and self-sufficiency, and by becoming submissive to God in all things. Such Jesus addresses with an argument unanswerable. He, the man Christ Jesus, was meek and lowly. Did he lack any element of true manhood? Nay, he was the only true man that ever trod the earth. Every essential of noblest manhood is found in him. Even infidels have acknowledged this, and admired this sole perfect specimen of humanity. To you, oh proud man, Jesus speaks, and says, "Come unto me and humble yourself. By doing so, you, shall not lose, but gain true manhood, for I am meek and lowly." Surely it is no mark of manhood to swear, to drink, to give way to passion, to live a selfish life. Any fool can do those things with as great facility as you. It is no sign of manhood to swell with pride. Satan can beat you at that business. When you thus swell with pride, you are not more of a man, but of a devil. To submit to God, to be meek and lowly, like Jesus—These are the elements of true manhood. If a man puts his will under God's will, the everlasting arms are placed beneath and around him, and he is lifted up, face to face, with the Saviour, and becomes a true man.—*Rev. H. M. Scudder.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

The increased attention to meetings for prayer has afforded us sincere gratification. To observe christians meeting together frequently and numerously for a purpose so primitive and apostolic, must be a cause of heartfelt satisfaction and real delight to every earnest follower of Christ. Such meetings are indicative of true christian progress, and further conformity to the practice of the early disciples. Hence the pleasure experienced in seeing them largely attended, and hearing at them the fervent utterance of earnest desire. During the few past weeks, this satisfaction has been repeatedly enjoyed in this city. We trust that the interest in these meetings will be deepened, and that the united prayers offered up from time to time, will soon be more abundantly answered in the conversion of sinners, and the growth in grace of God's peculiar people.

But such meetings should not be confined to the city. Christians in the country ought certainly to make common cause with their brethren in Charlottetown, in beseeching Almighty God to grant the people of this Island times of refreshing from his presence. We hope that all the lovers of Zion are making this a subject of fervent, believing prayer in private. We cannot believe that those who have the Spirit of Christ, are refraining prayer before God at such a season as this, when showers of blessings are descending on other portions of the Lord's vineyard. But they ought also to *agree together* to ask similar favors on our barren, yet we trust thirsty land. We know that prayer meetings are held in many parts of the country; but fear they are neither so numerously nor regularly attended as is desirable,—we might almost say necessary. Some signs of improvement, however, can be descried in the ecclesiastial horizon. Let us be instant in prayer that the small cloud, like a man's hand, may soon overspread the heavens, and that there may be an abundance of rain, even "water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground."

While, however, these indications of improvement are cheering, and auspicious commencements are encouraging; yet many who would be very unwilling to be classed among the indifferent, are either opposed to week-day meetings for prayer, or at least regard them with apathy. They neither attend them, nor manifest any interest in their proceedings. They appear to be satisfied with merely listening to the preaching of the Gospel on the Lord's day, without ever during the week, meeting to pray that the seed sown may bring forth fruit to life eternal. Such a state of matters is far from satisfactory. It is injurious to their own spiritual interests, and tends to retard the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. We can scarcely conceive how the professed followers of Jesus can act in a manner so directly opposed to the example of christians in apostolic times. Strange that those who acknowledge their obligations to redeeming love, do not feel more deeply their duty, at least to pray, if not to labor, for the conversion of those whose hearts have never been renewed by the Holy Spirit! Can they think of their former state of danger, while dead in trespasses and in sins, and not be moved to compassionate the wretched condition of those who are perishing in guilt, nor be induced to abound in prayer that He with whom is the residue of the Spirit, would revive His work throughout our Island?

Here the question arises, what is the cause of all this apathy and indifference? One reason doubtless is that the spirit of prayer is not largely possessed. If christians have little of this heavenly prompting, we cannot expect them to be regular and earnest in observing the duty of social prayer. Excuses are sometimes made for the neglect of this duty; but they are mostly of a frivolous nature. Some do not, or will not, find time to attend prayer meetings; yet perhaps the very same individuals can afford to spend hours together in trifling conversation, listless inactivity, or possibly in frequenting taverns. Others imagine that the cause of God will prosper, and true religion prevail, without their being solicitous and prayerful on the subject; but they all the time forget or overlook the fact, that God will be enquired of by the house of Israel to do these things for them. Were such excuse-makers seriously to consider the reasons which induce them to neglect the meetings referred to, in the light of Scripture, with humble prayer for the teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, we are persuaded they would soon abandon them as utterly unfounded and vain. Without this consideration, no one should assume an attitude hostile to a cause espoused by the vast majority of the wisest and best christians in the present day. Christian consciousness, religious experience, the Word of God, all testify to the advantages resulting from the united prayers of Christians for the bestowal of the richest heavenly blessings on Christ's church and people.

