THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

The Church and Intemperance.

Is the Church doing her duty to diminish intemperance? We plainly and emphatically answer she is not. Where then it may be asked rests the blame. With ministers, office-bearers, and people. Intemperance—or to use a plainer term, and lay aside a spurious delicacy which prevents men from calling things by their right names—*drunkenness* is a means-consuming, soul-destroying vice. Certainly then it is a fit subject for the pulpit. What saith the Lord:—"Son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel, therefore thou shalt hear the word from my mouth, and warn them from me. When I say unto the wicked man thou shalt surely die, if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked man from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thine hand." It is all very well for ministers of the Gospel to preach what are all called doctrinal discourses, to expatiate on the sublime mysteries of our holy religion, to declare in general terms that all men are sinners, and that Christ has taken away sin by the sacrifice of himself, but this is not sufficient. In the texture both of the apostle's sermons and epistles, doctrine and duty were woven up together; from the dizzy heights of speculation, they frequently descended to the realities of life; and general remarks on human depravity, and the plan of redemption they alternated with descriptions of the heinous nature of particular offences, and the efficacy of the blood of Christ to cleanse from all sin. At one time lost in contemplating Him who is God and man in two distinct natures, they exclaim "great is the mystery of godliness;" at another lifting up a warning voice against the sins of ordinary life they declare "no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven."

But how preach those who now stand on the watch-towers of Zion? A few, we rejoice to say, shun not to declare the whole counsel of God; some speak smooth things saying "Peace, peace, when there is no peace;" and many, far too many, preach such discourses as seem to please saints and sinners alike. Sin is denounced, but in so general language that each hearer fancies it is something far away—something not particularly important the consideration of which may be safely deferred until old age, or a death-bed. These preachers never take up the long black catalogue of prevailing vices, and one by one, sin by sin, name them out as the fruits of the flesh all of which exclude from the possession of the heavenly inheritance, and unless repented of and forgiven, must drag their perpetrators down to the regions of eternal despair. Swearing, uncleanness, Sabbath-breaking, dishonesty, lying and drunkenness, sins fearfully prevalent they rarely ever make the subject of special rebuke.

But of all these sins of ordinary life probably intemperance receives in the pulpit the least notice and warning, plain denunciation and earnest pleading. And why? It cannot be because our country and religion are suffering naught from this vice. It is impoverishing thousands, and sending hundreds upon hundreds down to the chambers of eternal death. It has cost many a servant his place, broken the bread of many a tradesman, wrecked the fortunes of many a merchant, and sunk the highest rank into contempt. It has turned the noblest intellect into drivelling idiocy, and petrified the tenderest heart. Not awed by the sanctity of the temple it has entered its sacred portals, excommunicated many who once witnessed a good confession, removed some from the eldership, and deposed others from the office and honors of the holy ministry. Since then we are unable to account for the silence of many preachers of the Gospel respecting the vice of intemperance neither by reason of its limited extent, nor trifling consequences, to what cause is it to be attributed? In a few cases—and we are happy to think gradually becoming fewer—the preacher himself indulges in an *occasional* glass; therefore he cannot consistently condemn the practice in others. In other cases several of the so-called most respectable members and adherents of a town or country congregation are engaged in the liquor traffic, or frequently sip from the inebriating bowl, and sometimes even to a helpless state of intoxication; but determined to suffer no rebuke on account of their darling vice, they let it be distinctly understood that they will not support a pastor who will preach on temperance as well as on righteousness and judgment to come; consequently fearful of loosing his "hire" or his popularity, he discourses sabbath after sabbath on the perfections of Deity, the matchless love of Christ, the unchangeable nature of God's decrees, or on the good principles implanted in the human breast; and passes lightly over or never mentions the sin of intemperance.

