TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;

As you have published from the *Church Witness* "Vigilanter's" letter, and, as both the letter and the Editor's remarks may in some particulars have led to a false impression, I feel bound, in justice to the Bishop and myself, to offer a few words on the other side—"Vigilanter" speaks of "a positive and aggressive opposition," on the part of our Bishop, to the Bible Society and other like constituted Societies, evidenced by what he calls my desertion of them. He says "surely that influence must be strong, that could induce such a long and tried supporter to desert this Society, &c." I do not know how I can be said to have deserted the Society, when I was present at its Annual Meeting, and have given no sign of desertion, except declining to occupy a place upon the platform. It is true that the Bishop has objected to my being passed over as a Rector in my own Parish, when prayers are offered on behalf of the people, and to a dissenting Minister being called on in my stead—but his Lordship does not expect the Clergy to separate themselves from the Bible Society. In a letter received by me only a few days since, he says "I have never objected to any Clergyman taking part in it"—so that not the Society, much less the cause of Bible circulation, but the position in which a Rector, in his own parish, may be placed, is what seems to the Bishop to be inadmissible—and this applies, of course, to all public meetings of a religious character where a layman presides and calls upon whom he will to open or close the meeting with prayer. Heretofore I have gone on the platform as one among a number of Christians, indiscriminately assembled, and have waived, for the time being and in a mixed multitude, the consideration due to my office as Rector of the Established Church; but as the Bishop viewed my presence, under such circumstances, in a different light, and, as his objection seemed to me to embrace a point of Church discipline, I thought it my duty to yield—inasmuch as the Bishop is the constituted authority in such matters—and if we are bound to obey the Laws of a civil power, though they be not conformable with our own judgment, I do not see how Clergymen can avoid obedience to Ecclesiastical authority, provided it be not contradictory to the law of God. No one can appreciate more highly than I do the work of the Bible Society, so far as its circulation of the word is concerned, but I am not so sure, about its platform system. In years gone by, the great object was to promote the holy cause of Scripture circulation, but now it would appear that a new element is admitted. On the evening referred to, I was pained and offended by perceiving that the platform was made an arena where the low Churchman denounced the high Churchman, and some of the Bishops were placed in invidious contrast with others, and this where the room was crowded with Dissenters; and on my complaining to the President of the Auxiliary, I was told, that all this was allowable and that people might say what they chose on such topics—illustrating what "Vigilanter" means when he talks of the "freedom of action and liberty of speech which is the birthright of every Englishman." Now, Sir, my belief is that such license of speech from the platform is unnecessary for the advancement of the Bible cause, and expecting a renewal of it on a future evening, I felt myself debarred from attending the meeting of the Jews' Society, and as long as it is persisted in, I shall feel myself excluded from the meetings of the Bible Society in this place.

While "Vigilanter" sets aside the force of ordination vows, when the Bishop's objections are referred to, I am told, elsewhere, that these vows render it imperative on a clergyman to drive out error, or, in other words, to denounce the High Church before a meeting principally composed of Dissenters—and, again that every one who does not support the Bible Society is worthy of public condemnation. Such extreme views I believe to be injurious to the true interests of the Bible Society and highly unchristian simply doing what is felt to be party work, and tending to separate more widely members of our Apostolic Church who, but for such appeals to the evil passions, might "live in unity and Godly love." There are some members of the Church of England who think proper to give all their support, as regards the printing and circulation of the scriptures, to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge. That they are right in not extending their hands also to the British and Foreign Bible Society may be, with us, a question; but, surely, we are not justified in holding them up to public contempt and perhaps hatred, because they do not give their five shillings or their pound, where we give ours! I cannot but disagree altogether with "Vigilanter" when he implies, that the Bishop has denounced those who endeavour to make a reality of the prayer "that all who do confess thy Holy name may agree in the truth of thy holy word and live in unity and Godly love," surely the method of doing even a *good* work is to be considered, and people may agree in the truth and live in unity, if they be guided by Christian principles without joining in all those "movements" which, in the letter referred to, are deemed so essential to the welfare of man." That some of these movements, conducted in a Christianlike manner, tend, greatly, to the welfare of man, I fully agree; but it is not compulsory on Christians to join them As the Editor of the *Church Witness* well quotes "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind" —where they are multiplied, it would be impossible to attend upon them all—and all that the Bishop has required of me is that, while joining in any such movement, I occupy what he conceives to be my proper place. I am not aware that any other Clergyman in the Island has been addressed on the subject by his Lordship, and, therefore, whom he has denounced it is hard to say—he has simply prescribed to myself a course of action in official matters—virtually this prevented my standing on the platform at the Bible Meeting, but it is not at all clear, that his Lordship intended it should do so.

I am Sir, &c.,
C. LLOYD,
Rector of St. Paul's Church.
Charlottetown, April 15, 1856.

THE JEWS.

GOD—VERSUS—MAN.

