Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From papers received by last week's Mail.

IMPORTANT APPENDIX TO THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

A sequel to M. Edmond About's pamphlet, "*La Prusse en 1860*," made its appearance on Tuesday at Dentu's, the Government publisher. "*La Syrie et l'Alliance Russe*," as it is understood to proceed from the Government workshop where such productions are manufactured, has produced great sensation. As the mere substance fails to convey an idea of the peculiar insolence and sophistry of this last Government effusion, extracts from it will, perhaps, prove serviceable as a seasoning to the savory epistle which has had such a wonderfully softening effect upon the *Morning Post*. The headings of the quotations are not to be met with in the original :—

The "Mission" of France.

"At certain periods of history we find that under the impulse of certain laws of attraction and agglomeration peoples form political combinations unknown to the past. We are 'assisting' at one of these critical moments in the life of mankind. The Syrian question is but one of the knots of a very complicated situation. The whole of Europe is in a state of expectation and anxiety, waiting for a vast solution which may settle the basis of a lasting peace both in Europe and in the East. Now that object can only be attained inasmuch as the organization of our continent shall be in conformity with the wishes and requirements of the present; questions of nationalities struggling beneath the yoke, hostile religious tendencies (*nuances*), incompatibility of tempers, languages radically opposed to each other, keep up in certain European states an undercurrent of agitation which prevents the restoration of confidence and hinders the progress of civilisation. Peace, that ultimatum of the ambition of all governments, can only be permanently secured when permanent causes of disturbance shall have disappeared. We, therefore, wish to arrive at a double result :—

"1. Wherever such a thing is possible to favor the formation of an homogeneous and rational state, the mission of which would be to absorb and concentrate in the mighty unity populations having ideas or tendencies in common.

"2. *To try* and carry out that principle, without having recourse to arms."

Russia and France.

At first sight France and Russia appear to have realised the ideal of monarchies. Though 800 leagues divide them, those two Powers have arrived by the most different roads at that unity which alone is able to create durable empires, not ephemeral circumscriptions, the limits of which may be changed any day by the fortune of war. . . . The Czars meditating for the last 135 years over the will of Peter the Great, have not ceased to cast covetous glances on European Turkey. . . . Must France continue to protest against the pretensions of the Czars to the decaying empire of the Sultan! We think not. If Russia lent us her co-operation for the 'revindication' of the Rhine frontier, it appears to us that a kingdom would not be too high a price for her alliance. Thanks to that combination, France might resume her real limits as traced by the geographer Strabo 18 centuries ago. We know that we are not alone in having plans of aggrandisement. Now if Russia regards Constantinople in the same way as we look at the Rhine, can one not turn these analogous pretensions to some account, and force upon Europe the acceptance of a combination, which would allot Turkey to Russia, to France that Rhine frontier which Napoleon I. considered in 1814 as a *sine qua non* condition of his existence as a sovereign."

Character of the Pretensions of France and Russia.

"There are only two millions of Turks in Europe, whereas there are 13,000,000 of Greeks, whose spiritual head is the Czar. The Greek insurrection, which lasted nine years, was but the prelude of the movement which is preparing in those regions, and which the massacres in Syria may act upon as a signal to break out. The Greek Christians are only waiting for an order from their chief at St. Petersburgh, or their patriarch at Constantinople, to rise against the infidels; and there are but few far-sighted politicians who do not anticipate a solution of the Eastern question in a sense favorable to Russia, and that at no distant time. It is not, therefore, surprising, that at the call of their co-religionists, and encouraged by the predictions of Stalezanew, the Russians should be prepared to cross the Pruth at the first alert."

It then shows the reason why France should annex Belgium, and attempts to point out the moderation of France in not annexing the whole of Holland.

Then follows a short passage, demonstrating, by similar arguments, the necessity of annexing the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, "which formed, under the Empire, the *departement des forets*.

Annexation of Rhenish Prussia.

