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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. Bayfield,	Mrs. D. Hodgson,
" Cundall,	" Hoskins,
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Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.
Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.
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Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of the Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

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.

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Agent for Prince Edward Island.

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September 5, 1853. 1s!

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. Charge for Policies. Forms of Applications, and other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlotte town.

H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

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Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

SALT BEEF.

A FEW BARRELS of the above for Sale.
GEORGE BEER, Jun.
Charlottetown, April 18, 1854. 8s131

Report of the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Company.

Your Directors, on retiring from Office at the termination of the first year of the existence of the Charlottetown Gas Company, have much pleasure in having it in their power to congratulate the proprietors on the completion of the works which were intrusted to their management less than twelve months ago, and to announce that the Company are now prepared to supply the inhabitants of Charlottetown with Gas.

On the 1st of June 1853, your Directors first met your Engineer Mr. McAusland, on his arrival from Newfoundland; and arrangements were then entered into with him for the construction of the works—but previous to this, with the acquiescence of Mr. McAusland, they had contracted with Messrs. Laidlaw and Son, of Glasgow, for the whole of the Gas apparatus and machinery necessary for the establishment. On the 6th June your Directors instructed Mr. McAusland to proceed by first steamer to Britain, to inspect the apparatus, &c., ordered from Laidlaw and Son, and to order and ship such other apparatus and fittings as he considered requisite for the undertaking.

The Directors in the meantime engaged the services of Mr. Gainsford, as Master of Works and Secretary *pro tem.*, in Mr. McAusland's absence, and he immediately set to work with the necessary operations of Well digging, excavating the ground for the Tank and foundations of the buildings, &c., all which were executed by Contract. Specifications were also given out, and estimates invited for the construction of the whole of the buildings, as also the Tank, and shortly afterwards the Directors contracted with the Messrs. Roper for the whole of the wooden buildings, and with Mr. Watts for the stone and brick work, which were completed by both parties in a substantial and tradesman-like manner, to the satisfaction of the Directors, before the winter set in.

Your Directors had many difficulties to contend with in the construction of the Tank, both from the scarcity of timber suitable for the purpose, and also from some heavy springs which were struck during the progress of the work, both of excavation, which at one time threatened to be insurmountable, but by the perseverance and energy of your Engineer, these difficulties were overcome after considerable delay, and the Tanks completed in a satisfactory manner.

The Gas apparatus and Machinery, which were contracted for by Messrs. Laidlaw and Son, of Glasgow, arrived in the harbour early in the end of September, and it was sometime in October, before the whole could be landed and removed to the premises, but not a day was lost afterwards in beginning to lay the main pipes in the streets which necessarily occupied a good deal of the Engineers time, and before the frost set in, the following Streets were supplied with Mains, commencing at Works along Sidney to Prince Street 700 yards

Down Prince Street and along Water Street	600 do.
Up both sides of Queen Street and 3 Cross Streets	918 do.
From Prince Street to Pownal Street along Grafton Street	498 do.
From Sydney Street up Prince Street to Kent Street	296 do.
From Water Street to Province Building	320 do.
From Grafton Street to Kent Street	100 do.
From Water Street up Pownal Street to Hutchinson's Corner	232 do.
From Hillsborough Street along Kent Street West to Queen's Street	397 do.
Up Hillsborough Square	81 do.
To Mr. Daniel Hodgson's house	114 do.

Amounting to 4256 yards, and the Company have still on hand upwards of 2000 yards of pipes ready to be laid down as soon as the frost leaves the soil.

Along with the Apparatus, &c., from Glasgow, your Engineer very judiciously imported two Mechanics, one of them an Engineer, the other a gas fitter, both of whom have been kept busily employed since their arrival, the first in fitting up on the Premises, and the other, in supplying the Shops, Stores and Dwelling Houses with Service Pipes, Burners, &c., &c., for the consumption of Gas, and he has completed upwards of Sixty Houses.

Before quitting this part of the Report, the Directors cannot refrain from calling notice in terms of reprehension, the very unsatisfactory manner in which the Messrs. Laidlaw, have implemented their contract, for although bound by it to have come in to the Tank ere contracted for, ready for shipment by the first July, no part of them were put on board till the 17th of August, and when they did arrive, it was found that many articles had not been shipped, but were sent on afterwards, some by way of Pictou and Halifax, and the latter have not yet reached their destination, while many articles which should have come in a finished state ready to fit into their places, were sent out in the rough, and consequently had to be finished here, by which a delay of some months has been caused in lighting the Town.

It will be for the consideration of the new Directors, what amount of damages should be claimed from Messrs. Laidlaw and Son, besides the expences incurred in finishing their work, which will fall to be deducted from the balance of account still owing them.

Your Secretary, has now prepared a balance sheet which is now submitted to the Proprietors.

The Directors have had plans and specifications submitted to them (at their desire) for a Manager's House to be built on the premises. Estimates have not yet been called for, but as it is absolutely necessary the Manager should reside within the Gates of the Works, no time should be lost in doing so, and your Directors will close this Report, by strongly recommending to their successors, to let this matter have their earliest attention.