We are pleased to learn that the invitation from India to united prayer during the second week of the coming year, is about to be responded to by the christian people of Charlottetown. Those in the country, we hope, will not entirely neglect the invitation, which is also addressed to them. Let them likewise meet together, and make some portion of that week a season for special prayer unto God that he will revive his work by pouring out his Spirit upon all flesh; so that all the ends of the earth might see his salvation.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We glean the following from papers received by the last English Mail:—

FRANCE.

The Rev. F. Monod having received an interesting letter from a pasteur in France, has inserted it in the last *Archeves du Christianisme.* We give an extract from this communication, suppressing the name both of persons and places:—

"The Lord is at present working a revival amongst my flock. On our communion Sunday last September, some members who had heard me read the American book which describes the power of prayer, asked me to open a prayer-meeting at my house every evening. I consented, with all my heart, and we began that very evening. We met, to the number of six men. The first week our number did not increase, nothing remarkable occurred, but our own souls were much refreshed and strengthened. The second week a schoolmistress and three young women asked to join us. We prayed for them, and in one of our meetings their hearts were melted by the power of the Holy Spirit. They shed many tears, confessed their sinfulness, and after a few days they found peace. It was a solemn time, such as I never experienced before. But from that moment the impulse was given; our faith in the power of prayer was strengthened, and we lived as it were a new life. Backsliding souls came to us, and were restored to their first love and first joy; all the persons for whom we prayed found relief and obtained a blessing. The Lord has granted us all we asked Him. Last Wednesday was an evening particularly blessed. Three persons asked to be prayed for; amongst them a woman whose conduct was the curse of her family, the ringleader of every worldliness and wickedness in our little town. This woman asked our prayers. We must confess that the first moment our faith wavered. I particularly was thunderstruck; however, knowing the power of the Lord, I took courage. I observed to a score of persons who were there for prayer, that the future fate of the revival now commencing amongst us depended upon the issue of the struggle we were about to encounter; that if we were unsuccessful it would be all over with us, and we should sink into unbelief. I reminded them of the Lord Jesus Christ's promise—'Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, I will do it.' We cried unto the Lord in great anguish for two hours, and the Lord heard us; the poor sinner opened her mouth and implored the Lord's forgiveness. The next day she ran to tell her husband the great things the Lord had done for her. She said yesterday to another friend, 'Oh! I am the Lord's; I am entirely His, and for ever.' You see, dear friend, that it is not necessary to go to America or Ireland in order to see the wonderful effects of the grace of God; the prayer of faith in the name of Jesus is sufficient."

THANKSGIVING FOR THE IRISH REVIVAL.

On Tuesday last, special services were held in the Presbyterian churches at Belfast, at which large numbers of our people attended, with reverent and humble hearts, to thank the Great King and Head of His Church for the gracious outpouring of His Spirit upon all our congregations. Several of the Churches had made arrangements for services at different hours of the day, so as to accommodate those whose business engagements would not allow them to attend at a uniform hour; and we have good reason to say that the attendance at all the services in the different churches far exceeded that on any former occasion of a similar kind. The deepest solemnity and earnestness characterized the interesting and profitable exercises of the day; and in not a few instances venerable Christians wept over the recent recollection of scenes of spiritual revival which they had never expected to have witnessed.—*Banner.*

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

Our readers may hear by and by of a great outburst of revival feeling in the north of Scotland, similar to that of which they have heard for some time in the north of Ireland. In a letter just received from a friend in Aberdeen, the following sentence occurs:—"There is a great awakening in nearly all the parishes between this and Inverness." Just think of what is implied in that pregnant sentence. Along either side of a railway extending for about one hundred miles, sinners are to be found fleeing to Jesus from the wrath to come! Take one place—Old Meldrum—as a specimen. A friend writes:—"On Friday last the cloud of divine mercy burst upon us in such a manner, that I can only wonder and adore. I am as one that has dreamed; and often I ask myself, 'Can it all be real that has passed before us these last few days?'

