a selection. But what, then, is the high regard in which blood, and ancestry, and family connection are held by some? What is the regard to personal appearance and dress in others? What the attention to ease and comfort, and oft-times profuse expenditure, not to speak of actual luxuries, in the arrangement of the houses, tables, &c., of almost all? Is all this, and a thousand things too numerous to particularise, consistent with reckoning ourselves *dead* as to the old or natural man? Is this what the Scriptures intend by *crucifixion of the flesh?*

Alas! full well do many of the professing Christians of our day show that they are but half taught the very doctrine in which they make their boast; that they have but half learned the lesson which even the Cross teaches. They have learned that Christ was crucified *for them*, but they have not learned that they are to be "crucified *with him*;" or they have found an explanation for this latter expression in the imputation of his death for our justification; a part of the truth, but not the whole; for in vain in this explanation of the words should we seek an answer to the objection which the apostle anticipated. Yea, rather that objection is confirmed by it, for it is nothing else than making the cross the reprieve of the flesh from death.

And then when death itself comes to give the refutation to the creed, and to show that the Christian is not saved in the flesh, then is the effect of this half-learned lesson seen. For, instead of welcoming death as that of which his life has been the anticipation, the execution of that sentence on the flesh which since he has known Christ as crucified for him, he has learnt in its desert, and has been continually passing on it in mind and spirit, the dying with Christ daily, the "being planted in the likeness of his death,"—instead of being enabled in this view actually to glory in his infirmities, in the weakness, yea, and the dissolution of the flesh, and, like the victim found on the arrival of the executioner to have anticipated the end meditated for him, being found of death dead,—he is scarcely resigned to die, and impatient of suffering in the flesh. And why? Because truth which the cross of Christ was designed to teach, he never distinctly understood, or rather experienced, namely, that salvation is not in the flesh, but in the Spirit; not *from death*, but *out* of it; not the re-instating of the old nature, but the conferring of a new, by the dying and rising again with Christ.—*Burgh on Preaching Christ.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

The Pope's Troubles.

The troubles of Pius IX. appear to be coming thick and fast upon him in his old age. A few months ago, and the Romagna, one of the largest and fairest divisions of his territory, was by that—to European despots—detestable thing, "universal suffrage," annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia; and now the army of Victor Emmanuel has all but stripped "His Holiness" of the remainder of his temporal sovereignty. The victory of the Sardinians, under Cialdini, at Castelfidardo has been followed by the fall of Ancona. General Lamoriciere, who went forth from Rome a short time since, with the Pope's blessing and a horde of mercenaries to defend the States of the Church in their integrity, is a prisoner, together with the remnants of his motley host—Swiss, Austrian, Irish, &c., in the hands of the Sardinians. Thus the Roman campaign, it may be said, has virtually come to a close, for there is little more for the troops of Victor Emmanuel to do outside of Rome. And shall that city be attacked? No, not while occupied by the French. The victorious Sardinians will not oppose the forces of his Imperial Majesty. And should Napoleon withdraw his army from Rome, attack will be unnecessary, as the inhabitants of the Eternal City are ripe for revolt.

Speculations in regard to the intentions of the Pope and the Emperor of the French are largely indulged in; but their designs are still enveloped in mystery. Napoleon has promised to maintain order at the Holy See; yet should the Pope choose to quit Rome, the Emperor instead of offering any obstacles moral or material to his retirement, would in all probability rejoice at the step, in order that he might consign the city of the Cæsars to the protection of a genuine Italian power. The Pope's departure from Rome appears to be the only mode of solving the Italian difficulty; because while he remains, he will not give up his claim to temporal authority, and must be supported by foreign bayonets, whereas if he were to leave, the French would have no pretext for occupying any portion of the Papal States, and the unity of Italy under Victor Emmanuel, with the exception of Venetia, would, we think, be accomplished. If he retires, Spain is likely to be his destination.

Whatever course "His Holiness" may choose to adopt, whether to quit Rome, or with the protection of the French to hold on to his seat in the Vatican, his temporal power may now be considered at an end. With the surrender of Lamoriciere his last hope has vanished. That army, composed of brave Swiss, dogged Austrians, and mercurial Irishmen, fed on black bread, purchased by the contributions of the faithful in all parts of the world from the Archepiscopate of Vienna to the See of Charlottetown, Pio Nono no doubt thought perfectly able to support his tottering throne; but, alas! his expectations under the influence of which he could indite Latin letters to his helpful children, have all been dashed in the dust.

