Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE CAPTURE OF ANCONA.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin gives the following particulars of the operations of the Sardinian squadron before Ancona:—

It consisted of the Maria Adelaide, Victoria Emmanuelle, and Carlo Alberto, screw frigates; the San Michele, sailing frigate, the paddle-wheel frigates Governolo, and Constituzione, and the corvette Mosimbono. On the 18th ult., the battery Lanterna immediately opened fire upon the fleet, although barely within range; the other batteries, Monte Murano, Capuccini, and Monte Gardetto soon followed. The fleet did not reply for some time, but when it did, its fire made terrible execution. The Monte Murana battery suffered most; it had three guns dismounted, four artillerymen killed, and many wounded. All the fortifications were considerably damaged. When the fire had ceased, the galley slaves were sent to repair them, together with many country people pressed into the service by the military. None of the vessels suffered any serious damage. Unfortunately a few projectiles fell into the town and killed two women and a child. Admiral Persano, on being informed of this expressed the greatest regret, and gave the strictest orders to prevent the renewal of any such accident. On the 20th several transports arrived with stores and provisions: on the 22d Admiral Persano declared the blockade. On the 23d, in order to second the operations of the army, the fleet cannonaded the hieghts of Monte Pelago, Monte Pultio, and Gardetto. The place returned the fire with such vigor that shells and round shot fell on the vessels like hail; the Carlo Alberto alone was hit forty times, and the others more or less. Still the loss of the Piedmotese was but trifling, being only one man killed and five wounded. On the night of the 24th seven boats were manned, and sent under the command of Captain Corutti, to destroy some of the defences of the port. They did considerable damage, and only retreated when a heavy fire was opened upon them. Only one of their officers, a lieutenant, was wounded.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Ancona was alike attacked and defended with admirable courage. The besieged had altogether only 120 pieces in battery, because the arming of these works was not terminated when the siege commenced; but it was not until every gun had become unfit for use that General de Lamoriciere demanded to capitulate. The Piedmontese artillery, which was very good and numerous, was perfectly well served; its fire, both from land and sea, having been formidable.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 4.—The following is a summary of the allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory of Cardinals held on the 28th ult.:—

His Holiness detested and deplored the conduct of Piedmont, and her guilty invasion of the Papal States. He spoke with emotion of the brave soldiers who died in his defence, and had the firm hope that they have obtained eternal peace and blessedness.

He reproved and condemned in every way the detestable and sacrilegious attacks of the King and the government of Piedmont. He declared their acts to be null and of no effect. He protested, and would not cease to protest, in order to maintain entire the civil power enjoyed by the Roman Church.

The Pope further said that the support of foreign assistance against criminal invasion was still to be desired, and recalled the reiterated declarations made by one of the most powerful Princes of Europe.

His Holiness thus continued:—

"Whilst, however, we have for a long time been expecting such a result, we are most painfully affected in seeing the authors and abettors of this invasion advance ab far as the walls of our capital, as though they had the assurance that no one would oppose them.

"In presence of such a perilous position we see ourselves forced, even against our will, to the sad necessity of occupying ourselves with the measures to be taken for the protection of our dignity."

The Pope then deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and above all, its detestable application to the Roman question. He called upon all the princes of Europe to examine seriously what great and innumerable evils are comprised in the detestable event which he deplored, and said that if such an odious violation of international law were not entirely nullified there would no longer be left any force and security to any legitimate right. "All sovereigns (His Holiness said) should be convinced that their cause is intimately bound up with ours. In coming to our aid, they will provide equally for the preservation of their rights."

His Holiness concluded by saying that he had no doubt that the Catholic princes and peoples would come to the assistance of the father of the faithful, who is attacked by the parricidal arms of a degenerate son.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says—General de Goyon's mission to Rome is to defend the Pope, and Rome his residence, and to employ all the military measures that may be necessary for that purpose; but he has nothing to do with the states of the Church or the patrimony of St. Peter; he is only to occupy the strategical positions necessary for the defence of the city. His military experience is a guarantee that he will not neglect anything in this respect which may be required."

General Goyon has hoisted the French flag a distance of five miles from Rome.