"Belgium and Luxembourg once in our power, our task is not over. . . . To complete our frontiers we must take not less than two-thirds of Rhenish Prussia, the whole of Rhenish Bavaria, and about one-third of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. . . . . Was it not at Aix-la-Chapelle that our Emperor Charlemagne held his court? . . . Contiguous to France the Rhenish provinces must become the political as they are the natural dependencies of France."

The writer then returns to Russia, and after showing that the Crimean war is no bar to the alliance between France and Russia, as they had not then come to an understanding, gives the following piece of information as one of the claims of France to the gratitude of Russia :—

"It must be kept in mind that France did not lend herself to the plans of England in the Baltic. We do not know whether an attack on Cronstadt would have succeeded, in any case; it was not attempted, thanks, we have reason to believe, to the opposition of France."

How Prussia is to be detached from England.

"But to attach the Cabinet of Berlin to our policy it must be withdrawn from the influence of England. How can this be brought about? By so contriving that Prussia shall cease to be our neighbor on the Rhine, and by promising to support her legitimate pretensions to preponderance in Germany. In exchange for the Rhenish provinces, cannot Bavaria and Prussia take their compensations from Austria. . . . . The English alliance can only secure to Prussia the *status quo*—the French alliance throws open to her a boundless horizon.

Consequences of these Arrangements.

"The alliance between France, Russia, and Prussia loyally concluded, as we have reason to hope it will be, the consequences that flow from it are most natural. . . . We have demonstrated above what 1800 years ago Strabo had laid down, as beyond question, that the Rhine was the natural frontier of Northern France. Now Prussia is the greatest sufferer from this extension of territory. For the last 45 years she has kept the Rhine as the dragon used to keep watch over the garden of the Hesperides. Let this cause of hostility between France and England disappear; let the left bank of the Rhine become French once more; in exchange for her good offices, Prussia would find a compensation in Austria—that Power would be punished for her bad faith and clumsiness. Let all be organized for a durable peace. Let the population be consulted, so that no violent annexation should take place. With Russia at Constantinople, France on the Rhine, Austria diminished, and Prussia preponderating in Germany, where can any cause of disturbance or revolution, be found in Europe?"

Perfidious Albion.

"Would England dare to contend single-handed against Russia, Prussia, and France! We cannot admit such a thing. If, however, it did happen, if Great Britain should venture to commit such an imprudence, she might receive a severe lesson. Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, are a security for her keeping quiet; those are the weak points of her armor. But though she will be reduced to a sterile agitation in her island, and be compelled to be a passive spectator of what takes place on the Continent, she will barely be permitted to offer her opinion, thanks to the five or six thousand men she will send to Syria."

Syria.

"The moment has arrived when our policy must be clearly defined. It is in Syria that France must *pacifically* conquer the frontier of the Rhine, by cementing her alliance with Russia. But we must take care not to give Russia an unlimited extension. The provinces north of the Bosphorus must suffice for her ambition. Asia Minor must remain neutral ground. Were it, indeed, possible to look at a practical subject in a poetical and practical light, we would say, our choice is made; a man has just come forward who seems the incarnation of the idea we should wish to see represented in Syria—Abd-el-Kader; he is sufficiently orthodox a Moslem to conciliate the Mussulman population; he is sufficiently civilized to distribute justice equally to all; he is attached to France by the ties of gratitude; he would protect the Christians, and reduce to obedience the turbulent tribes ever ready to disturb the repose of Asia Minor. To make of Abd-el-Kader the Syrian Emir would be a noble reward for our prisoner's services."—*National Standard.*

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH NAVIES COMPARED.