Now such shirking of duty on the part of those who minister in holy things is inexcusable. Let them either be faithful ambassadors of Christ, or retire from their responsible and holy calling. It is useless to plead that drunkenness is so much exposed by temperance lecturers, that it is needless to denounce it from the pulpit. It is vain to assert that temperance societies are the proper means for resisting its progress. These may, and have done good; but the grand and only sovereign remedy for intemperance, as well as for all the other evils of this world, is the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Human organizations exist only for a time, but the Church of the living God, which is built upon the Rock of Ages, will stand while sun and moon endure; and the rules laid down in the Scriptures to guide the conduct of those who are members of this holy society, are sufficiently strict and comprehensive, without any additional code. We, however, do not consider that the Christian commits wrong by taking other pledges to perform what is agreeable to the Word of God, providing he sets not this obligation above his obligation to Him whom he has chosen to be his Lord and master. He may thus, by his example, induce others, who do not profess to be under law to Christ, to take a pledge to pursue a certain line of conduct which may tend to their temporal advantage. Temperance societies are important auxiliaries to the Church; yet they ought not in any respect to be considered as taking her place, or diminishing her duty to witness against all sin. The temperance lecturer performs a good work; still he may labor merely as a philanthropist to lessen misery and suffering in this life; but the minister of the gospel labors to promote "godliness which is profitable into all things, having promise of the life that now is and also of that which is to come." Intemperance destroys myriads of souls, he should not then cease to wage war against it by all means in his power. To denounce it from the pulpit is one of these means, but only one, and only one of the duties of the church to diminish this wide-spread evil. Some of the other duties of the Church with respect to intemperance, we will consider in a future number.

Free Presbytery of P. E. Island.

The Free Presbytery met in this City on Wednesday last. After the usual preliminaries, the Rev. Donald M'Neill was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Neil M'Kay Clerk, for the current year. At the request of the West River congregation, the Moderation of a call to the Rev. W. Ross, of the Free Church of Scotland, was appointed for Tuesday the 14th August—the Rev. George Sutherland to preach on the occasion. The whole of the trial discourses for license of Mr Hugh M'Millan, Student of Divinity, were heard and sustained, and Mr M'Millan was in usual form licensed to preach the everlasting gospel. Part of the discourses of Mr. Duncan M'Kinnon, Student of Divinity, were likewise heard, and sustained. The Presbytery unanimously resolved to present an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his arrival here. The Moderator, the Rev. George Sutherland, and the Rev. A. Munro were appointed a Committee to prepare said address. After some routine business, the Presbytery adjourned to meet here on the last Wednesday of August.

From the London Gazette, June 15th, 1860.

A Proclamation.

For the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality.

BY THE QUEEN.

Victoria R.—We most seriously and religiously considering that it is our indispensible duty to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honor and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God and so great a reproach to our religion, and Government; to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety and good manners may flourish and increase under our Administration and Government; we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and to hereby declare our Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm; and we do expect and require that all persons of honor, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and immoral lives; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing, on the Lord's day, at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's day. Our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our judges, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming-houses and places, and lewd and other disorderly houses; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever, in public or private houses, on the Lord's day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of Divine service on the Lord's day. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our judges of assize and justices of the peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due precaution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution; and that they do at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace cause this our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court immediately before the charge is given.

"Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 9th day of June, 1860.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

NOTICE.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to be dispensed by the Rev. Donald M'Donald, at Orwell Head Church, (D.V.) on the 19th August next.

Rev. Mr Nicholson will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Sunday next, morning and evening.

James M'Callum, Esq., Brackley Point, acknowledges the receipt of £5 15s 10d from the Rev. Isaac Murray, collected by young Ladies in New London, for the Theological Seminary at Truro.

Brackley Point, July 18th, 1860.

The Daily Prayer Meeting is still regularly held in the city of Halifax. The attendance of late has been gratifying, though far from what it ought to be.

THE CHAPLAINSHIP OF PAISLEY PRISON.—We understand that the Committee nominated for the purpose have elected the Rev. Andrew Lochhead, now a missionary in P. E. Island, to the Chaplaincy of the Paisley Prison, vacant by the retirement of the Rev. Mr Smith.—*Glasgow Mail.*

A letter, dated Melbourne 26th March last, has recently been received at Noel, from Mrs S. F. Johnston, wife of the Rev S. F. Johnston, missionary. She states that they had stood the voyage very well; that at the date of the letter they were in good health and spirits; and that they expected to sail from Melbourne for Tana, by way of Samoa, on the 2d of April. In the event of their leaving at that date and having a favourable voyage, they would probably reach Tana on the second week of May. It would appear, from a statement in the letter, that they had previously sent letters home giving a full account of their voyage. These however have not yet arrived.—*Pres. Witness.*