It is astonishing notwithstanding, all the loud and long complaints of the Pope about the waning of his temporal power, that the loss of this authority appears to be causing so little anxiety in the Roman Catholic world. The "eldest son of the Church" has not fired a shot to maintain it, Austria is quiescent, Spain alone is suggesting an intervention of Roman Catholic powers. No wonder, then that the "Holy Father" in his Allocution of the 28th ult, after condemning in every way the detestable and sacrilegious attacks of the King and the Government of Piedmont, deplores the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and, above all, its detestable application to the Roman question. Poor man! he ought to look for assistance to a higher source than to the degenerate sons of a degenerate Church.

A Working Man's Appeal on behalf of Personal Religion.

During the last month a series of special religious services was held in Glasgow, Scotland, to which several days were devoted. The correspondent of a London paper states, that, besides open-air meetings, which were attended by vast multitudes, on the evenings of the Wednesday and Thursday, meetings were held in the city hall, and in several of the city churches, all of which were numerously attended. As many as five hundred persons, he adds, remained in the city hall after the public service, apparently awakened, and anxious to learn the way to be saved. It was said, that more than 20,000 people had heard the Gospel as proclaimed in connexion with these special services.

Says *The Wynd Journal*,—"It was most interesting to notice the variety of persons present. Many who had leisure were there. But the great bulk were working people—a large number in their best attire, but many evidently just from their work—men pulling their testaments from their pockets—railway guards and porters—some on the night-shift, curtailing their time for sleep, postmen in their red coats, spending their brief intervals from duty in hearing the Word; carters, with their leathern pockets still slung across the shoulder, rushing out of [illegible] to get half-an-hour of their meal-time therein; girls from their [illegible] warehouses; men of business, who had stayed out [illegible] have been seen rushing off at full speed to make up for time not lost, but well spent. Numbers of people had come from Greenock, Paisley, Johnstone, Ayrshire, and the upper districts of Lanarkshire, as well as greater distances, the north of Scotland, Liverpool, London, and various other parts of England. On Thursday, especially, many men had arranged with their employers for a half-holiday, and were on the green with their families. We met some women going home to Calton, to get ready dinner for their husbands, and carrying the seats with them which they had brought to the green. During the half-hour given for rest many groups were formed for prayer and conversation on the grass."

One of the most striking things, however, in connection with these services, was the address of a man named Robert Cunningham, known as "the Bridgegate butcher." His tale, as told by himself, read thus:—

"I stand here before you a monument of God's mercy. I was brought up in the Bridgegate, and I was one of the wildest men that ever trod the Bridgegate. Forty of my pot companions died the drunkard's death; some of them were brought out before the jail yonder, and hanged by the neck. I had godly parents. My father was an elder in the Rame-horn Kirk, but I was forty-seven years old before I saw God's table served. I had to leave my father's house because I would not give up my wickedness. Satan drew aside the bar of the broad road that leads to destruction, and I ranged through it wildly. I feared neither God nor man. I was a dog-fighter, and a man-fighter. Often has my poor mother, now eighty years of age, and still living, thank God! come to see me in Bridewell, while I was serving Satan, my cruel master. I lost one of my members in his service, and he tried hard to get my soul; but the Lord had mercy on me. Oh, the load of sin that lay upon me! I went to church and chapel to get that burden removed. I tell ye, when a man feels his sins upon him, he'll go anywhere till he find relief. I asked the priest if he could pardon my sins; but I soon found he could not. Neither man nor angel could pardon my sins; but God only. I ran everywhere with that load of sin. I found peace in the Wynd Church, under the Rev. Mr MacColl, my minister. I found peace in the Bible, Christ's letter, God's book. Jesus says, 'Search the Scriptures.' I searched, I saw, I believed. I found Christ, then and there, in the Wynd Church. I took hold on Christ. Oh come to Jesus. If you know the love of Jesus Who wouldn't come to Jesus? Some go to the priest's house, and some go to God's house. I must worship Christ, the Creator, and not the creature. No man or minister could save my soul. Hear what Christ says:—'He that believeth on me shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned.' These are not my words, these are Christ's words. Jesus was lifted up on the cross that all men might believe on him. I nailed Christ on the cross; I, that was as great a drunkard and a blasphemer. O come to Jesus. There's none of you so ill as the poor thief on the cross. If I am stiff-necked, and will not come to Jesus, I die. And so with thousands. 'Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.' O the love of Jesus, the beloved Saviour! 'This day shalt thou be with me in paradise.' O come to Jesus Who wouldn't come to Jesus? Don't be ashamed of Christ. Peter and John went through the villages, and were not ashamed of the testimony of Jesus Christ. 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No man can come to the Father but by me.' These are not my words; these are Christ's words. O come to Jesus God loves the poor. Christ delighted to be among working men. What was bold Peter? A fisherman. What was David? He was a plough-boy. Come, all ye that are heavy laden, and and Christ will give you rest. Christ says, 'Your sins, which are many, shall be forgiven.' God took away my companions. I purchased hell. Week after week I destroyed my intellect with drink. Man's chief end is to glorify God. Some will no come to God's house; but, friends there's a prayer-meeting coming; every knee shall bow then. That will be an awful prayer-meeting. Those who will not bow the knee now, will be compelled then; the mercy seat now will be the judgment seat then; the prayer then will be 'Rocks and mountains, fall on us, and hide us from the Lamb!' What will God's people say then? 'Hallelujah!' O come to Jesus. Born twice, die once. Let us pray. O Lord, we are crying unto thee! Open the windows of heaven, and give us thy blessing. Thou knowest, O Jesus, the poor weary ones that are waiting here for thee. Is there no mercy for them? Has there been no blood shed for them? Thou hast said that all may come unto thee, and have rest. Lord, bring them in, compel them to come in. O that they knew thy love! Jesus, we winna leave thee; we canna leave thee. O Father, look at thy Son! Is he no worthy? Has he no died? Lord we are sweer't to leave thee; we'll wait upon thee: only disna send us empty away. Lord, thou art weel worth the waiting for. Send us a blessing for Jesus' sake. Amen."