HER MAJESTY'S INCOG. VISIT TO GRANTOWN

From the statements in the Scotch papers it would appear that the report of Her Majesty and Prince Albert's visit to Grantown was, after all, well founded. The apartment in which her Majesty slept in the Grant Arms Hotel is, it is said, henceforth to be called "Queen Victoria's Chamber," and a silver plate, with suitable inscriptions, to be hung up in the bed. The *Banffshire Journal* of Tuesday, says:—"Sir George Gray and Lady Churchill dined along with the Queen and the Prince Consort on Tuesday evening. No hint was given as to the real character of the visitors. The servants in attendance spoke of the Queen as 'her ladyship;' but, in answer to inquiries, at one time spoke of her Majesty and the Prince as Lord Churchhill (brother of the Duke of Marlborough) and Lady Churchhill; and at another time as Dr. Grey and Mrs. Grey. Although it was evident, from these contradictory statements, that some disguise was assumed, no attempt was made to ascertain the truth, and the general opinion in the hotel was that Sir George Grey was the gentleman of highest rank in the party, and the greatest deference was accordingly paid to him. The Queen and Prince retired to their bed-room at a little past eleven o'clock. The Queen rose on Wednesday morning about eight o'clock. Breakfast was served at nine. Our English neighbors consider that Scotchmen have a miserable lot in having to consume oatmeal, but possibly they may be more reconciled to such fare, when we inform them that her Majesty took oatmeal porridge for breakfast; and what is worthy of notice is that she neither used milk, nor any other condiment with it, remarking that any such thing only spoiled the porridge. Sir George Grey and Lady Churchill likewise took the same simple fare, and her Majesty gave oatmeal cakes preference to any other kind of bread. There were of course viands of other descriptions on the table, including grouse, eggs, tea, coffee, &c. A number of gentlemen, on Wednesday, met in the Grant Arms Hotel in the evening, to drink the Queen's health in a glass of claret, presented to them by the host, Mrs. Gibson. John Gordon, Esq., the oldest merchant in the town, occupied the chair, and James Stewart, Esq., banker, acted as croupier."

British and For. American News.

United States.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CONNAUGHT.—This large and powerful steamer was burned on the 6th inst. about 150 miles east of Boston. It was a most extraordinary accident, and might have proved fatal to five hundred passengers. She belonged to the Galway Line. She made a good passage from Galway to St John's N. F., and left the latter place on the 3d for Boston. She first sprang aleak and then caught fire. Every effort was energetically used, first to keep the water down, and then to keep the fire down. At last the water came in with such force below, that the engine fires were extinguished and the engines stopped. Still the fire kept raging in the upper portions of the ship. Every effort was now made to save the passengers, and with such success that no life was lost. The Captain was the very last man that left the ship. Providentially a brig which was sailing by saw the signals of distress and took in all the passengers and crew—591 in number.—All reached Boston safely. The *Connaught* was a new ship of 2600 tons, insured in London for £100,000. The mails were saved. The passengers lost all their property and nearly all their clothing. When the passengers arrived at Boston they were nearly famished. American liberality will relieve them.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT BOSTON.—The special train with the Prince and *suite* on board stopped at Lonewood, three miles from the city, where they were received by the Mayor and Committee. A procession was formed and he was escorted to the Revere House.

The streets, balconies, and all available standpoints were thronged with people. Handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, and shouts and cheers greeted Baron Renfrew. He was much pleased with his quarters at the Revere House.

On Thursday he was to witness a Military Review on the Common, after which they would proceed to Music Hall, where a Musical Entertainment would be given by twelve hundred children, assisted by sixty musicians.

Many of the Public Offices, the Banks, and wholesale stores were closed at 10 A. M.

Canada.

The Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, left Quebec on the 12th inst. *en route* for England, Sir W. F. Williams being on the same day sworn in as Administrator of the Government during His Excellency's absence. The Toronto *Leader* says that the absence of the Governor-General is not expected to be protracted more than two months. We believe we are correct in stating that important business of a private nature requires Sir Edmund's presence in England. Report has it that Sir Edmund is said to be a trustee of an estate, the administration of which requires his temporary presence in England. The return of his Excellency before Christmas may be confidently relied upon.

New Brunswick.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—From the *News* of the 19th inst. we learn that a vibration of the earth, from twenty to thirty seconds in duration, occurred about twenty-five minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, along the line of the Western side of the harbor, causing houses to shake quite perceptibly, and in several instances awakening people from their slumbers. We do not know what distance it extended, whether it was perceived in St. John or not; but parties residing in the vicinity of Negro Town Point felt it very distinctly, as did persons living near Asylum, so that it certainly extended some distance.