To the Directors of the Charlotteown Gas Light Company.

Gentlemen:

The following statement will, I trust, account for the delay and disappointment which has occurred in the erection of the Company's works.

First, On my arrival in Glasgow, I found our Engineers Messrs. Laidlaw and son very far behind with their Contract, so much so, that I could not Charter a vessel on my arrival, the apparatus not being ready to ship.

Second, The next detention was the extraordinary long passage of the vessel with our pipes, &c.

Third, The most serious delay and disappointment was the want of suitable timber for our Tank, which I expected in a Timber Country would have been all prepared and on the ground ready for use on my arrival here the first week in August, but it did not come to hand till the best part of the season was over. The want of this Timber kept me behind with my Gas Holder which could not be built till the Tank was down. This with the large spring of water I had to contend with, the short days and severe long winter, were difficulties which I neither could foresee nor prevent.

Fourth, Independently of all this, some of the most important connections were never received and had to be made of Boiler plate as best we could, namely, Knees, Thimbles, large pipes, part of Hydraulic Main, and all the Retort doors, &c., a want of which was enough to stop us from making Gas till Castings were got. The above, along with the very rough and unfinished state of many parts of our apparatus, which ought to have been completed in Glasgow, had to be finished here under many disadvantages, both as regards material, tools, and suitable mechanics. Much time and material has been expended which will have to be replaced at a further expenditure of time and material, so soon as the proper Castings arrive, of all which I have kept an account, as it must be charged to Messrs. Laidlaw and son. The present stoppage is one of those unforeseen accidents which occur less or more in the erection of all Gas Works, but which I trust a few days will put right, when we will be fully prepared to supply the Town with Gas. I have only to add, that had this stoppage occurred when in full operation, the result would have been attended with far more danger, labour and expense.

I regret exceedingly, that I have had so many difficulties to contend with since my arrival. Difficulties of a far more serious nature have occurred in London and Edinburgh, where both life and property were totally destroyed, and where scientific men of the first character, the most skilled mechanics, and practical Gas makers are at hand.

I was fully prepared to generate Gas on on Thursday last, and after commencing, found some stoppage in the Gas Holder which prevented her free action, and rendered it unsafe to proceed further, and at 12 o'clock at night I was obliged to draw off my retorts and make the necessary preparations to put the holder to rights. The breakage in the upper part of the Tank which was exposed all winter without puddle was the principal cause of the stoppage.

ALEXANDER McAUSLAND.

May 1st, 1854.

THE CHINESE REBELS AND THE BIBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Medhurst, in a letter from Shanghae, dated December 29th, 1853, gives the following interesting facts in relation to the Chinese insurgents. They strengthen our hops in regard to the ultimate results of this remarkable revolution.

"The most important intelligence is of a nature to interest the religious public at home more than the mere rise and fall of emsires possibly ban do. On the occasion of the Hermes' visit to Nanking, in May last, Sir George Bonham brought back with him eleven of the insurgents' tracts, and half of the Book of Genesis. When the Cassini came away, only two new tracts were brought down, but four volumes of Scripture, consisting of Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, and the Gospel of Matthew. This small addition to their own lucubrations, and this large increase of portions of Scripture, augur well. The different books of the Old Testament are marked Vols. I., II., and IV., while the one book of the New is marked Vol. I., indicating that the publishers intend to carry the work through in successive volums to the end. In the Old Testament they have followed Gutzlaff's version, without the alteration of a single character, that being the only one with which the insurgents were acquainted. In the New Testament, they have followed the version prepared by myself and Gutzlaff in 1835. This was the version which the Bible Society declined when it was offered to them in 1836. After my departure from China for England in 1835, Gutzlaff frequently republished this version; at first with the alteration of only a few characters, and afterwards with considerable variations, which were not improvements. It is one of the earliest of these editions that the insurgents have followed word for word as they found it. This faithful adherence to the text as it was given them, without alterations or additions, is one of the most pleasing features of the case, and encourages us to hope, that, as the word of God is all-powerful to overcome the traditions of man, the errors of the insurgents will be gradually corrected, and truth prove triumphant over the land. On the title-page of their book of Scripture is the notification: 'A new edition, published in the 3d year of the Tae-ping dynasty.' Around the title the Imperial arms are emblazoned, and on the first page there is a large red stamp, four inches square, stating that the book is given out by imperial authority. Reckoning the four books of Scripture in Chinese, Numbers, and Matthew, the portions of Scripture issued by the insurgents already exceed in bulk all the rest of their publications put together; and when the whole of the Bible appears, the amount of scriptural truth will be tenfold that of their own imaginations. The gentleman who visited Nanking in the Cassini, state, that Tae-ping-wang has *four hundred printers in his employ*, and that he superintends their work himself. They also state that last summer he held a literary examination, at which he allowed only those candidates to pass who were proficient in the books he had issued. And they further inform us, that new editions of the Confucian Classics are coming out, altered and corrected to suit the views entertained by Tae-ping-wang. If this project be carried through, we may anticipate that Christ will supplant Confucius at no very distant period; and as proficiency in the Christian classics will be considered as a stepping-stone to literary fame, while the Chinese classics are purged of every idolatrous allusion, we shall soon have scriptural knowledge diffused through the population, and moulding the mind of China. Let the New Testament be once constituted the school-book, and we need be under no apprehension about the distribution of the copies we are about to multiply; and neither Tae-ping's printers, nor our own, will be able to supply them fast enough to meet the demand.

