Charles using one yesterday, and I will tell of him—I am determined."

"Listen to me a moment, Basil. Charles is only at school for one more year. At the end of that time, a gentleman has promised, if he behaves well, to place him in a situation where, in a few years, he will be able to support his widowed mother. Do you think the gentleman will give him his situation, if he is turned in disgrace from school? And what would be the disappointment of his aged mother, to think that her son, who, she hoped, would support and comfort her latter days, had disgraced himself? Surely he would bring down her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave."

"O Alice!" exclaimed Basil, with tears in his eyes, "I never thought of all that; no, I would not ruin poor Charley for the whole world."

"This would be a glorious revenge, my dear boy," said Alice, quietly.

"Oh, no, no, dear Alice! I never, never could be so wicked as that, though Charles did make me very angry at the time; but you know I should like to punish him a little for it."

"Well, Basil, I know a way to punish him, and to have a really glorious revenge."

"Alice dear, pray tell me," said Basil.

"Well, do you remember the text, 'Be not overcome with evil'—what comes next?"

"Why, 'but overcome evil with good,' to be sure, Alice. I know what you mean now."

"Well, then, think over what a glorious revenge you can have by obeying the command in that text, my dear;" and Alice left the room.

Basil did not sit thinking long before he decided what he would do. With Alice's permission, on the following day he invited Charles West to tea. He was much surprised on the invitation, but accepted it. They had a very pleasant evening together. The principal amusement consisted in sailing Basil's ships on a pond in the garden; for the finest Charles expressed great admiration. Basil took him up to his play-room.

"Charley," said he, "you admired the Hero most of all my vessels, so I will make you a present of it."

"Oh, no," cried Charles, stepping back, "I could not think of such a thing."

"Oh, but, Charley, you must have it. Alice lets me do what I like with my ships, and I can make myself another just like it; and papa says if Mr. Matthews will allow you, you can come up on Saturday and sail it with mine, and I will teach you how to make ships too."

"Basil," he exclaimed, as they bid each other good night, "I will never try to injure you again, as I did yesterday; no, I never will. Good night, dear Basil."

From that time Charles and Basil were firm friends. Charles was easily persuaded never to use the key to the exercises again. He always after tried to imitate his friend's example, and he gained the esteem of his master and the love of his schoolfellows. My young reader, was not Basil Lee's a glorious revenge!—*Child's Scrap Book.*

To Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and others.

FOR SALE—

English and Scotch Common iron, Refined iron, Hoop iron, Sheet iron, Plate iron, Thimble iron, Cast steel, German steel, Blister steel, Spring steel, Plough Mounting, Cart axles, Cart boxes, Cart pipes, Anvils, vices, White lead, Black paint, Red paint, Green paint, Linseed oil, Machinery oil, Turpentine, Red ochre, Patent knotting, Windlass gear, Hawse pipes, Convex clench rings, Scupper lead, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, cordage, Litharge, whiting, Spikes, Nails, Chisels, gouges, Augers, planes, Hinges, braces, Screws, locks, Saws, zinc, Tin, Gig pipes, Bellows, Red lead, Yellow paint, Blue paint, Sweet oil, Lard oil, Roofing oil, Window glass, Yellow ochre, Coach varnish.

—ALSO—

A few Crates of EARTHENWARE, suitable for the Trade

DUNCAN, MASON & CO.

Charlottetown, May, 1857.

London House—Established 1820

NEW GOODS! SPRING 1857.

EX "ISABEL" FROM LIVERPOOL, "Europa" from LONDON, and "Galena" from BOSTON, the subscribers have received **465 Packages Merchandise,** and **12 tons Bar Iron,** which, with their stock on hand, they offer for sale at their usual low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale customers supplied at low rates. The present importation consists of—