A thick pamphlet has just been published, from the pen of M. Cucheval Clarigny, the subject of which is a comparison of the naval and military forces of England and France. The preface states that it was originally written by order of the Government, and not for publication; but that, in consequence of misstatements, it has been thought advisable to give it publicity. The following is the statement it makes of the strength of the French and English navies. The strength of the English fleet is taken, says the author, from the *Navy List* of the 1st of July, 1860. The effective strength of the French fleet on the 1st of August, 1860, is given. Only the ships afloat are put down; those on the stocks are not mentioned. The comparison would have been complete and to the purpose if those last had been enumerated :—

	Ships Afloat	
Steam Fleet:—	French.	English.
Steam liners	35	63
Steam frigates	38	41
Smaller vessels, including transports which are not fighting ships	195	388
	268	492
Ships of the line	8	30
Frigates	27	63
Inferior vessels	89	106
	124	199

Four Days Later.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 23, via Sackville 24th.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool Aug. 15, via Queenstown 16th, passed Cape Race at 7 p. m. to-day Thursday. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

Fifteen hundred English are to be landed in Syria from the fleet.

Eighteen hundred Garibaldians had landed in Calabria.

Garibaldi is reported to have been at Naples to confer with the revolutionary leaders.

Report says Austria will renounce the treaty of Villafranca, and actively oppose Garibaldi in Naples.

It was reported that if Garibaldi lands in Naples, Gen. Lamoriciere will cross the Roman frontier under a promise of support from Austria, and that Austria will renounce the obligation of Villafranca and attack Garibaldi.

Austria was assuming a threatening attitude, and there were rumors of an approaching manifesto on the Emperor's birthday, declaring a release from the Villafranca treaty, and uttering threats against Piedmont.

Austria had already demanded explanations from Piedmont concerning Garibaldi's letter to Victor Emmanuel, announcing a projected attack on Venice.

There was great activity manifested in the Austrian marine department.

The complete establishment of understanding between Austria and Prussia is officially announced.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Bavaria attended a railroad celebration at Salzburg, and both monarchs made speeches favorable to German unity.

The Paris Bourse was very dull; Rentes 68f.

The Sardinian loan closed with subscriptions to the amount of three times the sum needed.

Additional failures have occurred in the English leather trade. The announcements include Messrs Paolepei, boot-makers of Northampton, for £200,000, and Edmund Barvelot, leather factor, of London, for £40,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Aug. 16.—Naples has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

British and For. American News.

United States.

State of Matters in Texas.—For some time past we have been hearing of a very distressing state of matters down in the state of Texas; incendiarism, and a threatened rising of the slave population against the whites, forming the cause of this terror on the part of resident citizens. And it is freely alleged that these atrocities are suggested to the slaves by miscreants who assume to be in league with that portion of our northern people termed "Abolitionists." The truth of this we cannot permit ourselves for one moment to believe; but it is possible that unprincipled wretches, valuing neither character nor life, may take the name, and perpetrate their horrors, calculating that they may escape from justice in the confusion of parties that may ensue from such an accusation. Whatever the cause, and whatever the purpose, the active agents in these atrocities deserve, and, we believe, will receive the condemnation of all wise and good men. We care not what the cause is, no matter whether it be right or wrong, this we feel certain of, that no cause can ever be aided by secret poisonings and incendiarism. Such a course of procedure is repulsive to the best feelings of our nature; it betokens on the part of those engaged in such courses, a lack of confidence in their principles, if they have any, and exhibits such a want of truth and humanity in a Christian land, and among a Christian people, as to form a cause fully sufficient to fill the public mind with serious uneasiness.—*Scot. Am. Journal.*

Canada.

The Prince of Wales at Quebec.—*Saturday, August 18, 1860.*—The weather in the morning was unpropitious; it rained heavily, but cleared up toward the time of the Prince's arrival. At three o'clock in the afternoon the royal squadron rounded Point Levi. Its appearance was the signal for a general salute from the men-of-war in the harbor, citadel, and the town.

The citadel, Durham terrace, the grand battery, and the roofs of the houses facing St. Lawrence block, were black with spectators.

At Champlain wharf a pavilion had been erected, from the top of which waved the royal standard.

A crimson carpet was laid from the pavilion to the landing place, near which there was a grand stand, filled chiefly with ladies.