"If our Scriptures are to be the school-books of China, however, every one must see how necessary it is that they should be translated in a chaste and idiomatic style, That unfortunately, is not the case with the productions which the insurgents, for want of a better, have been obliged to adopt. The Delegates version of the New Testament, and our Society's Version of the Old, corrects in great measure this great defect. How grateful should we be that these important works are completed just in time, and how delighted that God has put into the hearts of British Christians to multiply copies by the million! It is most probable that the better-informed among the population of China have only to see the recent versions in order to prefer them; and when Tae-ping-wang perceives that the sense is identical, while the style is better than his own, he will doubtless transfer his IMPRIMATURE to these. Let us then be busy in carrying out the wishes of the Christian public and the resolution of the Bible Society."

In Demerara, every one is "Esq," that wears shoes and stockings.

RELIGIONS OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The *North British Review* thus compares the religions of Turkey and Russia:

"It is not true, in the sense in which it is ordinarily alleged, that the Russians are our *fellow*-Christians, and that the Turks are 'Unbelievers.' Both, according to our view of their creed, are 'un-believers.' We very much question whether, if the matter were truly understood, we should not find that English Protestants and Scotch Protestants still more, have at least as much sympathy of faith and feeling with the Mahomedan monotheist as with the benighted votaries of the Russian Church. The Turks pray to God only—'the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and Jacob;' the Russians pray to a host of saints who are an abmomination in our eyes. The foundation and first point of all three communions—the Mahometan, the Oriental Christian, and our own—is identical. We all believe in one God and in Moses, David, and Jesus Christ, as his inspired prophets; the last we, in common with the Greek, regard as our Divine Saviour. Both Russian and Turk go further; the latter add Mahomet—the former add St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, and an interminable calendar of canonized priests and martyrs. It is not unsatisfactory to be called upon thus to cast the balance between two false and faulty theologies; but we will appeal to any earnest Protestant who has lived in Turkey, whether he did not feel as much prompt and natural religious sympathy with the follower of Mahomet, whose simple faith is comprised in two formulas—prayer to God and charity to man; who never fails night or morning, at business, or at meals, when the Muzzin sounds the hour for his devotions; who never passes a mendicant without bestowing alms upon him 'for the love of God;' whose every poor man will be himself—as with the so-called Christian of the Oriental Church, whose whole religion is a mass of fasts and superstitious ceremonies, who is enslaved by a priest almost as ignorant as himself, who knows little of his Saviour, and less even of his God."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON.—Professor Wilson, the celebrated Christopher North of Blackwood's Magazine, died on the 3d inst. He was born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1788, where his father had acquired a fortune in a manufacturing business. Professor Wilson was one of that brilliant gathering of British literary men whose writings have illustrated the early part of this century—Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Moore, Jeffrey, Campbell, Shelley, Coleridge, Lamb, and others, who started on their course, most of them about the same time with him, have disappeared before him. Rogers, De Quincy, Legh Hunt, still remain. As an author, his career has been a brilliant one, the productions of his pen always finding thousands of admirers. We need not merely refer to his "Noctes Ambrosianæ," "Dies Boreales," "Isles of Palms," "City of the Plague," "The Rod and the Gun," "Lights and Shadows of Scotish Life," "Recreations of Christopher North," &c., with which, doubtless, most of our readers are familiar. As a reviewer, it is recorded to his credit, that Wordsworth, Southey, Byron, and Burns, found in him their earliest appreciative critic and defender. Wilson was himself a poet of more than ordinary ability.

CLERGY OF RUSSIA.—Any individual in Russia can become a priest. As a first step towards learning his business, a Russian is appointed subdeacon, an office which we may look upon as several degrees beneath that of a beadle or sacristan, whose duties he fulfils. He lets his beard and his hair grow, for this is the distinguishing sign of the priesthood. He sweeps out the church, lights the candles, takes care of the holy vessels, and chants mass in a tone that is calculated to make the panes rattle in the windows, or even to break them, and frighten all the children. His advancement depends upon the volume of his voice; the more formidable that is, the greater chance he has of rising. When a candidate is declared to be sufficiently instructed in his duties, he is consecrated, having first been obliged to marry before he can celebrate mass and enter on his office. He is then sent to some village or other, to stagnate in the same impurities as his predecessors and his masters.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—A permanent exhibition is about to be opened in London, by the United Association of Schoolmasters of Great Britain, containing specimens of educational books, maps, d'grams, models, and apparatus, and intended to assist teachers in the pursuit of their profession. Several educational societies, publishers, and authors of various works, have given their aid to the undertaking.