"It is one thing (and a blessed thing) to hear of a revival, but it is quite another thing to actually witness it. Professor Martin and Mr. D. Mathewson, preached here lately, and some impression seemed to be made; but the great awakening took place on Friday evening, when Mr. Radcliffe, and some godly young men were with us. He delivered a most telling discourse on Nicodemus coming to Jesus; after which, he and others went among the awakened, and directed them to Christ. The greater number were under deep conviction, and shedding floods of tears, to be followed, I trust, with endless joy. An equally solemn meeting was held on Saturday, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Garioch who spoke from: 'The Spirit and the bride say Come,' &c. The Sabbath services were very appropriate and solemnising, and we are to have meetings every night of the week.

In Huntly, Narin, Elgin, Inverness, Tain, and Wick, we have heard that the good work of conversion is going forward. In some of the villages and country parishes, also, there is a decided movement towards revival. May the Lord add to the Church daily multitudes of believers, "both men and women!"—*British Mess., Dec.* 1.

BANBRIDGE.

The Rev. Mr. Eccles, Baptist minister in Banbridge, writes as follows:—"In this town and neighbourhood, drunkenness has almost disappeared. The change is such that in a small place of only 3,000 inhabitants nine spirit-dealers have abandoned this demoralizing traffic. This, however, is to be attributed, not so much to the conscientious conviction of its sinfulness, as to the fact that it had ceased to pay. Their best customers had become converted; their sales had virtually ceased, and they prudently abandoned an unprofitable business. The sale of Bibles and Testaments, and other religious books, has increased tenfold over that of the most favoured seasons in former years."

Further Decree of the Pope against Bible Reading.

The following extract from the *Montreal Missionary Record* will be read with interest:—

When at Montreal, I was met by Mr S.——as I was leaving by railroad, and urged to stay another day to visit some of his men who had just come down with a raft, and whom I had visited in the woods when getting out lumber. I consented, and went to their lodgings. They were rejoiced to see me again; and, to my surprise, I learned four of them had since left the Church of Rome. A circumstance took place which led to a visit to the Roman Catholic Bishop. One of the raftsmen had affirmed that a Bible which had been bought that morning was bad, and not approved of by the Church. When appealed to, I said that being a Roman Catholic version (that of Genoude) and having the approval of the clergy, it ought to be considered good by the Roman Catholics, and that the Bishop himself could not say otherwise. It was then proposed to call on him, and I readily consented to go with three of the men. When we got to the palace the Bishop was engaged, and after waiting some time, it was agreed to refer the matter to the Secretary. He came at once, and during the interview was very polite. When the question was asked, he said the Bible was a good one, but added, it was forbidden to read any version in French without notes; and that instructions to this effect had been received since March last, by the Bishop, from their Holy Father the Pope. To confirm the truth of this, he said, that even the copies of the Bible in the Bishop's own library had been banished to a room they called "hell," where all heretical books were kept. He was reminded that Roman Catholics speaking English, were allowed the Douay Bible.—His answer was, they needed it to defend themselves from the Protestants by whom they were surrounded; and when asked why the French Canadians also should not have the Bible in their tongue to defend themselves, replied, it was so forbidden by the Church, and that he could not enter into any discussion.

[For the Protestant.]

EDUCATION IN P. E. ISLAND.

No. 1.

Mr Editor;