Proceedings of Synod.

PICTOU, Friday, 5th October.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, met in Prince Street Church at half-past nine o'clock, a. m. After singing the first four verses of the 89th Psalm, the Synod was constituted with prayer by the Moderator, Professor King. The Roll was then called, and several ministers present, not members of Synod, were invited to take their seats as corresponding members. After some discussion, it was agreed that the Synod now adjourn, and that the different Presbyteries within the same bounds, meet together as one for the transaction of business, specially with the view to consult as to the division of Presbyteries. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, thus allowing time to attend the Tricentenary Celebration at 11 o'clock.

The Synod met according to adjournment, and the Reports of Presbyteries were called for. The two former Presbyteries of Pictou agreed to act united as one. Truro Presbytery suggested some changes, but remains as before. Halifax Presbyteries to form one. Cape Breton Presbyteries to remain as formerly, with some slight changes. The two Presbyteries of P. E. Island to be divided into three, named respectively the Presbytery of Charlottetown, the Presbytery of Princetown, and the Presbytery of Georgetown. Charlottetown Presbytery includes the congregations of Charlottetown, Covehead, Cavendish, West River, and Strathalbyn. The Presbytery of Princetown includes the congregations of Princetown, Bedeque, Richmond Bay, Cascumpec, and New London. The Presbytery of Georgetown includes the congregations of Murray Harbor, Woodville, East St. Peters, West St. Peters, and Dundas. The Synod sanctioned the changes desired, and appointed the time and place for the first meetings of Presbyteries. The Synod appointed three Commissioners, Rev. Messrs. D. B. Blair, W. Murray, and J. McKinnon, to proceed to Charlottetown, to investigate the state of the congregations there, and to confer with the Presbytery of Charlottetown on the subject. After transacting some other business the Synod adjourned to meet in the evening.

The Synod met according to adjournment. Some time was occupied in the consideration of the state of the College and Educational Funds under the control of the Synod. It was agreed that the Publications of the Church be combined into one, to be published in octavo form at the cost of two shillings and sixpence per annum. It was resolved to transmit the Basis of Union to all other Presbyterian bodies in the Lower Provinces, and a committee of correspondence was appointed. The Boards, and standing Committees of Synod were appointed as usual. The Presbytery of Charlottetown was appointed a Committee on Popery; the Presbytery of Georgetown, on Temperance; the Presbytery of Princetown, on Sabbath Observance. The mode and time of taking up the collections for the different schemes of the Church, were agreed to be left to Sessions. It was also agreed that Dr Smith's Salary as Professor of Divinity be paid out of the Educational Funds of the Church; and that the Synod collection, after defraying the necessary expenses of Synod, be appropriated to paying the travelling expenses of Ministers and Elders attending Synod. Without some such assistance, it was evident that a number of members of Synod would not regularly attend. After transacting some closing business, the Synod adjourned to meet in Halifax on the fourth Wednesday of June, 1861. Closed with singing and prayer.