Similar shocks were felt in Fredericton, Woodstock and many parts of the United States.

Nova Scotia.

Job Seaman, Esq., of Minudie, is selected as Government Candidate to contest the vacant seat for the County of Cumberland, rendered so by the elevation of the Hon. W. Young to the Chief Justiceship. Robert Donkin, Esq., of River Philip, is the Opposition Candidate.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The *Eastern Chronicle*, of the 18th, announces that the Columbia Oil Company of New York, are about establishing a manufactory for the distillation of crude oil, near New Glasgow, in connection with the mine which has been worked for some time past under the superintendence of Mr Andrew Patrick. The retorts and other apparatus are already shipped, and are expected to arrive at Pictou immediately, and opperations will commence before the winter sets in.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

Hon. Commissioner Gray's Address

AT THE CLOSE OF THE PUBLIC SITTINGS OF THE LAND COMMISSION.

OCTOBER 1, 1860.

[As we find that a month or two must pass ere we can finish our report of the proceedings before the Land Commissioners' Court, we think it advisable to publish, this week, the Address delivered by Hon. Commissioner Gray at the close of the public sittings of the Court, as it is of special importance at present, or during the time which will elapse before the award of the Commission can be given.]

Mr Hensley and Gentlemen of the Bar; Mr Haviland and Gentlemen of the Government; Mr Coles and Gentlemen of the Legislature, and of the different Delegations from the Townships of the Island:

In closing for the present the public sittings of this Court, the Commissioners desire to express to the Members of the Legislature, and to the leading public men of the Island, of all shades of opinion, their thanks for the promptitude with which they have responded to the circular of the Court, and afforded information.

The Commissioners desire also to return their thanks to Proprietors who have cheerfully come forward to file their rent rolls and furnish abstracts of their titles; and who have shown a disposition to secure a full and free discussion of the subjects remitted to their jurisdiction.

To the Township Delegates their thanks are also due for the valuable information which the Commissioners have been enabled to put upon their Minutes; and the Court desire especially to record their sense of the respectful deference which has been paid to them by the people every where, and of the order and decorum which have prevailed in all parts of the Island which they have visited.

The final decision of the Commissioners must necessarily be delayed for some months. Three hundred Memorials have been presented, and these, with the vast amount of testimony collected, must be examined and digested. The documentary history of the question, scattered over the public files for nearly a century, must be traced with care, the legal questions which have arisen in the course of this enquiry must be gravely considered; and it may yet be necessary to apply to the peculiar circumstances of each Township a more searching inquisition than the Commission, without the aid of an actual valuation, have been or may be able to extend.

In the meantime the Commissioners would enjoin, upon all parties concerned, mutual forbearance and moderation. All may be assured that while the rights of property will be respected, the equities presented by honest labor and the trials of life will be fairly balanced. But in the meantime, it would be a great misfortune to the Province if anything should occur to disturb the peace and harmony which ought to prevail, or to create an impression that the laws of the land will be disregarded!—equally would it be a misfortune, if the rents and arrears were hastily and harshly collected by the Proprietors, or resisted by the Tenants. The Commissioners, therefore, having no power until their judgment is delivered to control either Proprietors or Tenants, would earnestly urge that, wherever Tenancies exist, the year's rent terminating in last spring may be fairly demanded, and ought to be cheerfully paid, so that all parties may stand relatively to each other in the same position next year as they do now, neither taking advantage of the delay which it is quite apparent has been forced upon the Commission by the wide range of the enquiry, and the magnitude of the interests at stake.

It is the hope of the Commissioners that they will be enabled to settle the painful dispute which, for nearly a century, has marred the peace and happiness of the Island. Should such be the result, it will probably not be the less gratifying that the relief has come from the hands of your fellow colonists. As your fellow countrymen, therefore, sympathising with your difficulties, sharing your prosperity, and animated by the same hopes and inspirations, we earnestly request, that you will wait with calmness the time that the Commissioners will require to deliver their decision; and that in the meantime all parties will act with moderation and mutual forbearance. [Applause.]

Land Commission.

[Continued from our fourth page.]