It is my wish, through your valuable paper, to direct the attention of Parents and Teachers, Trustees of Schools and the Government, to certain material defects both in the machinery and operations of our educational system, which, if not effectually met, without much delay, must greatly retard our intellectual advancement, produce general dissatisfaction, and result in the destruction of our Free Schools. Having visited the whole Island, and personally inspected not a few of its schools, in widely separated districts, and possessing some acquaintance with the practice, as well as the theory of teaching, I may with more confidence speak on these matters. Ever willing, as a British American, to exert any influence I may have, for the intellectual and moral improvement of these rising Provinces. I am naturally more anxious,—apart from the responsibility which I share in common with others in being entrusted with the supervision of our educational affairs,—that our Island Home, occupying the front rank in point of salubrity and fertility, should hold no inferior place in point of intelligence and mental refinement. The march of civilization, in its marked and prominent stages,—whether political reformation, or social elevation, or evangelistic enterprise,—has been largely indebted to the powerful working of some important idea in an energetic and active intellect, until the fires of enthusiasm began to burn, when the zeal of others was enkindled, difficulties were surmounted, and the grand result was achieved. Education—the expansion and direction of the youthful intellect—is an object of so great moment, that any who possess clear and practical ideas on the subject, confer a favor on their country by making them public. This is a matter in which all are unavoidably interested,—the peasant and the man of rank, the laborer and the merchant, the ruler as well as the subject, the man of mature years as well as the youth. With the attainment of this object, no political strife nor religious animosity should interfere. Do we not all breathe the same atmosphere, drink of the same streams, fish in the same waters, or plow in the same fertile valleys?—and though an intermixture of races and of creeds, are we not all the children of the same common Parent and the subjects of the one beloved Queen?—Should there not then exist among us on so vital a question, involving the welfare of all a hearty unanimity; our only interchange of thought on such a subject centring on the devising of the best means and the most efficient working of these means for the accomplishment of the common object?

All have some faint ideas of the value of a little learning; but few, very few conceive *the vast powers of mind*, its hidden treasures, its undeveloped resources. In the man of uncultivated intellect, the idea of power is almost inseparably associated with matter. He can understand the physical power of one man, and form his conception of the performances of one hundred or one thousand banded together; just as he knows the strength of his horse, and can calculate the draught of fifty of the same power. But let him gaze on the moving machinery of a mill or a steamer, and his ideas run on animal mechanism and his thoughts are turned to the power of water or steam, seldom rising to clear conceptions of the intellect who first coerced these mighty elements to do its bidding. Why confine our thoughts to the instrument and overlook the agent? What moves that ponderous machinery that keeps up day and night that dunning, shuffling, dinning clatter in the thousand manufactories of Britain?—What whirls on in storm and calm those mighty wheels and screws which dash and churn off ocean's waves as if spurning all impediment in carrying their freight from shore to shore—or rolls over mountain and stream, plain and valley the burdened train with resistless and undiminished speed?—Mind. What opens up the wonders of a drop of water, draws down the orbs of heaven to subject them to the scrutinizing gaze of man—guides the mariner deprived of sun and star in unerring certainty through the trackless deep, and makes the lightning convey the mandates of man from land to land and from sea to sea?—Mind. What gathers all the beauties of heaven, earth and sea, and strings them together in melodious verse—what levels the barbed arrow on the strong bow of logic, and sends it to the heart through every breastplate of sophistry—what melts us into tears, or lights up our faces with joy, fires us into indignation, or rouses us to instant and determined action, by the glowing words of eloquence in the pulpit, at the bar, or on the floors of legislation?—Mind.

Is this the powerless weapon that may lie neglected, buried in ignorance, or turned off with the scouring of a paltry superficial schooling? Is it not the potent agent, the all penetrating, all subjecting subtle spirit—the lord of creation—whose development, direction, control and adornment is the great task of an intelligent people and an enlightened government?

Mines of untold mental wealth lie neglected on the face of our country. Our men cross the seas to seek for gold on Columbian or Australian fields, while they leave behind around their hearths treasures which all the wealth of either cannot buy. Develop these fireside resources; and you train an agent to extract from seas and streams and fields the precious metal in rich abundance, or send abroad those educated spirits which wield an influence over men at no mean charges.

Why should not Prince Edward Island give birth to the Historian or the Poet, the Naturalist or the Philosopher, as well as any neighbouring Provinces? Why may not one of her sons be heard in the Commons of Britain, or giving orders on the field of battle, as is the case with Nova Scotia? Are we ever to lag behind? In the minds of many that surround us, the idea of a Prince Edward Islander, is associated with something uncouth, ignorant, and uncultivated. Account for it as you may, such is the fact. The idea is an illusion; but it has no doubt originated, from the mass of our settlers having no special claim to intellectual cultivation or refinement. Let the reproach be wiped away; and let the Islander be the synonymne for the man of superior intelligence, energy and enterprise. We are not inferior in natural capacity—then let the raw material be thoroughly worked, and we need not fear the competition of the world. To all this we hear the response—have we not the most approved machinery for educating our youth, and is it not in successful operation? We have, indeed, the Free Education Act, a noble Act in the right direction, and a lasting honor to him who originated and those who passed it. But what avails the laying of a long and costly telegraph, if there is an inefficient battery connected with it, and unskilful operators entrusted with its management? You may construct a steamship as large as the *Great Eastern*, and adjust all her machinery in admirable order, but without the directing mind and the efficient workmen the expenditure is comparatively useless.