The Prince landed at 4 o'clock, under salutes from the ships-of-war and land batteries, and was met by the Mayor and civic dignitaries of Quebec, and the members of the Canadian Cabinet in official uniform, the Anglican Bishop and clergy of Quebec, the Bishop and clergy of the Roman Catholic church, the Governor-General, the Commander of the Forces in Canada, and his staff; the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lyons and a large number of private citizens.

The scene was magnificent. The harbor was alive with river craft, gayly decorated; the shipping was dressed, and the yards manned, and the wharves were covered with a dense crowd.

The grand state dinner given to Lord Lyons, the British ambassador at Washington, last evening, was a very brilliant affair. Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, the celebrated hero of the Crimean campaign, at present commander-in-chief of the royal troops in this colony, was present at the festivities. Admiral Sir Alex Milne, Commander of the British North American and West India fleet; Sir Allen McNab, Col. S. Tache, Hon. Colonels Rollo, Irvine, Napier Wilmott, and Connelly; Messrs. Pennefather, Warre, Fogan, and Basil Hall, were also present.

Quebec, August 20.—The Prince attended divine service at the Anglican Cathedral yesterday dressed in plain clothes. He was met at the porch by the Bishop and clergy. The Governor's pew was refitted with crimson drapery, having a throne in the centre. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lyons, the Governor General, Admiral Milne, Sir Fenwick Williams, and many officers of the army and navy, the latter in full uniform. The Cathedral was crowded, but owing to the excellent arrangements that had been made, perfect order was preserved. The sermon was preached by Rev Mr Houseman, the Bishop's chaplain.

The Styx arrived this morning. It has rained all day. Many hundreds of names were entered in visitor's books at the hotels.

The Prince made an excursion to Lorette and Chaudier Falls in the afternoon. A levee is to be held in the Parliament House to-morrow.

Quebec, Tuesday, Aug 21, 1860.—Amid a pouring rain the Prince left the Governor General's house to take up his residence in the Parliament Buildings. At the levee all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the Province were first presented separately; next the Judges of the superior Court of Lower Canada; then the members of the Legislature and the Council, the Speaker of which read an address in French and English, to which the Prince replied. At the conclusion, the Speaker was desired to hand down, and the Prince taking an unsheathed sword from the Duke of Newcastle, struck the Speaker, lightly, saying, "Rise up Sir Narcisse Belleau!" The members of the Lower House were then introduced, and an address was read by the Speaker, Wm. Henry Smith, on whom the honor of Knighthood was bestowed.

After this the officers of the garrison were presented, then the Anglican Bishop and clergy, who presented an address, and received an appropriate reply. About a thousand gentlemen were then presented. A number of addresses from National Societies were presented. After the levee upwards of fifty members of the Legislative Council and Assembly partook of a *dejeuner* with the Prince. In the afternoon, the Prince drove to Montmorenci Falls. There were a dozen arches on the way, and the houses were dressed with flags, &c. The crowds on the road cheered lustily. The Prince was delighted with the Falls. He visited the natural steps, and returned to town to dinner at 7 o'clock with a select party. A ball comes off at Music Hall to-night.

Quebec, Aug. 22, 1860.—The ball last night, in honor of the Prince of Wales, was a great success. Music Hall was beautifully fitted up. The Prince arrived punctually, and opened the ball with the lady of Mayor Langwine. The view from the galleries was superb. The bands of the 17th Regiment and Canadian Rifles furnished the music. The Prince danced nearly every dance, and left at 4½ o'clock in the morning. Toward the close a little middy accidently tripped the Prince, who fell on one knee. His partner did not fall. The most exaggerated rumors prevail about this trifling incident.

The supper was admirably got up, and to which ample justice was done. At noon to-day, the Prince visited the Laval University, and passed along the battery amid the cheers of the crowd. He entered the magnificent reception room, where a throne was prepared, and received the address from the Romish Hierarchy. Nine Prelates, and a great number of the clergy and visitors, were present. The Prince next visited the Ursuline Convent which was prettily decorated. An address was read by a young lady pupil, which the Prince replied to. Returning to the Palace, the Prince was entertained at luncheon.