The Use and Abuse of Tobacco.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Having been applied to, some time since, to join in a petition to the House of Commons that they would appoint a committee to inquire into the effects produced by the prevailing habit of tobacco smoking, I declined to do so; first, because it did not appear to me that such a committee would be very competent to discuss a question of this kind; and, secondly because, even if they were so, I did not see that it would be possible for Parliament to follow up by any act of Legislation the conclusions at which they might have arrived. Nevertheless I am ready to admit that the subject is one of no trifling importance, and well worthy the serious consideration of any one who takes an interest in the present and future well-being of society. From these considerations it is that I now venture to address to you the following observations.

The empyreumatic oil of tobacco is produced by distillation of that herb at a temperature above that of boiling water. One or two drops of this oil (according to the size of the animal) placed on the tongue will kill a cat in the course of a few minutes. A certain quantity of the oil must be always circulating in the blood of an habitual smoker, and we cannot suppose that the effects of it on the system can be merely negative. Still I am not prepared to subscribe to the opinion of those who hold that, under all circumstances, and to however moderate an extent it be practised, the smoking of tobacco is prejudicial. The first effect of it is to soothe and tranquillise the nervous system. It allays the pains of hunger, and relieves the uneasy feelings produced by mental and bodily exhaustion. To the soldier who has passed the night in the trenches before a beleaguered town, with only a distant prospect of breakfast when the morning has arrived; to the sailor, contending with the elements in a storm; to the laborer, after a hard day's work; to the traveller in an uncultivated region, with an insufficient supply of food, the use of a cigar or a tobacco pipe may be not only a grateful indulgence, but really beneficial. But the occasional use of it under all circumstances smoking which prevails in certain classes of society at the present day.

The effects of this habit are, indeed, various, the differences depending on differences of constitution, and differences in the mode of life otherwise. But, from the best observations which I have been able to make on the subject, I am led to believe that there are very few who do not suffer harm from it, to a greater or less extent. The earliest symptoms are manifested in the derangement of the nervous system. A large proportion of habitual smokers are rendered lazy and listless, indisposed to bodily and incapable of much mental exertion. Others suffer from depression of the spirits, amounting to hypochondriasis, which smoking relieves for a time, though it aggravates the evil afterwards. Occasionally there is a general nervous excitability, which, though very much less in degree, partakes of the nature of the *delirium tremens* of drunkards. I have known many individuals to suffer from severe nervous pains sometimes in one, sometimes in another part of the body. Almost the worst case of neuralgia that ever came under my observation was that of a gentleman who consulted the late Dr Bright and myself. The pains were universal and never absent; and during the night they were especially intense, so as almost wholly to prevent sleep. Neither the patient himself nor his medical attendant had any doubts that the disease was to be attributed to his former habit of smoking, on the discontinuance of which he slowly and gradually recovered. An eminent surgeon, who has a great experience in ophthalmic diseases, believes that, in some instances, he has been able to trace blindness from amaurosis to excess in tobacco smoking; the connection of the two being pretty well established in one case by the fact that, on the practice being left off the sight of the patient was gradually restored. It would be easy for me to refer to other symptoms indicating deficient power of the nervous system to which smokers are liable; but it is unnecessary for me to do so; and, indeed, there are some which I would rather leave them to imagine for themselves than undertake the description of them myself in writing.

But the ill effects of tobacco are not confined to the nervous system. In many instances there is a loss of the healthy appetite for food, the imperfect state of the digestion being soon rendered manifest by the loss of the flesh and the sallow countenance. It is difficult to say what other diseases may not follow the imperfect assimilation of food continued during a long period of time. So many causes are in operation in the human body which may tend, in a greater or less degree, to the production of organic changes in it, that it is only in some instances we can venture to pronounce as to the precise manner in which a disease that proves mortal has originated. From cases, however, which have fallen under my own observation, and from a consideration of all the circumstances, I cannot entertain a doubt that, if we could obtain accurate statistics on the subject, we should find that the value of life in inveterate smokers is considerably below the average. Nor is this opinion in any degree contradicted by the fact that there are individuals who, in spite of the inhalation of tobacco smoke, live to be old, and without any material derangement of the health; analogous exceptions to the general rule being met with in the case of those who have indulged too freely in the use of spirituous and fermented liquors.

In the early part of the present century tobacco smoking was almost wholly confined to what are commonly called the lower grades of society. It was only every now and then that any one who wished to be considered as a gentleman was addicted to it. But since the war on the Spanish Peninsula, and the consequent substitution of the cigar for the tobacco pipe, the case has been entirely altered. The greatest smokers at the present time are to be found, not among those who are more advantageously situated, who have better opportunities of education, and of whom, we have a right to expect that they should constitute the most intelligent and thoughtful members of the community. Nor is the practice confined to grown-up men. Boys, even at the best schools, get the habit of smoking, because they think it manly and fashionable to do so, not unfrequently because they have the example set them by their tutors, and partly because there is no friendly voice to warn them as to the special ill consequences to which it may give rise where the process of growth is not yet completed, and the organs are not yet fully developed.