Let any one traversing our main highways, or passing through our byroads cast his eye on the buildings called schoolhouses, and if time permits let him look within, and the external and internal appearance, the arrangement, furniture, attendance and operations of nine-tenths of our schools, will assure him that these illustrations are not without meaning. Should a stranger inquire into the facilities for acquiring the higher branches of education in all parts of the Island, a candid reply could not be very complimentary to us. Still more discreditable must our response be if further interrogations should elicit the fact that within our Island there is no public Seminary where Logic and Elocution, Natural Science and Philosophy, Law and Medicine are taught. The time has come when this condition of our educational affairs must receive full consideration. The object of these letters is to call public attention to the subject. I am by no means disposed to attribute blame to the government; they have acted nobly, wisely and liberally; they have done more than has been rightly appreciated by the people. Parents and trustees in many instances are notoriously at fault. The hearty co-operation of all interested in this great matter is indispensable. Let this be cheerfully given, and our intellectual elevation is certain—and Prince Edward Island will make her mind respected in British America.

My next shall refer to certain striking defects in the machinery and management of our common schools, which greatly impair their efficiency. As anonymous communications have become so disreputable, I take the liberty of subscribing myself,

Yours, &c.,
G. SUTHERLAND.

Dec. 23, 1859.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The interest in the noon-day prayer meetings is still well kept up. It is indeed good to be there. How refreshing to hear so many pour out their hearts before God! How profitable to unite in their fervent prayers! What a hallowing influence does that hour's services diffuse through the afternoon! Let those who desire the blessing improve the privilege.

The prayer meeting for adults on Sunday next (to morrow) will be held in the upper room of the Temperance Hall at 4 o'clock, p.m. The one for children, held in the lower room, will be discontinued for the present.

The Jews in New York are likely to adopt the first instead of the seventh day as their Sabbath. There reasons for so doing are commercial rather than moral, and do not promise much for any good result. Nevertheless the movement is somewhat remarkable. It may prepare the Jewish mind for other changes.

The United Presbyterian Church of North America holds forth the following declaration: "That slaveholding—that is the holding of unoffending human beings in involuntary bondage, and considering and treating them as property and subject to be bought and sold—is a violation of the Law of God, and contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity. This church numbers in this country some 500 ministers, 900 congregations, and 60,000 communicants.

CONVERT FROM UNITARIANISM.—The Rev Frederick D. Huntingdon, D. D., Professor at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and ex-officio Preacher to the University, holding a sort of pastoral relation to the officers and students, has written a letter avowing distinctly his belief in the Trinity.

CHRISTIAN SQUABBLES AT JERUSALEM.—Another Christian quarrel has occurred at Jerusalem.—A little piece of the marble pavement of the Church of the Nativity had been broken off and taken away. The question was, whether the Latin or the Greek worshippers should repair the loss, and both got their bit of marble ready and begin to quarrel about the mending. The Latins, with the aid and assistance of the French consul and the Mussulman authority, managed to mend the pavement first; then came the Greeks, who undid their work and wanted to mend it for themselves. Violence would have succeeded on both sides, but the advice was at last resorted to of getting the Turks to make the necessary repairs. So this was done, and the believers were restored to peace by the happy intervention of the infidels.

AYER'S PILLS.

The following statement from James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York city, after a thorough examination of the subject, leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind of the intrinsic virtues of my preparation, or its value as a reliable medicine. Dr. Chilton is known throughout the whole country as one of the oldest and best analytical chemists it contains; and his high character, both as a chemist and a man, is certified by distinguished persons, who are known to the people every where.