After lunch the Prince visited the citadel. At the exhibition of fireworks an unfortunate accident occurred. One of the platforms, with a number of spectators upon it, gave way; several were seriously injured and one is reported fatally.

The Prince leaves for Three Rivers at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He remains there for a day.

Montreal, Aug. 24 1860.—Three rivers were brilliantly illuminated last night in honor of the Prince.

The members of the Legislature arrived in the steamer at Quebec, at 10 o'clock last night, and attended the Prince to this city. At the various points along the river groups of people assembled on the shores, and cheered and waved their hats as the steamer passed down with the Prince on board. Rain commenced at 10 o'clock, and continued until the cortege arrived off Montreal.

The Prince came by the North Channel, and missed a number of steamboats which had come down to meet him. They overtook him at Point de Lisle. They were crowded with people, and galy decked with flags, evergreens, &c., their passengers cheering lustly as they come up with the Prince's vessel.

As Kingston was passed the Church bells rang a peal and the crowd on the shore cheered.

The Prince's fleet reached Montreal at 3:30. and was received with a royal salute of 21 guns as it approached the city. The rain at the time ceased, but again commenced, and in consequences of the unfavorableness of the weather the preparations for the grand reception were not completed, and the landing was postponed till 10 o'clock to-morrow. The illumination was also deferred.

About 40,000 people, who had assembled on the quays to witness the landing were not only disappointed, but drenched.

In the afternoon, notwithstanding the rain, the Prince drove through the town, and visited a bazaar, which the ladies had got up, purchasing, it is said, a variety of articles. He wore the same dress in which he entered this city, and looked remarkably well, smiling and bowing all the way along the route, particularly where the ladies were plentiest.

During the afternoon the laudable efforts of son St. Johners to inaugurate a Railroad in the Island must not be forgotten, as it afforded as much, or perhaps more amusement than any thing else. About sixteen of them procured a horse and dray, and with one of the party mounted on the horse's back as Conductor, paraded the principal streets along to the Governor's residence, the Conductor designating the station, and singing out "All on board!" at every corner, while the whole party joined in singing God save the Queen, Rule Britannia, &c., varying the performance by throwing handfulls of change among the crowd.

No doubt there was not sufficient hotel accomodation for all the people from the country and from the neighboring Provinces who visted the city on the occasion, and higher fare than the ordinary may, in some instances, have been charged; but the assertion that as a general thing our hotel-keepers practised dishonesty, is a base falsehood. Charlottetown was not the only city where hotels were uncomfortably crowded on the occasion of the Prince's visit; the case was the same at Halifax, and even at St John, though we believe at the latter place, probably owing to the unattractiveness of the city, and narrow-mindedness of the people, there was not half the number of strangers from abroad in proportion to its size, as were at our beautiful little capital. It is needless to say that the arches were not of the style described, but were, with the exception of one in a distant part of the town, all strongly framed, and erected at an expense of about £40 each. The writer of the above must, we think, have been *in a hotel*, scarce and all as was the accomodation, when the salutes were fired at the landing of the Prince, or he should have known that our Battery is not even a quarter of a mile distant from the wharf. He must also be just about as particular respecting his information as his observation when he believed the report that His Royal Highness attended the Bazaar that day held in the city. In short, almost the only truthful part of his account is that respecting the conduct of a number of drunken St. Johners, who disturbed the peace of the town by parading the streets with a horse and old truck. This circumstance, for the honor of his countrymen or fellow citizens, we are astonished he was not ashamed to mention.

Next week, we will favor our readers with some of the friendly notices of the press respecting our efforts honorably to receive the son of our beloved Queen.