The foregoing observations relate to the habit of smoking as it exists among us at the present time. But a still graver question remains to be considered. What will be the result if this habit be continued by future generations? It is but too true that the sins of the fathers are visited upon their children and their children's children. We may here take warning from the fate of the Red Indians of America. An intelligent American physician gives the following explanation of the gradual extinction of this remarkable people:—One generation of them become addicted to the use of the firewater. They have a degenerate and comparatively imbecile progeny, who indulge in the same vicious habit with their parents. Their progeny is still more degenerate, and after a very few generations the race ceases altogether. We may also take warning from the history of another nation, who some few centuries ago, while following the banners of Solyman the Magnificent, were the terror of Christendom, but who since then, having become more addicted to tobacco smoking than any of the European nations, are now the lazy and lethargic Turks, held in contempt by all civilized communities.

In thus placing together the consequences of intemperance in the use of alcohol and that in the use of tobacco, I should be sorry to be misunderstood as regarding these two kinds of intemperance to be in an equal degree pernicious and degrading.

The inveterate tobacco smoker may be stupid and lazy, and the habit to which he is addicted may gradually tend to shorten his life and deteriorate his offspring; but the dram-drinker is quarrelsome, mischievous, and often criminal. It is under the influence of gin that the burglar and the murderer become fitted for the task which they have undertaken. The best thing that can be said for dram-drinking is, that it induces disease, which carries the poor wretch prematurely to the grave, and rids the world of the nuisance. But, unfortunately, in this, as in many other cases, what is wanting in quality is made up in quantity. There are checks on one of these evile habits which there are not on the other. The dram drinker, or, to use a more general term, the drunkard, is held to be a noxious animal. He is an outcast from all decent society, while there is no such exclusion for the most assiduous smoker.

The comparison of the effects of tobacco with those of alcohol leads to the consideration of a much wider question than that with which I set out. In all ages of which we have any record mankind have been in the habit of resorting to the use of certain vegetable productions, not as contributing to nourishment, but on account of their having peculiar influence as stimulants or sedatives (or in some other way) on the nervous system. Tobacco, alcohol, the Indian hemp, the leaves of the South Sea Islanders, the Paraguay tea, coffee, and even tea, belong to this category. A disposition so universal may almost be regarded as an instinct; and there is sufficient reason to believe that, within certain limits, the indulgence of the instinct is useful. But we must not abuse our instincts. This is one of the most important rules which man, as a responsible being, both for his own sake and for that of others, is bound to observe. Even such moderate agents as tea and coffee, taken in excess, are prejudicial. How much more so are tobacco and alcohol, tending, as they do, not only to the degradation of the individual, but to that of future generations of our species.

If tobacco smokers would limit themselves to the occasional indulgence of their appetite, they would do little harm either to themselves or others; but there is always danger that a sensual habit once begun may be carried to excess, and that danger is never so great as in the case of those who are not compelled by the necessity of their situation to be actively employed. For such persons the prudent course is to abstain from smoking altogether.

Trusting that you and your readers will excuse me for having occupied so large a space in your columns,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Aug. 27. B. C. Bagnall.

Religious Intelligence.

LECTURE ON THE SABBATH.—On Thursday evening last Mr R. McNair, formerly minister of St. James' Church in this city, delivered a Lecture on the Sabbath, in Temperance Hall, which was crowded on the occasion to a degree we never before witnessed. The Lecturer entered into a somewhat lengthy explanation of his views upon the Sabbath, which are substantially, that it was simply a Jewish institution, and is not binding in the letter upon Christians who may regard every day alike. We exceedingly regret that such views have been advanced in this city where the Lord's Day is by many far from being strictly observed; and we would have considered it our duty to have replied to his statements in our columns, had it not been that Rev George Sutherland came forward at the close of the discourse, and in an able manner answered every argument which the Lecturer advanced. Mr Sutherland deserves the gratitude of the whole community for his prompt and searching reply, and we hope the lessons which he inculcated will not soon be forgotten by either the audience or the Lecturer. Mr McNair may be sincere in his views, but his rejoinder to Mr Sutherland, which was one of the feeblest attempts at reasoning to which we ever listened, we think is proof sufficient that he feels he has taken up doubtful ground.