70 chests prime Congou Tea, 2 cases ready-made Clothing, 6 bales Cotton Warps, 3 do. Cloths & Summer Coatings, 4 bales grey Calico, 2 do white do, 2 do printed Calicos and Delaines, 4 bales striped Shirtings, 1 do Carpets and Woolens, 2 do corn and flour Sacks, 21 trunks American Summer Hats, in Panama, Leghorn, Palmleaf and light shades in wool Kossuths and other styles, 2 cases Tounend's silk and velvet Hats, Cases ladies' Dress Materials and Robes, in Silks, Poplins, Barages, Muslins, Balzareens, &c. &c. trunks Boots and Shoes, case Gloves, 1 case Shawls, 1 do Hosiery, 3 do Haberdashery and small wares, 1 case straw and silk Bonnets, 2 do Millinery, 10 bbls. Crushed Sugar, 1 bl. Currants, fresh—crop '56, 2 casks prime Malt Vinegar, 2 hhds. Linseed Oil, 40 kegs London White Lead, 2 casks Putty, Packages Indigo, Starch, Blue, Nutmegs, Washing Soda, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Corks, Washing Powders, &c. &c. Kegs Hall's Powder and Mustard, 16 bundles Spring Steel, 50 bags Cut Nails, 20 packages Ironmongery, Cask Patent Shot, Nos. 56 G, BB.B. & 1 to 10.

D. & G. DAVIES.

June 10, 1857. 10 w Isl & Ex

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON, GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents. Sold in Charlottetown by JAMES ROMANS. A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and Store Furnitnre for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales, set in any part of the Provinces.

May 20, 1857. 1y

Sydney and Pictou Coal,

FOR SALE BY

July 22, 1857 THOS. B. TREMAIN.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, POWERFUL JACK SCREW, and a SCREW suitable for pressing Fish. Enquire at George T. Haszard's Bookstore, or of BENJ. DAVIES, ESQUIRE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

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

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

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

BOSTON PACKET.

THE FAST-SAILING clipper BRIG "GALENA," will leave BOSTON, for this Port, on or before the 1st of MAY next, and will continue her trips between this Port and Boston during the Season. Her accommodations for FREIGHT are such as will induce parties at either Ports to ship by this Vessel, as it will enable them to receive their merchandize at all times with quick despatch. Parties wishing to make a quick market of their PRODUCE, will find this a great convenience.

The above BRIG has superior accommodations for PASSENGERS, having a CABIN fitted up expressly for the purpose.

For Freight or Passage apply to HALL & FOWLE, 45 Federal Street, Boston, or to

SAMUEL A. FOWLE,
Old Custom House, Peake's Buildings.

Charlottetown, March 11th, 1857. tf

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD FARM situated in Upper Westmoreland, (Crapaud), Lot 29, comprising 100 acres of Land, 80 of which are cleared, and in a fair state of cultivation, the whole is well fenced and sub-divided into fields of from six to eight Acres each. On the premises, there is a comfortable Dwelling House and other Out-houses, and a never-failing spring of water within a short distance of the house; the east branch of Crapaud river (a stream calculated to propel any amount of machinery) crosses the front of the farm, and is in the immediate vicinity of Crapaud harbor, where there is every facility for the shipment of produce.

ALSO,

Fifty acres of Wood Land, half a mile in the rear of the above farm, containing a valuable growth of Firewood, Fencing, and Building material, and within half a mile of a Saw Mill. For further particulars, apply to Mr. BALL, Charlottetown; or to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS TOD.

Half of the purchase money may remain on security until the Fall of 1858. Crapaud, Aug. 12, 1857.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, at the head of East River, Lot 38, with a MARSH that cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of Hay yearly For further particulars, enquire of

SAMUEL NELSON

Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857. Isl

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

THAT BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY lying on the Gulf Shore, known as the Keppoch Farm, containing about 240 acres, 130 of which are under good cultivation. The HOUSE—large and substantially built; verandah in front. Also, an excellent Cellar and Dairy. The Out-houses are all new. On the shore is abundance of sea manure (kelp); also, mussel and black mud, and the bathing is unsurpassed.—The whole property commands an extensive view of the Gulf. The above Estate will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or as a whole. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

July 15, 1857. Isl 8ins

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT, an entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.

The Inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicine for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.

This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and patronized by a large portion of the medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced.

With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired. We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to; but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Rose Cold, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, Influenza, for Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhœa, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Strangury, Gravel and Stone, Blind Piles, &c.

Externally it will have the most happy effects, in all cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen where they are carked, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 10 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a faithful trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.