We understand that the Commissioners appointed by Royal Commission to settle the question arising out of the Land Tenures of this Island, have arrived here during the present week. The time of their meeting for the transaction of business will probably be announced in the *Royal Gazette* of Tuesday next. We also learn that the Proprietors have retained as their Counsel before the Commissioners, Mr Haliburton of Halifax; and that the Government of this Island have employed Samuel Thomson Esquire of St. John, N. B. and the Hon. Joseph Hensley, as Counsel for the Tenantry. These latter gentlemen, we believe, are at the service of Tenants who may have complaints to urge against Landlords as such.

At the Prince of Wales' Levee held at Quebec on Tuesday the 21st of August, His Royal Highness conferred the honor of Knighthood on Narcisse Belleau, Speaker, of the Legislative Council of Canada, and on William Henry Smith, Speaker of the Lower House.

A quantity of new matter, together with some advertisements, in type, have been crowded out of this day's issue.

Loss by Fire.—We regret to learn that Mr Donald M'Rae, farmer, Murray Harbor Road, had his barn consumed by fire on Tuesday the 21st ult. The fire is believed to have been purely accidental, but the loss to the poor man is considerable, for the barn contained his hay—just housed in good condition, farming implements, harness, &c. Such a loss would be felt by any man in this Colony, but to a small farmer of ordinary means, it is a misfortune under which he must be greatly pressed if benevolent friends do not help in time of need.

Numbers of the New York swell mob are following in the route of the Prince. The reporters of the New York *Tribune* and *Illustrated London News* were robbed at Russel's Hotel, Quebec, the former of a watch and money, and the latter of $500. The correspondent of Frank Leslie's paper had his valise stolen.

Save your Doctor's Bills.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

The Press and the Prince's Reception at Charlottetown.

In our last number, we copied a paragraph from the letter of the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales to this Island. This paragraph, we regret to observe, is going the round of the Provincial papers, as if it were a true account of the conduct of our people on the occasion, in which case it would no doubt be of interest—most melancholy interest, as a parallel to what it describes, has scarcely ever occurred in the history of man. We admit that the reality was bad, for two or three cases of drunkenness are sufficient in our estimation, to give it that character; however, to say that "nothing was known, in street or square, but incessant brutal bursts of drunkenness," that "great riotous mobs continually gathered in quarrelsome force, breaking through tavern doors," &c., and that "every corner was made a fighting ground," is, we do not hesitate to affirm, a gross libel on the character of this community.

This republican, though thus evidently unscrupulous in regard to truth, has the honesty to admit that the Son of the Queen received a hearty and loyal welcome in the lower Provinces. After his description of the reception here, in the next sentence, he says,—"Up to this point, the tour has been so triumphant in arousing popular ardor, and calling forth professions of loyal devotion, as need have been desired." Further on he states,—"There was certainly no lack of unanimity in offering welcome to the son of the Queen, whom all here hold in such genuine and affectionate reverence. The expressions of loyalty were at times wonderful to witness."

He also admits that the Lower Colonies possess, abundant elements of prosperity. Alluding to the information which the young Prince and those who accompany him might collect in their tour he says, "A day or two spent in each of the three capitals can give little understanding of the productions and the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia, *or of the unrivalled fertility of the crescent island, 'the granary of North America,'* or of the steady and determined advancement of the leading province, New Brunswick." The italics are ours, to point out his opinion of our country, which is certainly very different from that which he appears to entertain of our people.