Man says There is no foundation in *Scripture* for the opinion that the Jews are to be restored *as a body* to *what is called their own land*—the possession of the land of Canaan by the nutural seed as no longer necessary. It belonged to the Levitical ceremony, to a system of types and shadows which has passed away—*there is no prediction of the restoration to be found in the New Testament.*

God says, (Jeremiah 33rd chap. 23 vrs.) Considerest thou not what this people have spoken, saying, The two families which the LORD hath chosen, he even cast them off? thus they have despised my people, that they should be no more a nation before them. Thus saith the LORD; If my covenant *be* not with day and night, *and if* I have not appointed the ordinances of heaven and earth; Then will I cast away the seed of Jacob, and David my servant, *so* that I will not take *any* of his seed *to be* rulers over the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob: for I will cause their captivity to return, and have mercy on them.

(Ezekiel 37th chap. 21st vrs.) Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen, whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land: And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all; and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all: Neither shall they defile themselves any more with their idols, nor with their detestable things, nor with any of their transgressions: but I will save them out of all their dwelling-places, wherein they have sinned, and will cleanse them: so shall they be my people, and I will be their God. And David my servant *shall be* king over them; and they all shall have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them. And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt; and they shall dwell therein, *even* they, and their children, and their children's children for ever; and my servant David *shall be* their prince for ever. Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them: and I will place them, and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore. My tabernacle also shall be with them: yea, I will be their God, and they shall be my people. And the heathen shall know that I the LORD do sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore.

Hear also what Saint Paul saith—Rom. 11th chap. 1st vrs. Hath God cast away his people? God forbid. For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, *of* the tribe of Benjamin. God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew.

Vrs. 25th. For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits, that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: For this *is* my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the gospel, *they are* enemies for your sakes: but as touching the election, *they are* beloved for the fathers' sakes. For the gifts and calling of God *are* without repentance.

BIBLE.

Read also Jeremiah 31st Chap. at 31st vrs. to the end.

Vesuvius is again unusually active, and promise an approaching eruption. Not merely smoke, but stones and flames are thrown out and those who have been up the mountain speak of hearing subterranean sounds.

The *Tr estec Gazette* has an account of an new Ethiopian kingdom, which one Theodore, a native Christian, is founding by conquest, and which neither slavery nor polygamy will have place.

The Liepsic *Illustrated News* was seized at Berlin on the 12th for an article against Russia.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, April 19, 1856.

WE published last week the Law passed this last Session giving an increased jurisdiction to the City Corporation. As the law stood, the City process could not be served without the limits of the City; consequently, if a person guilty of an offence, against whom a warrant had been issued, stepped into a boat at the end of the wharf, or got on board a vessel in the Harbour, he might laugh at the City authorities; so in the same way if he got beyond the bounds of the City into the Royalty. This is now amended and the boundaries of the City take in with them those parts of the Hillsborough and the North Rivers, which are opposite. A warrant also which has been issued by the Mayor will now extend into the Royalty and Counties on being indorsed in the usual manner by a County Magistrate. A very important alteration has been made in that part of the Incorporation Act which gives the City the power of borrowing money. Instead of being limited to five *per cent* the Corporation may agree to give the usual interest of six *per cent* upon money borrowed, and thereby enable it with more certainty to command a loan when required. This is of great importance, for it is full time, that a system of sewerage, a copious supply of water—a necessary adjunct thereto—good level streets and commodious side-walks should be provided for, and the sooner they are set to work about, the better. These and similar improvements are works of time and labor, and involve a good deal of preparation. Levels have to be taken, plans and estimates to be made, calculations entered into both as regards cost and ability to meet the necessary expense; and a number of contingencies to be anticipated before operations are commenced and which materially facilitate those operations. The return of Peace will be in favor of municipal improvements, and as the City is evidently increasing in wealth, and as that wealth is being displayed in larger, better and more elegant buildings, so much the more does it become the important duty of the corporation to provide the requisite public conveniences that may not only keep pace with, but even precede private enterprise and expenditure; and thus encourage the citizens to persevere in making Charlottetown the elegant, commodious and healthful abode that it is capable of being made. Nor have we any doubt that such will be the case, there is no want of willingness as we know, in the members of the Corporation, though there may be an excess of caution, which although in general praiseworthy, may, if two far indulged be productive of serious evils, in the shape of unnecessary delay and retardation of improvement.