J. C. AYER, M. D., LOWELL, MASS. DEAR SIR; I have examined your CATHARTIC PILLS, and become thoroughly acquainted with their composition. It is a new and judicious combination of materials possessing points of excellence which, I believe, have not been obtained before.

As a Cathartic for general use, they are far superior to any which have hitherto fallen under my notice. They do not contain any mineral substance whatever; and, consequently, all objections urged against such ingredients are obviated.

The skilful method of separating the active principles of which these PILLS are composed from the inert vegetable matter is meritorious, and should command special attention, and win for the PILLS the liberal patronage of the public

JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

We have known Dr. J. R. Chilton for many years as a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a chemist in whom we have utmost confidence.

We fully concur in the above statements.

COLEMAN & STETSON, Proprietors of the Astor House, N. Y. city.
H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.
HORACE GREELY, Senior Editor of the New York Tribune.
WM. H. SEWARD, Senator of the United States.
WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States.
WM. B. ASTOR, New York city, the richest man in America.
G. W. WESTON & Co., Proprietors of Saratoga Springs.
POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, the largest Manuf. Chemists in America.
E. L. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of New York.
Bank of England, London, 5th June, 1856.

DR. J. C AYER, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Sir; In compliance with the request of your agent, I have the pleasure to state that having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my family, I have found them superior in their remedial effects to any other purgative we have ever employed. It is within my knowledge that your PILLS and PECTORAL are recommended by some of the distinguished surgeons and physicians of this metropolis. (London.)

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD DEAN BOYLE, Ex-Ass't Cashier.

☞ For list of Agents, see long advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaprilla, Cherry Pectoral and Pills, in another column.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not belong to any special and exclusive class of remedies. They seem to comprehend the finest remedial properties of all the great specifies. Thus the Ointment, in cases of eruptive and ulcerous disease, appears not only to remove the external inflamation, but to sink deep into the recesses of the system, putting out to the last spark, the fires of fever, invigorating the circulation and purifying the fluids which course through the fleshy fibre, the glands, and the skin. In most cases the operation of the Ointment is, we are informed, materially assisted by an occasional dose of the Pills.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE 7s. 6d.; Cloth Gilt, 10s. 6d.; Fine Morocco, 15s.

MEMOIR
OF THE
REV. JAMES MACGREGOR, D.D.

With notices of the Colonization of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers.

BY HIS GRANDSON,
THE REV GEORGE PATTERSON,
Green Hill, Pictou, N. S.

The work will be on sale in the course of next week at HASZARD's Bookstore, Charlottetown; and a Colporteur will commence visiting the rural districts, taking the route from Charlottetown, to Covehead, Cavendish, New London, Princetown, Beleque, &c. Friends in those quarters are requested to have their money ready when he comes.

Oct. 26, 1859. n5

Full Supplies of all
Messrs. CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS
JUST RECEIVED AT HASZARD'S Bookstore, 2 cases of Books, comprising nearly all the publications of the above celebrated authors and publishers. Orders above £1 executed at the publishers' selling prices in Edinburgh. Catalogues can be had on application.

Dec. 17, 1859.

Masonic Hall Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Masonic Hall, Water Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., (being St. John's Day,) for the Election of Office-bearers for the ensuing Year, and other purposes.

By order,
JNO. WM. MORRISON, Sec'y.

Dec., 12, 1859.

Temperance Hall Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the *ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING* of Shareholders of the *Temperance Hall Company*, for the election of Office Bearers, and other purposes, will take place in their Hall, on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 7 o'clock, p m. Shareholders will provide themselves with Scrip, which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By order,
JNO. WM. MORRISON, Sec'y, & Treasurer.

Dec. 12, 1859.

Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
North Side Queen Square.

JOHN W. PICKARD RESPECTFULLY informs the public of P. E. Island, and former patrons of the establishment in particular, that, having taken the OLD STAND for many years occupied by Mr JOHN STUMBLES, next door east of JOHN TRENAMAN, Esq.'s, he is prepared to execute, in good style and of the best material, all orders in his line, promptly and at moderate prices. He always keeps on hand a select assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, &c., to which he invites attention

☞ CARRIAGES NEATLY TRIMMED.

N. B.—Country Dealers would do well to call, before making purchases elsewhere.

Nov. 5, 1859. 3m

TRICHOSARON!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED 1 Case of the above newly invented HAIR-BRUSH, of six different degrees of quality, varying from soft to very hard, suitable either for thin or strong Hair.