The St. John N. B. *Globe* also speaks in most disparaging terms not only of the Prince's reception here, but also of the people. We expected better than this of each and all of our contemporaries in the neighboring Colonies, whatever might proceed from the American press. The following from the *Globe*, written by a passenger in the *Arabian*, which reached this port about 11 o'clock on the evening previous to the day of the Prince's arrival, contains just about as much falsehood as the paragraph which we copied last week from the *Tribune*—

After knocking at each two-story shanty painted out as a hotel, we were not over politely informed that they were all full. By dint of considerable perseverance, accommodation, such as it was, was obtained for a few ladies; and some gentlemen, as a great favor, were allowed the privilege of sleeping in hay lofts, for which in the morning they were charged half a dollar, and three pence for the privilege of a wash, all other charges being in proportion; and where they got a chance, taking New Brunswick money at the face and giving the Island change, namely counting our short quarter as 1s 6d. There were some honorable exceptions to this sort of business, but as a general thing those pretending to keep first-class hotels practised it, both in selling liquor and in charging for meals; lodgings, as before stated, not being obtainable except in a hay loft or on the floor of their sitting rooms, in which case the fare was $1.—Day came at length, and we sallied forth to take a look at the arrangements.

The Arches, alias' neat and tasteful enough, were of a style which could be got up in a day, being composed merely of spruce or hemmtac boughs woven on poles and bent to the required shape, the decorations on some of them, however, being very pretty. . . . . .

On the whole, the Prince's reception in Charlottetown was very creditable to the capital of this out-of-the-way dependency of the British Crown, but no more to be compared to his reception here, than day is to night or foggy weather to fine. In fact if it had not been for the fleet, the pride and pomp of disembarkation would have been small indeed, as there was not an answering gun from any of the wharves, the only salute returned being fired from a sort of fort about a mile distant.

Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

We learn that on the Southern plantations, as well as in the new settlements of the West, Holloway's balsamic Ointment is relied upon as a sovereign remedy for the bruises, cuts, sprins, and other external injuries so frequently occurring in farming operations. It is also endorsed by the Agricultural population as an immediate cure for rheumatic swellings, boils, sloughs, sore legs, and all the diseases of the skin, glands and tendons, to which exposure to the elements, accident, and an undue proportion of salt food, renders the farm laborer especially liable. The Pills have an equal celebrity, as an adjunct of the ointment and as a remedy for all ailments.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General Debility, &c, find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

Are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the *materia medica* affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which while giving momentary stimulus, and reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

From Mr John D. Nash,

Well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

Halifax, N. S., June 15, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the Oxygenated Bitters, for *dyspepsia* and *debility of the digestive organs*, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of Dyspepsia, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of inestimable value to those whose stomachs have become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living. I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN D. NASH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;

T. DesBrisay and M. W. Skinner, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally.

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

Address REV. WM. COSGROVE,

439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES.

Now-a-days, when the markets are glutted with a thousand humbugs, it is refreshing to find preparations of real worth. Such we believe to be the case with those of Messrs, Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston.

They are highly popular, and give the utmost satisfaction: We would confidently recommend our readers to try their Cocoaine for the hair. Its superiority over other preparations will soon be perceived. It imparts a beautiful gloss and luxuriant appearance, and is lasting in its effect.—*Middlebro Gazette*

Sold in Charlottetown, by W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, M. W. Skinner.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

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. Aston, 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.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, 25th instant, the wife of Commander Hancock, R. N. of a Son.

MARRIED.

At Murray Harbor, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Neil M'Kay, Mr Henry Sengabaugh of Murray Harbor South, to Margaret, daughter of Mr Daniel M'Kenzie, of Murray Harbor North.

At the residence of the Bride's father, on Monday the 13th inst., by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr James Dingwell, son of the late William Dingwell, Esq. to Miss Catherine Conohan, eldest daughter of Mr William Conohan, all of Bay Fortune.

On the 31st July, by the Rev. Mr. Munro, Brown's Creek, Mr Norman Nicholson, Little Sands, Lot 62, to Miss Christy M'Donald, Head of Montague, Lot 66.

On the 16th ultimo, at St. Eleanor's, by the venerable Archdeacon Reed, Mr John M'Mullen, to Mrs Margaret M'Leod, of New London; also, on the 16th ult., by the same, Mr Henry Craswell, to Miss Mary Collett, both of Summerside.