LACK OF INTELLECTUAL POWER IN THE CATHOLICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr Brownson is warning his Roman Catholic brethren in his *Review*, that "the Church" must decline in this country, and dwindle into insignificance, unless it can attain a great intellectual power. He says that Church is not growing by conversions as rapidly as it is diminishing by "perverts;" that it cannot hope to mantain its ground by immigration from abroad; and that very soon some of its great cathedrals will be without congregations. He says the Catholics must humble the Protestant pride of intellect in this country, by proving themselves superior; and of this he sees but little present hope, as the intellectuality of the Catholics of America is now so near zero, that among all the hundreds of thousands, no work of any merit from the best Papal pen can command more than 2000 or 2500 sales of copies.

From the Halifax Wesleyan.

Conference Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, July 5th, 1860.

[Concluded from our last.]

The Brethren to be ordained having then taken their stand upon the platform, the President read the ordination service, and a large number of the senior ministers took part in the imposition of hands, after which our venerable Father Strong, still *strong* and full of mental vigor, delivered the following

CHARGE.

Beloved Brethren, I have learned that my Fathers have not known me as well as I supposed they did, else I should not have been called to occupy my present position. They have called me to it, I presume, because I am an old man, and they wish to honor my gray hairs. I accept it as such. I am an old man—on the other side of seventy and am the oldest missionary in the Wesleyan Mission field. I feel, however, that I am a very child in knowledge and Christian experience. Thus much by way of apology.

I congratulate you, my young brethren, that you have passed your probation of four years so honorably and usefully, and that to night you have been ordained with the cordial approbation of all your brethren. How impressive the occasion,—how solemn the vows which you have now taken upon you! How dreadful the results of unfaithfulness! How blessed the results of fidelity! Live then to God! And in order to this, always allow yourselves time enough for prayer and reading of the Scriptures. Read also the memoirs of such men as Bramwell, Smith, Stoner, and Bunting. Such employment will stimulate your zeal, and encourage you amid your toils and discouragements. The nearer you live to God, the happier—the more honorable—the more useful you will be. Never, never fail to aim at usefulness. God has called you to save souls—not to do so much work—travel so many miles—make so many pastoral visits—preach so many sermons—study so many books—but to save, instrumentally, as many souls as you can. Sing, pray, preach for that; and if you are not as useful as you wish, do not yield to discouragement; your labor will not be in vain in the Lord. Let your preaching be full of Christ,—the preaching of Christ will alone move the people. Be plain and simple. Do not try to preach what are falsely called great sermons, which cannot be understood by the people. What is plainer than the Gospel? Be earnest. Let the people see that you are ready not only to preach the gospel to them, but to give your own life for them. Preach short. It may do occasionally for an old man, whose stores of knowledge are abundant, to preach a long sermon, but it is unbearable in a young man. Let the people go away with an appetite, and they will come again. Husband your time. Rise early. Let your arrangements for labor and study be systematic. Let your general conduct be in harmony with the spirit of the Gospel. You have each a character to sustain. You are the ambassadors of Christ. Act and live accordingly. Be kind and obliging in your manner chaste and dignified in your conversation, and humble in your spirit. And now brethren "I commend you to God and the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." May God plentifully bless you and make you useful.

On Wednesday the examination of character was resumed and proceeded with in the usual manner; and several Committees presented their financial reports. It was pleasing to notice that our Connexional funds are generally pretty well sustained.

A very encouraging report on Sabbath Schools was presented; showing the number of schools to be 205, teachers 1473, and scholars 11,311.

A conference Property Committee was appointed to investigate the general state of our Connexional property, &c. The Committee to report at the next Conference.

The Committee on Book Affairs reported our Book Room in a healthy state, and recommended some important changes in the management of the *Provincial Wesleyan*,—more earnest efforts to increase its circulation, and to induce on the part of subscribers, attention to the rule which requires payment to be made in advance.

The answer of the British Conference to our address was read; after which the Conference proceeded to express its wish, by ballot, as to who shall be our next President and Co-Delegate. The ballot, when taken, showed a large majority in favor of the Rev Dr Wood for President, and of the Rev Dr Pickard for Co-Delegate.