1 Case Tooth and Nail Brushes, Toilet Perfumes, assorted Club Perfumes, Eau Bouquet, Frangipanni, Kiss-me-quick, Verbena, Mignionette, Wood Violet, Mousseline Bouquet; Her Majesty's Toilet Perfumes, the last and greatest addition to the Toilet Table; Portable Tablets, Glycerine, Honey, Almond, Rose, Peach Blossom, White and Brown Windsor Soaps, Milk of Roses, Macassar Oil, Pomatums, Rowland's Odonto, Cherry Tooth Paste, Lip Salve, Cold Cream, &c., &c., &c.

W. R. WATSON,
Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1859. 4w City Drug Store.

T. CAMERON, Tailor, Water-street,

SOLICITS A SHARE OF PUBLIC patronage, and warrants all garments made by him to fit, or no sale.

December 3d, 1859. tf

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS REQUEST AN IMMEDIATE Settlement of all Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., over due.

BEER & SON.

December 10, 1859

CHRISTMAS FRUIT, &c.

BLOOM RAISINS, VALENCIA Do., CURRANTS, Apples, Onions, Cheese, Digby Herring, Spices, &c., &c., all of the best quality and at low prices.

BEER & SON.

December 10, 1859. 1m

DENTISTRY.

CLEMENT F. HUBERT, DENTIST, (LATE OF NEW-YORK,) begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now fully prepared to construct and insert Artificial TEETH, on Gold and Silver plate, or with pivots.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Filling, Extracting, and Cleansing attended to as usual. Charges moderate.

Residence—At MRS. DOUGLAS'S, Water street.
Charlottetown, November 18, 1859. tf

GREAT FALL IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER *ISABEL*, & other arrivals,—at THOMAS'S OLD STAND,—Cottons, Prints, Merinos, Coburgs, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Flowers, Ribbons, Furs, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

ALSO—IRON, STEEL, TIN, NAILS, BRADS, SCREWS Locks, and General Hardware.

OILS, PAINTS, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Whiting, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Room Paper, Tarred Paper, Rope,

TEA, SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, Treacle, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, and general

FAMILY GROCERIES

of best description—all of which have been purchased in the best markets, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices by

J. H. TURNER & CO.,
British Dry Goods Store,
November 12, 1859. Great George Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED from ENGLAND, HALIFAX, and BOSTON, his—

FALL SUPPLY,

Consisting of in GROCERIES—

Tea, Coffee (green, roasted and ground),
Sugar, Rice, Soap, Raisins, Currants,
SPICES, &c, &c.

—IN—

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITHS' ANVILS and BELLOWS, Tin, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Nails, Bed Screws; Rim, Mortice, Stock, Till, Chest and Cupboard Locks; Knives and Forks, Blackload, Blacking, Matches, Shoemakers' Hemp and Flax.

GLASS (from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36), Putty, Oils, &c., &c.

Which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for Cash.

W. E. DAWSON.
Great George-street, 3d Dec, 1859. 6w

GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE ATTENTION of Persons visiting the City, and the Public generally, to his very large and extensive Assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Tete-a-Tetes, Lollings, and Lounges;
Chamber Sets, highly finished;
Grained and Painted Do., very cheap;
Drawing Room, Parlor, and Extension Tables;
Bureaus, Sinks, Light Stands, Whatnots, Teaporys;
Hat Stands, Towel Racks, Cribs, Cradles,
Bedsteads, all styles and prices;
Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows;
Window Cornices, Bands,
Curtain Fixtures, Tassels, and Cord;
Drawing Room, Parlor, and Dining Room Chairs;
Arm, Rocking, Invalid and Recumbent Chairs;
Cane and Wood seat Do., of every description;
Office Chairs and Cushions;
Looking-glasses and Pictures;
Gilt and dark Mouldings for Picture, Portrait, and Photograph Frames;

And a great variety of Furniture, too numerous to mention,—all of which have been selected with great care, and will be sold at very low prices.

☞ For anything in the above line, call and examine Goods and Prices before making a selection.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.
Kent Street (adjoining the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles,)
Nov. 30, 1859. 2m

Harmonicon and American Vocalist

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