Mr JAMES HOWATT addresses the Court.—Your Excellencies: The general desire of the tenantry is to become freeholders. For my own part I feel quite young at the thought of yet becoming a freeholder. Concerning the value of lands owned by the proprietors, I would give it the same as what they were worth when covered with woods. That I think is the fair view to take of the question. There is something endearing to the man in the estate upon which he has spent his strength, he must naturally take an interest in it, and become attached to the improvements which from time to time he has put upon it. If this hon. Commission does not settle this vexed question, I expect that we old men, becoming more and more discontented, will be dropping into the grave with nobody to care for us. My sons have left me, because they had no inducement to remain here. When we go to Canada and elsewhere, we see men enjoying the liberty of freeholders—that liberty which we have long been denied here. A case was mentioned here respecting a man who holds a property and pays at the rate of 6d an acre for it. If so purchased, it was thought, he should receive it for a smaller sum than the man who pays 1s. an acre for his land, should be allowed to purchase his; but I would reverse that, and give the preference to the man who pays the higher rent. (Laughter.) I would, as a principle of sound logic I would take a part of the burden off the man who pay 1s., and put it upon the man who only pays 6d an acre for his land. (Laughter.) I conceive that our long standing as tenants should entitle us to some indulgence. I have paid £400 in rent for 100 acres of land, and having paid so much rent, I should have it now without paying anything more.

Com. PALMER.—It has valuable water privileges.

Mr J. H.—Ah! but I have to pay £4 a year for the use of that stream; so my rent comes to about £10 a year. I wish to press upon your Excellencies' attention the necessity of liberating such fine men as we are. We want to be free, and we would fight for our freedom, but we cannot do that you know without making a disturbance. (Laughter.) There is another argument to which I would advert. Whatever you do, make us free men, for we never will sit down and consent to pay rent any more. The popular feeling flows in that direction. We will be free, and any man who would preach any other gospel than this, would from the North Cape to East Point receive a very cool reception. (Laughter.) And there is another thing, if the price of lands be overrated, the boon sought to be conferred may prove a clog rather than a benefit. On account of the fine situations here and there, the value of lands may be generally overrated. Mr Anderson of Bedeque had a property given to him for going to settle upon it, to induce others to do the same. By doing so he opened a door for others. The value of Township lands now results from the toil of the poor man. I would say then, in all justice, that proprietors should receive for their lands, what they were worth in their wilderness state. Now they are worth something indeed; but then when those men took them, they were only a good habitation for foxes. (Laughter.) What would those lands be without our hard labor? And the landlords should have assisted in making this country what it is, though it is still in a very backward state on account of the impediments they have thrown in the way of the development of its resources. If they would not spend money in the opening up of roads and the making of bridges; they should have founded schools in which instruction might have been received; and they might have assisted much in spreading the Gospel amongst us, for we need ministers badly enough. But their only cry has been "Pay your rent! pay your rent!" (Loud laughter.) And if a man receives a check for money, how they eye him,—yes, they watch him as closely as a cat watches a mouse till they get it out of him. One of this class sometime ago gathered up all he possibly could for land, into his pocket it went, and did not stop till it reached New Zealand. This was Mr Morpeth, the agent for Lot 29. Your Honors, I have admired your patience in hearing the grievances of so many hard-faced men as we are. I am sure if your memories are equal to your patience, you will have a dreary time of it in making anything else than a good job for the tenants. (Laughter.) You are the men. We now feel interested in your commission. If we offend any of the proprietors or their agents, we are sorry, but cannot help it, for self-preservation is the first law of nature. (Laughter.)

Mr WATT and Mr M'FARLANE, the deputation from Lot 26 next appeared before the Court. They stated that the north moiety of the Township was originally granted to General Stewart of Hampstead and Peter Gordon; that many persons during the time of the American Revolution, who proved true to their country and king, forfeited their lands; and that several of these were encouraged by Governor Patterson to settle in Bedeque. In 1786 some of them came, and when they saw the place they were pleased with its appearance. Governor Patterson advised them to bring their families from Shelburne, and settle down in Bedeque. They did so; and at that period there was not an individual within many miles of them. Shortly after they had settled, Peter Gordon came and caused them to attorn to him as their landlord, and these people have been tenants to the present day, never having an opportunity to become freeholders. Some of them have paid as much as £500 in rent.