The Mount Allison Academy Reports were presented; showing both the Male and Female Branch of the Institution to be in a highly prosperous state.

Last evening the Conference Missionary Meeting was held, and was quite up to the average of such meetings. The speakers were the Revds. H. Pope, Jr., J. L. Spongle, Wm. Smith, W. T. Cardy, H. Daniel, J. S. Addy, T. Angwin, and S W. Sprague. The Rev Wm. Temple occupied the Chair.

On Thursday Bro. Narraway gave a highly interesting account of the terminal and annual examinations at the Academic Institutions, and paid a well merited tribute to the efficiency of the Institution, and to the ability and fidelity of the officers of instruction. He was requested to prepare a report for publication in the *Provincial Wesleyan.*

The Committee on the Theological Professorship reported that the effort to obtain subscriptions, though but partial in some places were very successful, and recommended the appointment of Brother Avery as agent for the Institution, and also that negociations be entered into during the year with a view to obtain the services of a competent Professor of Theology, and that in the meantime the Superintendent of the Sackville Circuit be requested to take the oversight of the theological studies of those young men who may present themselves this year. A Sub-Committee was appointed to give attention to the above.

The Supernumerary Minister's and Ministers' Widow's Fund Committee reported, and we regret to say that their report made painfully apparent the fact that our people, with the honorable exception of those in Newfoundland, do not yet comply with the rule of Conference that every circuit shall contribute a sum to this Fund equal to the average of sixpence per member.

The report of the Children's Fund Committee showed that 74 members will be required to provide the allowance for one child.

A long conversation in regard to the revision of Circuits with a view to making some Home Mission Stations, resulted in referring the whole matter to the Home Mission and Contingent Fund Committee to be reported upon next year.

A resolution was passed requiring Chairmen of Districts to demand of all candidates for our ministry and preachers on trial a distinct answer in the negative to the question, "Do you take tobacco, snuff or drams!"

It was ordered by the Conference that all payments to the Supernumerary and Minister's Widow's Fund must be made to the Chairmen of Districts at the annual District Meetings. It was also decided that our ecclesiastical year should terminate on the 31st of May, and that no preacher should avail himself of collections made subsequent to that day, to assist in the payment of the previous year's salary.

A resolution was also passed in favor of total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and urging upon all our ministers and members the duty of promoting by all proper means, and in a becoming spirit, the temperance reform.

A course of study for preachers on trial was suggested, and it was agreed that the course pursued by probationers of the Canada Conference during their first year on trial, should be the course for the young men now received on trial, and that their examination next year should be upon that course. The course of study will be published in the *Provincial Wesleyan*, and the Book Steward will no doubt be able to furnish the young men with the books required.

The next Conference will be held (D.V.) in St. John, N. B., to commence on the 4th Wednesday in June 1861. The Conference closed at 10 p.m. Saturday evening.

S. A.

From the Halifax Christian Messenger.

Eastern Baptist Association.

The vast extent of country over which the Churches of this Association are scattered, taking in Cape Breton and P. E. Island, gives its anniversaries a peculiar character which does not belong to either the Western or Central Associations. Although some of the brethren were apprehensive, from a variety of causes, that comparatively only a few representatives of the church would be present, yet we think all were most agreeably disappointed in meeting so large a number of brethren. We fear no contradiction in venturing to assert that in neither the Western or Central were there meetings of a more solemn or deeply interesting nature than those at Macean on Monday and Tuesday of last week. * * * *

In the absence of the Rev J. Davis, who was the appointed preacher, his alternate, Rev C. W. C. Dimock, preached the Introductory Sermon from Ezekiel xxxvii. 3. He showed the resemblance which exists between the valley of dry bones and the condition of man. The duties of the Church with regard to mankind, were dwelt on with much ability. The source of the church's power was shown to be the Spirit of God applying the word preached. There is no excuse for indifference or idleness. God intends to save, and has appointed the means to be used by his people, and at their own peril they neglect to employ them.

After the sermon the remainder of the letters were read and two new Churches were received into the Association; one at Crow Harbour of 30 members, and one at Coddle Harbour of 17 members. The Rev James Reid then read the Circular Letter, previously approved by the Committee. It contains some important and appropriate advice and exhortations to the Churches. In the afternoon the *Christian Messenger* was reported on and we learned made the subject of several highly complimentary addresses.