Everything betokens the advent of Spring, the Harbor is open, the streets are dry, and pedestrians of both sexes can move about on business, pleasure, or for healthful recreation with clean shoes and dry feet. The note of the robin or rather the thrush is now frequently heard. We observe also that the hardier kinds of garden plants as the columbine, the auricula, and the polyanthus, are putting forth new leaves. In another week the gardener will have enough to do, and by the first of the next month the farmer will have made some progress if the weather continues as fine as it has been these few days past.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening next, Mr. Williams will conclude his Lecture on "*Cornish Mining.*"

And on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Mr. Murphy, the superintendant of the Gas Works, will Lecture on "*Coal Gas.*"

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,

Now that Peace is to be made in Europe, Great Britain will have an immense fleet of vessels unemployed, a great part of which, she will have no call for, and which if laid up must deteriorate in value and usefulness. I allude more particularly to the fleet of Gun Boats of which I believe there are 250 ready for sea, built by the best ship-builders in the kingdom. Would it not be policy for the Colonial Governments to apply for a number of those vessels to be used as packets between the several colonies. We could ourselves profitably employ at least two of them, and I have no doubt the other colonies could provide for a large number. Were the colonies united, this would be a subject for them to take up, and would no doubt be acceded to by Britain, even if only the interest of the money they cost were guaranteed, perhaps coming from a single colony the proposition might not be heeded. Can any of your readers inform us what each of these vessels cost? Drawing so little water and being so strongly built, they would I think be admirably adapted for plying in the harbors of Pictou and Shediac. These hints being hurriedly thrown together perhaps some of your readers who have more time may take up the subject.

Yours,
PROGRES.

☞ A Sermon will be preached, D. V., and a collection taken up at St. Paul's Church on next Sunday morning, in aid of the Church Library.

THE New Brunswick Prohibitory Liquor Law has been sustained. Mr. End's motion for a repeal, has been rejected by a majority of six.

POLICE COURT.

April 18th, Richard Morton, George Byers, and Edward Ingles, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s. each or be imprisoned 48 hours each. Committed.

Daniel Bethune, for insulting and provoking language to John Henderson. Parties settled out of Court.

Birth,

On the 13th inst., at Kenwith, Mrs. John M. Holl, of a daughter.

Married,

At Georgetown, on Thursday the 10th instant, by W. B. Aitken, Esq. J. P., Mr. Daniel Baker, of that place, to Miss Margaret Makay, St. Peter's Bay.

Died,

At Cape Traverse, on the 11th inst., after a short illness, William Clark, in the 97th year of his age. The deceased was the second child born on this Island of British Parents, his Parents having arrived here from Canada immediately after the surrender of Quebec to the British; he saw the Island as it were emerge from obscurity, and watched its improvement till it has attained its present flourishing condition,—he of course had to encounter with others all the hardships, difficulties and privations peculiar to new Colonists, and to which the first inhabitants of this Island were subjected, he however by strict honesty and persevering industry obtained a respectable livelihood, and had to spare; his hospitality and benevolence were known to the traveller and the needy; he has seen his children, grand children and great grand children advance to manhood, and now he is laid in the silent tomb, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, his end was peace—blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Charlottetown Markets, April 16.

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 8d	Wild Geese,	3s 6d a 4s
Do. by quarter,	5d a 7d	Clover seed, lb	1s2d a 1s6d
Pork,	4d a 6d	Fowls,	1s 8d a 2s
Do. (small),	6d a 7d	Partridges, none,	
Mutton,	5d a 8d	Eggs dozen,	8d a 10d
Lamb,	none.	Oats, bush.	2s a 2s 4d
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Barley,	5s a 6s
do. by tub	1s 1d a 1s 4d	Potatoes,	2s 4d a 2s 9d
Tallow,	1s a 1s 2d	Turnips,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Timothy Seed,	16s a 20s
Flour,	3¼d a 4d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	65s a 80s
Oatmeal	2d a 2½d	Straw, cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Established 1834

LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK, 1856-57.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a new Edition of the REGISTER BOOK of BRITISH and FOREIGN SHIPPING for the year 1856-57, will shortly be printed for the use of Subscribers, to be issued on the 1st of JULY next.

Parties desirous of becoming SUBSCRIBERS are therefore requested to give timely notice of their wishes, and to send their names and address to the Secretary, by or before the 1st of June.

The Subscription of individuals or firms is £10 10s. per annum, for which a Register Book is supplied.

By Order of the Committee,
GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary.
2, White Lion-court, Cornhill, March 14, 1856.
By Order,
C. R COKER.

NOTICE.

MR. MICHAEL O'HARA, the City Marshal, has been appointed to collect all Rates, Dues and Taxes for the City of Charlottetown.

19th April, 1856.

W. B. WELLNER,
City Clerk.

AUCTION SALE OF Household Furniture and Farming Implements,

THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park.

The Household Furniture, Farming implements and Live Stock, together with Hay and Oats, &c, the

Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray.

TERMS.—All sums under five pounds cash on delivery: sums over five pounds a credit of six months, on approved notes of hand.

JAMES MORRIS.
Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, March 20.

MONEY FOUND,

BETWEEN the Charlottetown Ferry and Georgetown, a sum of Money, in a parcel. The owner can have it by proving propert and paying expenses, by application to

HUGH STEWART.

Cross Roads, Lot 48, April 19th, 1856.