Com. HOWE.—Were there loyalists' lands in Peter Gordon's estate?

DELEGATES.—Yes.

Com. HOWE.—What became of them, when the loyalists were deprived of their possession?

D.—They obtained grants of the rear lands; but their homesteads and old farms were all upon leased land. For the last 50 years no leases have been given upon the Lot, with the exception of a few granted to persons who held minutes. Since this Commission has arrived the acting agent, Mr Burke, has obtained considerable amounts of rent. The people have become uneasy. For he has demanded of them to take minutes of agreements at 1s 6d. an acre. He induced persons to settle on the Lot two years ago. Then he said he had no authority to grant leases, but he promised that when he obtained the power he would give them leases at 1s. an acre. Now he threatens to eject them unless they take minutes of agreement at the terms he dictates. The people cannot ascertain whether he is authorised to receive rents or not.

Com. HOWE.—Suppose a man comes from England, and says to the people, I am your landlord or agent, as the case may be, does he not produce some document to show that he is such?

DELEGATES.—Burke has assumed the power without producing any authority. The tenants are all apprehensive that the present claimants are not the rightful owners.

Com. HOWE.—What do they wish to pay for the purchase of their lands?

D.—The same as is paid for lands in New Brunswick.

Mr HOLLAND asks the deputation if they know what Mr Anderson paid for his land.

Mr ANDERSON.—£100.

Mr HOLLAND.—At the meeting to which these gentlemen referred, there were not more than 24 persons present, of whom only three were tenants. Another meeting was called, which I also attended. At it there were a few more—say 30 or 35 individuals; still only 5 of these were tenants from the eastern moiety of Lot 26, and very few of Gordon's tenants were present. Those who took the principal part in the proceedings endeavored to urge the people to lay their grievances before this Court, but no person seemed to have any. This is the way, your Excellences, these deputations have been appointed; and I have no doubt that throughout the Island many meetings of the same kind have been held.

Com. THOMSON cross-examines Mr Holland.—Are you a tenant Mr Holland? No. Was it to represent your grievances you attended those meetings? No Are you interested as a proprietor? I am. How much land do you own? I cannot say just now. It would be a grievance to press you on that point just now I suppose? I own about 7000 acres. Well, I do not know what people call you here, but in New Brunswick, we would call you a proprietor. You attended these meetings with strong proprietory feelings, did you not? Are you in favor of leasehold tenures? No. You would rather if it were practicable, see every man a freeholder, if it would stop the crushing of political demagogues. Do you think making the tenantry of this Island freeholders is practicable? I do not know. Have you not frequently stated that it was utter folly for the people to expect anything from this Royal Commission? I have not. At that meeting did you not ridicule the powers of this Commission? I only said that I believe the proprietors who did not consent to this Commission, would not be bound by its decision? I warned the people against entertaining too great hopes. My reasons for so doing are these: I support the present Government; and I told Mr Cornelius Howat that if they excited hopes not to be realized it would injure the Government. You went there as a proprietor to express your views to the tenantry? I went there as a citizen. You considered yourself of no more importance there as a citizen with 7000 acres of land, than one of these 4 tenants at that meeting?

Com. HOWE.—Do you suppose the small number of tenants at these meetings was an indication of no interest being taken in this Commission? [Answer not heard by Reporter.] If you had not been there, might not more tenants have been present? (Laughter.)

Mr HOLLAND.—My tenants are independant gentlemen. I believe I have no more influence over them than I have over the most independant man in this building

Com. THOMSON.—You say there were only 4 tenants present; it appears you took down the names of the black sheep right off the roll.

Mr WATT.—Mr Holland's account of that meeting is very distorted. It must be remembered that these meetings were called in the very depth of harvest, and at a very short notice. The second meeting was generally attended, and those who opposed were I believe all leaseholders. In reference to that half of the Lot, the people are very much dissatisfied with both proprietor and agent, for many have persisted in not paying rent since this hon Commission has arrived. The agents of this Lot have threatened the people to whom they promised farms at 1s. an acre. Many of the farmers on that section of the Lot are American refugees, and I have been informed that some of them have paid in rent £300 to £400, and that one man has paid £1000 of rent for 350 acres. In addition, they have been debarred every privilege of converting their leaseholds into freeholds. A lease has been granted to no one for the last 40 years, and no person is in a position to give one.