In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough. The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Linment night and morning.

This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.

The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.

The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor can say with confidence that he has been, the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.

For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.

These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.

The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.

They are an excellent article to be taken

In the Spring of the Year,

To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.

The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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

M. W. SKINNER,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Nov. 5, 1856.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Ex *Faith* from LONDON, and recent arrivals from HALIFAX and BOSTON

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED his usual Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES, CHEMICALS, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.

—ALSO—

Mixed Pickles, Worcester Sauce, Anchovy and shrimp Paste, Ess. Lemon, Vanilla, Ratafia and Coffee, Rose and Orange Flower water, Capers, Orange and Lemon marmalade, Olives, salad oil, French Vinegar, Coxe's Gelatine, candied citron, lemon and orange peels, sardines, curry powder, Cayenne pepper, chillies, maccaroni and vermacelli, mustard, baking powder, preserved ginger, Isinglass, gelatine, lozenges, French truffles, treacle, basket salt, and double Gloster Cheese.

City Drug Store, May 29. W. R. WATSON.

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 in 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, putrifying 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 resistence to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and merring 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 generate 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 stimulents 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	Female Irregularities	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma		
Bilious Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Blotches on the skin	Fits	
Bowel Complaints	Gout	Sore Throats
Cholics	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel
Constipation of the Bowels	Indigestion	Tic Doloureux
	Inflammation	Tumours
Consumption	Jaundice	Ulcers
Debility	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from what ever cause, &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
	Rheumatism	

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:—

1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. 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.

ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

PATRON:

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

THE OBJECT OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the community a knowledge of the Fine Arts, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members, of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of *One Guinea* constitutes Membership for one year. The whole subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, Sculptures, Engravings, and other works of art.

I.—To a copy of the beautiful Engraving on Steel, of NOAH'S SACRIFICE, after the Painting by Daniel Maclise, Esq, R. A., engraved by W. H. Simmons, Esq.

II.—To one chance of obtaining at the Annual General Meeting, in 1857, for every guinea subscribed, a Painting, or other work of art.

The copy of the beautiful picture of Noah's Sacrifice can be seen at G. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, where subscriptions will be received.

MAID OF ERIN.—NOTICE.

THE WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE STEAMER MAID OF ERIN, CAPTAIN JOHN BELMORE, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in a complete state of repairs, is ready to resume her previous route, viz:—Leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning at 9 o'clock—returning same evening. Leaving St. John for Dorchester, Hillsborough and the Bend every Tuesday and Friday evening tide, and returning, leaves the Bend next high water.

Shippers for Dorchester and Hillsboro' will please take notice that Freight for those places is payable in advance, and that the owners of the Steamer do not hold themselves responsible for any Goods after landing them on the respective shores.

Passengers are requested to look after their own luggage, as the owners will not be responsible for anything unless given in charge to the proper officer and signed for. For particulars apply to.

JOHN WALKER, Ward Street.

St. John, May 6, 1857.

BRICKS.

FROM 50 TO 60,000 HARD BURNT BRICKS, of a superior quality, for sale at the subscriber's premises on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; or on the wharf, by the Lighter load of 5,000.

July 15, 1857. 8i J. P. BEETE.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria.—A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.,
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

April 1, 1857.

Office—Peake's Buildings, Charlottetown.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE ABOVE COMPANY NOW Insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons Insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AITKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedeque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTOE, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PIDGEON, Esq. New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Sour; Hon. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq. St. Peter's Bay.

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E. I.

April 7th, 1854.

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

THIS MILL BEING NOW IN first-rate order—several recent improvements having been made—the proprietor is enabled to turn out Cloth with despatch, and equal in finish to any Establishment in the Provinces. Cloth left with the Agents will be forwarded weekly by mail, and quickly returned.

JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS:

Charlottetown, George T. Haszard
Georgetown, Messrs. Owen & Moore
St. Andrew's, Patrick Griffin
St. Peter's, William Sterns.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a **Dinner Pill,** they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

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

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtile and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know not the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

AND SOLD BY

T. DESBRISAY, & Co.
General Agent.

And by

Mr LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
" J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanors,
" JAMES PIDGEON, New London.