We are glad to see that at the Special Meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, of Canada (Free) and the United Presbyterian Synod, the question of Union in Canada has been definitely settled. The Basis of Union has been agreed upon. The name of the united body will be "*The Presbyterian Church of Canada.*" It was resolved in conference that the Union should be consummated at Montreal in the month of June next. Dr Burns proposed that the Union be consummated immediately, before Synods rise—on the principle that it is better to strike the iron while it is hot. There is one minister in the Presbyterian (Free) Synod opposed to the Union, the Rev. Mr Smellie. The *Globe* of the 5th inst., states that the united Church will consist of 225 ordained ministers and a still larger number of congregations.

The Rev D. Freeman expects, if the Lord will, to be with the Church in Bonaqua on Sunday, Nov. 4th; and if convenient, will preach at Summerside on the afternoon or evening of the same day.

Rev. George Sutherland will (D.V.) deliver a sermon to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 6½ o'clock, in the Church at the head of Prince Street, on the Institution of the Christian Sabbath.

We are requested to announce that Mr C. Barker, Bible Christian Minister, will (D.V.) take as the subject of his discourse to-morrow (Sabbath) evening the "Christian Sabbath."

NOTICE.—There will be Divine Service (D.V.) in St. David's Church, Georgetown, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., after which a meeting of the members and adherents of the Church is requested.

T. DUNCAN, Presbytery Clerk.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Donald Morrison, at Strathalbyn, Mr CHARLES STEWART to ISABELLA M'KINNON.

By the same and at the same time Mr ALEX. STEWART to MARY STEWART, all of Strathalbyn.

On the 17th Mr CHARLES M'DONALD of Murray Harbor Road to FLORA M'DONALD of Strathalbyn.

At Charlottetown, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr WILLIAM VICKERSON of North River to Miss ANN M'LEOD of Lot 67.

DIED,

At Stanhope, on the 29th ult., of Diptheria, David, son of James Bovyer, aged 2 years.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the residence of her parents, in the 14th year of her age, Miss JANE M'KAY, eldest daughter of Mr Donald Ramsay, of Oyster Cove, Lot 18. Her friends, we trust, are not like those who mourn without hope.

PASSENGERS,

In the Steamer Westmorland, from Shediac, on the 13th inst., Messrs. W. B. Clark, J. H. Tilley, Towel, J. Smith, A. McKinnon, P. Duncan, J. Cameron, H. Ramsay, T. Keir, D. Jardine, Rowe, P. Anderson, Smith, Kelly, Simpson, Capt. Campbell, Mrs. Bell, Miss Jenkins, Miss Murphy, Miss Murdoch, Mrs. Davies.

From Pictou on the 16th—Mr. and Mrs. McMurray, Judge Peters, Rev. Mr. Avery, Messrs. Wm. Ross, Forsyth, Rudolf, D. McDonald, Gillis, Griffin, Ritter, Mrs. Carson.

From Shediac on the 17th—Messrs. Wm. Smith, W. McKenzie, T. McKenna, G. McLeod, T. Conly, Wm. Cowin, T. M. Sutton, McGinnis, C. McKenna, C. Boultenhouse, J. P. Searle, D. Shannon, C. Pope, P. E. Brown, Rudolf, Capt. Salmond, Mr and Mrs. Appleby, Miss Rowe, Miss Jenkins, Miss Brander, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Holland, and 5 in the steerage.

From Pictou on the 19th—Rev. Mr. Reed, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Hon. J. C. Pope, James Duncan, Esq., Miss Knight, Miss Mary, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss McLellan, Messrs. A. Murray, Scott, Davidson, McKenzie, Cameron, T. Lannan, A. McKenzie, Fraser, Stumbles, Woodworth, Higgs, Professor Inglis, wife and children, from Scotland.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Oct. 11—Schr. Flora, Hingley, Tatmagouche; boards. 12—Plowboy, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. O. M. Pillet, Clark, Boston; goods. Ship Isabel, McDonald, Liverpool, G. B.; do. Harkaway, Pensiton, Bermuda; do. Speedy, LeBlanc, Arichat; bal. Mary Jane, Forest, do.; do. 13—Mary, Thomas, Newcastle, N. B.; boards. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; limestone, &c. 15—Belgrade, Le Blanc, Arichat; herring. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Mary Ann, Murray, Boston; apples, &c. Gold Hunter, McKay, Miramichi; lumber. Mary, McMahon, Tracadie; shingles. Esperanie, Vigneau, Arichat; fish, &c. 16—Susan, Mahon, Harbor Grace, N. F.; bal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Portree, Nicholson, Labrador; fish. Brigt. James Henry, McMahon, Sydney; coal. Sarah, Gillis, Pictou; do. Trial, Forrestall, Boston; bal. Zebra, Mutch, Sydney; coal, fish, &c. Romp, Walsh, Labrador; fish. 19—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

OUTWARDS.