The Court adjourned at 6½ p.m.

DEATH OF A PICTONIAN.—Our obituary list to-day records the death of Mr Jardine M'Lean, of this place, a young man well known and much beloved in this community. Mr M'Lean was purser, on Board the clipper ship Oracle, and had returned a few days previous to his death from a voyage to Hong Kong and Japan. On the evening previous to his death, in a long and interesting letter written to his friends in Halifax, he announces his intention of quitting the sea. The next day, however, the ship was to proceed from her wharf to another part of the harbor to load, and being short-handed Mr M'Lean consented to go aloft to assist in making sail for that purpose. While engaged in that duty, a rope which should have been securely fastened, but which was not, gave way, and he fell from the mizzen-topsail yard to the Deck. He was immediately carried to the hospital, but lived only ten minutes after getting there His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of personal friends from Pictou, Charlottetown, and other places in these Provinces, to whom, as to his numerous friends here, Mr M'Lean was much endeared by his amiable disposition and manly independance of character, as well as by the christian rectitude of his life.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

[The above announcement will be perused by Mr M'Lean's many friends in Charlottetown—where he was engaged sometime in the mercantile business—with intense sorrow. Those who enjoyed most intimately his acquaintance, know something of his sterling worth, and only such can fully sympathise with sorrowing relatives in such a bereavement. Thus sadly reminded of the truth of the declaration, "In the midst of life we are in death," may this affliction be sanctified to the good of his many surviving companions, in weaning them from earth's fleeting joys, and directing them to those which are eternal, and freely held out to all who seek them.]—ED. PROT.

The Prince arrived at Portland about 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant, and embarked for England at 4. It was blowing half a gale of wind in the teeth of the Royal squadron as it steamed out of the harbor. Salutes were fired from the Ships and answered from the shore as they proceeded down the Bay. It is described as being a most beautiful sight. With the echo of the last gun from shore, died away the adieu of the North Americans to Albert Edward. The next news we hope to give of the Prince, is his safe return to his Royal home.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A considerable number of our subscribers have not yet paid their subscriptions due on the first of July last. We hope all such will make immediate payment, as we can neither afford nor do we intend to continue furnishing our paper to those who will not, or cannot pay their subscriptions at least within six months after they become due.

We acknowledge from the publishers the receipt of a copy of the *Provincial Wesleyan Almanack* for 1860. It is very neatly got up, and contains carefully prepared lists of the clergymen, and standing committees of all the ecclesiastical bodies in Nova Scotia, as well as a large amount of other information, usually found in such a publication.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—The Herring fishery at Labrador has proved an entire failure. Only one vessel among the many fitted out from these Islands has made a load; the others have only averaged about thirty barrels each. The late disastrous gale seems to have been but slightly felt there, and no accident whatever is reported.

DIPTHERIA AND ITS CURES.—The distinguishing mark of this malady from other diseases of the throat is the formation of a membrane which increases gradually until the patent is strangled to death. It is sometimes accompanied with ulceration and great bodily prostration. To prevent the formation of this membrane is to arrest and cure the disease. The Cincinatti *Press* gives the following simple remedy:

"In the early stages of the complaint, which is always accompanied by a soreness and swelling of the throat, let the patient use a simple solution of salt and water, as gargle, every fifteen minutes. At the same time moisten a piece of flannel with a solution of the same kind, made warm as the patient can bear it, and bind it around his throat, renewing it as often as the gargle is administered, and in the meanwhile sprinkling fine salt between the flannel and the neck. Use inwardly some tonic or stimulant either separately, or if the prostration be great, use, both together. The treatment, as may be seen, is extremely simple, and, if used in the earlier stages of the disease, will effect a complete cure."

PRODUCE.—Oats and Potatoes from Prince Edward Island are beginning to arrive. The former selling at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 4d. per bushel, and the latter at long ranges, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.—*Halifax Reporter, Oct.* 10.