Home Missions occupied the remainder of the afternoon. We have only space for a few of the many very valuable remarks and suggestions presented on this subject by a number of brethren. The facts contained in the Report of the Missionary Board were considered cause for much gratitude and encouragement. Although the amount of funds received had been short of the expenditure, yet it was deemed that for the labor expended a very large amount of good had been effected. The funds raised had been more than double those raised by the two Associations previous to the organization of the Home Missionary Society. Several brethren expressed the opinion that an Agent was an essential part of the Society's operations. He was really a missionary all the time, and might do essential service by laboring as an evangelist, and in visiting weak churches whilst pursuing his agency. It was thought by some that if the settled pastors of churches would occasionally go on missionary visits of a week or two to destitute localities, and let their places be supplied by some younger brethren, this, it was believed, would have a beneficial effect on the people in places which might be considered missionary ground, and also on their own people. Brethren Cutten, Balcom, Dimock, Cummings, Black, Shields, Miles, and M'Keen, took part in the discussion. The two latter brethren from New Brunswick, gave addresses of much power, and together with that of Bro. Shields produced a deep impression on the meeting. Mr. S. described the anxiety of the people of Cape Breton to hear the Gospel, some of them travelling through the woods at night with torches, and sleeping there so as to be ready on the Sabbath morning to hear the Word of Life.

On Tuesday after the routine business had been disposed of, the Report of the Committee on Education was taken up. Rev. David Freeman represented Acadia College in its past struggles, its progress, and its present condition. He thought the recent anniversary gave good evidence of the high state of efficiency it had attained. Its financial condition too was beginning to assume a more satisfactory appearance than ever before. He had often looked at Cumberland as the Geographical centre of the Provinces and would be glad to have seen the College located in that county, but as it was not the denominational centre that could not be. He still hoped to see Baptist principles so prevalent in that neighborhood that it might yet become ecclesiastically what it was geographically.—He considered himself engaged in a great work and rejoiced that he had been called to preach 12 times a week while he had been engaged in this agency. He compared the cost of Acadia College with that of King's, Fredericton, and several others, and showed that in none had there been so much done with the same amount of means as at Acadia.

Rev. Dr. Cramp referred to the successful pastors of several large flourishing churches whom he had formerly known as godless young men, previous to their conversion at Acadia College. The work had been evidently of God. The results of the revival when fifty young men were brought to Christ, was evidence that the blessing of God had rested on the efforts of the denomination.

Several others spoke very earnestly in behalf of the Academy and College.

A resolution approving of the "Associated Alumni" was unanimously adopted. Several gentlemen afterwards gave their names to be added to the roll of this Society.

Prayer-meetings were held each day at 9 o'clock. The residences of the people being so much scattered, that hour was more suitable than the usual one of six in the morning.

The Rev. Wm. Hall was the Moderator, and preached on Lord's day morning. The Session was one of unbroken harmony, and we doubt not all parties went to their homes glad at heart, refreshed, and strengthened for renewed devotedness to the cause of their Lord and Master.

The Association was adjourned to meet next year with the Church at Guysboro and Manchester.

LAUNCHED,

From the shipyard of Mr Thomas Simpson, Fifteen Point, on Wednesday the 18th instant. a Brigantine of about 150 tons, for Hon. J. C. Pope, called the *Enterprise*, built under inspection of Lloyd's surveyor, to class A1 seven years.

On the same day, at Muddy Creek, from the shipyard of William Bearisto, Esq., for Hon. James Yeo, a Brig of about 300 tons, built under inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor.

LEVEE.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A LEVEE WILL BE HELD BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES at Government House, on the 10th AUGUST next

Gentlemen wishing to attend will be pleased to apply for Cards to either of His Excellency's Aide-de-Camps, Lieut. Col. Gray and Lieut. Col. Swabey, at the Colonial Building, on the 7th or 8 of AUGUST next between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

Every Gentleman, not being an officer in Uniform, will be expected to appear in Full Dress (not frock coat), and to wear a white Cravat

J. H. GRAY,
W. SWABEY.

Government House, July 24, 1860. 2i

CARD.

R. B. IRVING,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Accountant.
Pownal Street, Charlottetown. jly28

CARD.