Oct 13—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr. Flying Arrow, Bragg, Port au Bass, N. F.; potatoes. Abegail, Gerrior, Shediac; oats. Hope, McLeod, Halifax; produce. 12—Clyde, LeBlanc, St. John, N. B.; do. 15—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Lively Lass, Furneaux, Halifax; produce. Martha Marie, Clark, Boston; do. 16—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Albert Edward, Ogden, St. John's, N. F.; produce. 17—Elizabeth, Scott, Pictou; bal. 18—Onward, Spinney, Yarmouth, N. S.; produce.

Memoranda.

We regret to learn that the report of the loss of the vessel from New London belonging to the Messrs. Campbell, turns out to be true. She is ashore at Richibucto, with part of her side out, and the crew lost. On board were two sons of James Campbell, Esq., of New London, a man named Constable, and another Ramsay. The two Campbells had been out to California, had made some money and returned home,—had bought a schooner and loaded her with grain, and were on their way to market when overtaken by the gale which caused them a watery grave. We learn they had some $300 of American gold with them.

The crew of Mr. Pillman's vessel are safe, but the vessel is ashore, with her bottom cut, on the Nova Scotia coast.

QUEBEC, September—Arrived—Ships Ocean Queen, Lady Seymour. Oct. 6—Ship Elizabeth Yeo. 7th—Ship James Yeo.

BRISTOL, Oct. 3—Arrived—Five Sisters; from P. E. Island.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—Arrived—Mary. Sailed—Gazelle, Cameron.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

THE GREAT FALL STOCK has just arrived, and is now selling, at the usual reasonable prices, at

J. H. TURNER & CO'S.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

French Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Tartans, Reps, Cashmere Cloths, Winceys, Flounced Dresses, Spring Skirts, &c.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Wool, Tweed and Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Filled Paisley do., Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Waterproof Capes, &c.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Black Coburgs, Alpacas, Indian Paramatts, Crapes, Crape Collars, &c.

Hosiery Department.

Ladies Cashmere, Cloth, Kid and Lined Gloves and Mitts; Woollen and Cloth Hose, Ladies' Drawers and Vests, Children's Socks, Wool Gauntlets, Sleeves, Caps, Rubber Boots and Shoes.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Ribbons, Trimmings, Scarfs, Lace, Collars, Sleeves, Hair Nets, French and English Flowers and Head Dresses, Dress Caps, Ladies, Felt Hats, Silks, Velvets, Plaited Cord Buckets, Fish Slices, &c., Cable Marlin and other Yarn.

HEAVY DEPARTMENT.

Prints, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Towellings, Warp, Flannels, Blankets, Horse do., & Basket Rugs, &c.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Damasks, with wide Fringe, Tassels and Lace to match; Moreens, Linen Damask, Table Covers, Floor Cloth, Drugget; by yard or square; Room Papers, Cornice &c.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

White and Colored Shirts, Flannel do., Under Vests and Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, Knitted Jackets, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, Beaver, Melton and Doeskin Cloths, &c., Umbrellas, Waterproof Coats.

GROCERIES.

Superior Black and Green TEA, fresh Roasted Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Layer and Bloom Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Spices, Fancy Soaps, Sperm and other Candles. The celebrated Dundee Marmalade, &c.

IRON, STEEL, SALT, ROPE, PIPES by ton, &c.

British Dry Goods Store,
Great George-street, October 18, 1860.

W. & A. BROWN

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR

FALL GOODS.

Oct. 18. Advertisement sent week.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED per Ship "ISABEL," direct from ENGLAND, his usual supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he offers on very reasonable terms for CASH.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Great George Street, October 19, 1860. Pro 3m

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND

GENERAL HARDWARE,

RECEIVED *per ISABEL*, and for Sale at "HAZARD'S," Queen Square.

October 20th, 1860.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE COVEHEAD DISTRICT SCHOOL, a Teacher of either Class.

FRANCIS AULD, JOHN BELL, BENJ. HUGHES, } Trustees.

Covehead, Aug. 25, 1860. tf

ces is a very different matter from the habit of constant

SEWING MACHINE.

SCOVEL & GOODEL'S PATENT.

POSITIVELY THE CHEAPEST MACHINE EXTANT.

☞ Please call and examine.

Oct. 11. (all papers 2m J. S. CARVELL.