On the 11th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Davies, Mr Daniel Robertson, to Miss Elizabeth M'Near, both of Three Rivers.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev John Prince, Mr Robert Leard, to Miss Mary Rossler, both of Tryon.

DIED,

At Charlottetown, of Dyptheria, on the 5th ult., George F., aged 5 years and 11 months; on 22d ult., Emily L., aged 4 years and 5 months, eldest son and daughter of Mr W. F. Morris.

At Lot 11, on Friday, the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation to the Divine will, Mr. John Bulger, aged 72 years.

At Orwell Cove, on Monday, the 20th ultimo, after a lingering and very painful illness of several months, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr John M'Donald, aged 47 years, leaving a sorrowing family, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

PASSENGERS,

In the Steamer Westmorland from Shediac to Charlottetown, Aug. 25—H. M'Kie, Wm. H. Pope, Esq., Mrs Nicholson, Mrs Alley, Mrs Hillcoat, J. Hazelwood, R. M'Cann, Mrs M'Cann and children, P. Murphy, Mr and Mrs Howe, N. M'Leod, Cotton, A. Hapny, Miss Dowall, Gainson, N. M'Kinnon, B. Baily, Wm. Weeks.

In do. from Pictou, Aug. 28—Rev Mr Sutherland, Rev Mr Smith, Rev Mr Breading, J. M'Leod, H. M'Leod, D. M'Leod, Wm. M'Leod, A. Hebbs, T. Major, E. Major, Dallison, Mr and Mrs Milyah.

In do. from Shediac, Aug. 29—Capt. Orlebar, T. Duncan, C. Boultenhouse, J. Swabey, Hon. J. Howe and Lady, Hon. J. N. Gray, T. Dodd, J. Purdie, Mrs Johnson, Miss Gilbert, Mrs Fairweather, Miss Fairweather, Miss M'Culloch, Miss Edmonds, Mr M'Donald, Mrs Hannah, Miss Glass, Miss Murphy, Mr Ness, T. M'Evin, Mr Lindsay, Mr Turnbull, T. Millar, J. Holman, James Warren, A. Clark, M'Donald, T. Simpson, and 3 in the steerage.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Aug. 24—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.

25—Schr Christiana, M'Neill, Nova Scotia, limestone. Brig Electra, Fraser, Liverpool, G. B., goods. Schr Martha Maria, Clark, Boston, do.

27—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

28—do., do., Pictou. Schr Dee, M'Rae, do., coal. Plowboy, Robertson, do., do.

29—Flora, Hingley, Tatmagouche, lumber. Lady Jane Grey, Paul, Richibucto, do. Kate, Lockman, Gaspe, limestone. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

30—Schr Reward, Demings, Bay Verte, deal.

OUTWARDS.

Aug. 24—Schr Reward, Demings, Bay Verte, bal. Neptune, Depratt, Buctouche, sundries. Sarah, Allard, Pictou, bal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Mount Vernon, King, Sydney, bal. Mary, Arbuckle, Pictou, goods.

25—Bark Hiawatha, Ballantyne, Bathurst, timber. Brigt. Jane Cox, Cameron, Plymouth, G. B., timber & deal.

27—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr Louis Fercier, Pollard, Pictou, bal.

28—Woodbine, Robertson, Sydney, bal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

29—Flora, Hingley, Pictou, lumber. Christiana, M'Neill, do., bal.

30—Brigt Tyro, Salmond, London, G. B., timber and deal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

August, 7, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr Frederick Nelson, Wharfinger for the Wharf at Cross Point.

August 21, 1860.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following appointments in the Volunteer Force of this Colony—

To be Captain of the Thistle Company, Lot 34, David Ross, Esq.

To be Lieutenant—James Wyatt, Gentleman.

To be Ensign—John Robertson, Gentleman.—Commissions dated 6th April, 1860.

Also, to be Captain of Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Company, Summerside, Hon James C. Pope.

To be Lieutenant—Colin McLellan.

To be Ensign—David Rogers.—Commissions dated 20th April, 1860.