R. B. IRVING,
TEACHER OF
English, French, Writing, and the several Branches of a Commercial and Mathematical Education.
Pownal Street. Charlottetown, 3m jly28

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY THE 2D OF AUGUST at 11 O'clock forenoon on the premises, a Farm of One hundred acres half of which is Freehold. On it are a Barn 30 x40 feet, a new dwelling house 25x20 feet, a smith's shop and an orchard. It is situate on the Malpeque Road eleven miles from Charlottetown. At the same time will be sold the growing Crops, wheat, oats and potatoes. Terms on day of sale.

JAMES CURTIS, Auctioneer.

July 28, 1860. 1i

DICTIONARIES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, AT HASZARD'S Bookstore, an assortment of various kinds of Dictionaries, among which are—

Surrenne's French and English Dictionary
Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing do.
Reid's English Dictionary
Walker's pronouncing Dictionary, edited by Dr Nuttal, 3s6d
Johnson's Pocket Dictionaries
Webster's Pocket Dictionary, 1s 6d
Webster's Quarto Pictorial Dictionary
Worcester's Dictionaries, &c.

By special arrangement with the Publishers, we can sell Reid's and Surrenne's Dictionaries for less than they can be bought in Britain, to compete with the much inferior American editions.

July 29, 1860.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED ON MONDAY NIGHT, FROM Conway's Pasture, Lower Road, a Red Cow, with white face and Crooked Horns, whoever will give such information at this office as will lead to the recovery of said Cow, will be suitably rewarded by the owner.

DONALD M'PHEE.

West River, June 29, 1860.

GLENFINLAS CLOTH MILLS.

JOHN DIXON,

KEEP YOUR MONEY ON THE ISLAND, for you can get your cloth

Fulled, Dyed and Dressed,

in the best style, and at the lowest rate, at the above Mills.

GOOD STANDING COLOURS.

Cloth left with the following gentlemen will be finished and returned with dispatch.

Messrs G. T. Haszard and T. DesBrisay, Charlottetown
Mr Sol. Match, Southport — Mr Jas. Robertson St. Peter's Rd
" Alex. Dixon, Pinette — " E. Collin, Mt. Stewart Bridge
" Wm. Sterns, St. Peter's — " Patrick Griffin, St. Andrews
" Patrick Stephens, Orwell — " Alex. M'Vean, West River
" John Knight, Souris — " Wm. Henderson, Rollo Bay.

July 27, 1860. tf

STRAYED.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PREMISES on the 6th instant, a black and white Cow, between six and seven years of age. Any person furnishing information where she may be found, to the undersigned, or to Mr John Williams, Queen Square, Charlottetown, will be rewarded for his trouble.

WILLIAM JOHN MATTHEW.

New Dolesque Road, July 29, 1860. tf

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these orders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address
REV. WM. CROSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLIVE OIL.

FOR SALE, TWO CASKS OLIVE OIL.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

June 8th 1860.

J. S. CARVELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

HEAD OF QUEEN'S WHARF,
(*Tremain's Building*),
CHARLOTTETOWN,.....P. E. ISLAND.

Highest Cash price paid for WOOL, GRAIN, &c.

July 21. 3m

M. STEVENSON,

SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE

WORKER,
KENT STREET,
[*Nearly opposite Dr. Johnson's Dispensary*],
CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND.

M. S. Keeps always on hand an assortment in his line suited to the public want, of good material and workmanship. He will always attend promptly to orders, and warrant satisfaction. He respectfully solicits a share of public support. july7—1y

SELLING OFF!

The Subscriber will Dispose of his present

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

FOR SIX WEEKS!

Commencing on MONDAY, the 25th JUNE instant.

PAYMENT, IN ALL CASES, CASH.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

June 23, 1860.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, June 14th, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by an Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature, all Letters and Packets posted in any Post Office within this Island, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will, on and after the 20th June instant, be liable to a fine of Sixpence if the postage thereon is not fully prepaid.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

Charlottetown Royalty.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE SOLD, A TWO STORIED HOUSE, together with six acres of land; the property of Captain Hancock, R. N.

The house can be seen, and particulars given by application to its occupant.

July 14, 1860. 6w

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches. Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and cutaneous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also, by—

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Sept. 17, 1859.