Stoves! Stoves Stoves!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Parlor and Box, of various sizes, patterns and prices, all of which MUST BE SOLD CHEAP.

Oct. 11. (all papers 2m) J. S. CARVELL.

Freehold Property for Sale!

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 30th day of OCTOBER, a FREEHOLD FARM, at Malpeque, Lot 18, consisting of 100 Acres, 70 of which are cleared, and the remainder covered with Softwood, fit for fencing. There is an excellent Spring of Water running through the property. It bounds 81 chains on the line road, joining Princetown Royalty.

Also, at the same time, the STOCK, consisting of 5 excellent Milch Cows; 2 Heifers (in calf) Ayrshire breed; 2 Calves; 1 Bull, one year old, Ayrshire breed; 1 Mare, 4 years old; 1 Mare, 2½ years old; 1 Breeding Mare; 1 Foal; 1 Wagon; 1 Set of Harness; and the Entire Horse 'Waxwork,' imported by the Royal Agricultural Society.

TERMS for the Farm—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on transfer of the Deed, and one-half of the remainder in January, 1861, and the balance in January, 1862. Terms of payment for the Horse 'Waxwork,'—One-half in January, 1861, and the balance in January, 1862. Terms for the other Stock—Credit till the first of November, 1861.

GEORGE SINCLAIR.

Malpeque, Lot 18, October 12th, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, AT THE CORNER of Prince and Water streets, together with the commodious outbuildings thereto. Possession can be given in November next. Enquire of the owner, at Mr Hazard's Book Store, Queen's Square.

J. P. BEETE.

Charlottetown, Sept8, 1860. 6i

ISAAC C. HALL,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer

Queen-Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN, - - - P. E. ISLAND

REFERS TO

Messrs GLYDDON & WILLIAMS } Boston.
" F. SNOW & Co. }
" SNOW & RYDER }

Messrs J. C. BAKER & Co., New York.

Sept. 1, 1860.

EVENING CLASS TUITION.

By A. McNEILL, Teacher.

AT HILLSBOROUGH SQUARE SCHOOL Room. Hours of attendance, from 8 to 10.

TERMS—15s. per quarter.

Charlottetown, 12th October, 1860. tf

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED Sewing Machines, prices from $50 to $100.

PARKER MERRILL,

Oct. 12, 1860. Agent for P. E. Island.

SELLING OFF

AT

REDUCED PRICES,

For One Month!!

MRS. FORSYTH, GRATEFUL TO HER city and country friends for their past kind and liberal patronage, most respectfully informs them and the public generally that she now offers, for

One Month only

her present stock of goods, at greatly reduced prices.

Mrs F. will be obliged to those who are indebted to her to settle their accounts by the 25th October, and those to whom she is indebted to render theirs.

Store, North side Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1860.

TEA, CORDAGE,

Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Varnish, &c., &c.

RECEIVED PER SCHOONER DASHAWAY and *Martha Maria*, from Boston—

50 chests and half chests TEA
200 coils Manilla CORDAGE, of all sizes
70 " SPUN YARN
20 " MARINE
60 Bales of OAKUM

Bbls Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Paraffine Varnish, &c., which is offered to the trade at low prices.

ISAAC C. HALL.

Queen Street, September 1, 1860.

EDUCATION.

AT THE MONTHLY MEETING OF Education, held this day, it was ordered that the following notification be inserted in all the Newspapers:—

All Teachers whose terms have expired, or who have entered or may enter into new engagements subsequent to the passing of the amended Education Act (2d May, 1860), will be admitted to an examination at the Board Room, on the *last Thursday* of each succeeding month. Candidates are required to attend, as above, on the day *previous*, at Ten o'clock, for the purpose of performing preparatory exercises.

JOHN McNEILL,
Secretary of the Board of Education.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1860.

BEER & SON

WILL FEEL MUCH OBLIGED TO THEIR Country Customers, if they will call and receive their ACCOUNTS, which are now ready for delivery.

Sept. 6, 1860. 1m.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

"RINGWOOD,"

the late Residence of Lieut. Colonel B. H. Cumberland.

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A well-built and commodious Dwelling House, erected some years since by the Proprietor, together with Out-houses and Offices, and 150 acres of LAND.

It is situate on Township No. Sixty-five, immediately opposite Charlottetown, from which it is distant about two miles. The Land is high, with a gradual descent to the water, and the view, which is uninterrupted, is decided one of the finest in the Island. The Ornamental Woods, which are very beautiful, have been carefully preserved and laid off with much taste; and as the Proprietor is resident in England, the property is offered on the most favorable terms, at a rent very much below its real value. For particulars, apply to

W. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1860.