THE STORM.—Passengers from the south informs us that the ravages of the storm were severely felt all along the coast. The damage done to the Railway wharf was very great, and will cost a large amount to repair. The bridges all along the line suffered more or less damage. The schooner *Rambler*, from P. E. Island for which a good deal of anxiety was manifested, has been heard from. She is ashore, but all the hands and passengers are safe.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

THE Surveying Schooner *Gulnare*, Com. Hancock, arrived here on Saturday, being seven days from Burin, Newfoundland, on which coast she has been employed since May last. We learn that the Cod Fishery in Placentia Bay, usually so productive, has failed this year, and much distress in the coming winter is anticipated. It is the commonly received opinion amongst all the Fishermen on these coasts that the annual decrease in their "take of fish" is to be attributed to the increase of the French bankers, and especially to their mode of taking the fish by means of "the bultows," which Bishop Mullock, in his late lecture, designates "the most ruinous mode of fishing ever practised." Be this as it may, the fact remains patent to all—that the French are performing the same kind office to the Newfoundlanders as the Americans are to the inhabitants of this Island, viz.: carrying off the riches which a bountiful Providence has placed at their very doors. In both instances, instead of grumbling at the means which crowns their superior energy, let it stimulate the inhabitants of both Islands to share in that harvest which is sufficiently large for all.—*Isl.*

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures. By use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, the picture is reserved and the bright side of life appears.

MARRIED,

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. H. Daniel, Wesleyan Minister, Mr JAMES P. SEARLE, Chatham, N. B., to MARIA PATIENCE, youngest daughter of Mr William Butcher, Senior, of Charlottetown.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 7th inst., of 3 days severe illness MARY, the youngest and beloved daughter of Mr William Gillis, Wood Island Road.

At Long Creek, West River, on the 21st inst., after a short illness, JOHN, son of Mr Hector M'Lean, aged three years and 10 months.

On Tuesday, the 23d inst., of Croup, MARGARET JANE, second daughter of Mr John M'Millan Brackley Point Road, aged 7 years.

Memoranda.

Sho schr. *Humming Bird*, from Labrador, with herring, while lying to off east coast of Anticosti on the 17th inst., was hove on her beam ends for a period of three hours. Capt. Shelnut and two men were washed off the vessel. Five remaining men were on the deck six days—taken off by steamer *Napoleon*, and conveyed to Gaspe,—since arrived in Halifax.

THE Bark "William Douse," R. Campbell, master, from London, arrived here on Monday last. Passenger—Master Frost. Douse.

PASSENGERS,

In the Steamer Westmoreland, from Shediac, on the 20th inst.—Bishop McIntyre, Capt. Ryder, Messrs. Garland, Campbell, Constable, McEachrn, Short, Costello, Kilbride, Sinclair, Quin, R. McDonald, Welsh, Higgins, E Furlong, Rowe, Murphy, Welsh, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. McKinnon.

From Pictou, on the 23rd inst.—Hon. C. Young, Capt. Crerar, Capt. McKinnon, Messrs. J. Braley, J. R. McKenzie, Fairbanks, B. Flinn, C Lynk, Pleadwell.

From Shediac, on the 24th inst.—Miss Isabella Smallwood, Messrs. J. Henderson, Mofatosh, McCullough, Master McCullough, A. Cameron, J. McKay, G. Smith.

Launched.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., from the Shipyard of Mr. Duncan McRae, Wheatley River, a superior built Schooner of 136 tons, called the "George Dundas."

NEW GOODS.

FALL, 1860.

AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

THE Subscribers have just received, per recent arrivals from England and America, an extensive and well-assorted supply of

British and Foreign Merchandise,

suited to the Fall and Winter Trade, which will be sold at their usual low prices, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS of the latest material, new styles in Ladies' Mantles, Hats and Head Dresses, Hair Nets, Veils, Scarfs, Collars, Sleeves, Skirts and Corsets, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Blonde, Lace and Edgings; Muslins, Crapes, Trimmings, and a great variety of Fancy Goods; latest styles in Gents' Hats and Caps, Collars, Scarfs and Ties, Muffers, Gloves, Braces, Shirts and Pants. Cotton, Woolen and Linen Goods of all kinds; Oil Cloths and Made Clothings; Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises; Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

—ALSO,—

Choice TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, Rice; Currants, Raisins, Starch, Blue, Dyestuffs, and Spices; Soda, Malt and White Wine Vinegar, and Pickles; Soap, Glass, Nails and Brads; Paints, Oils and Putty.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1860.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMplaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured, by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4. 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICKHEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH

From Dr. Edward Boyd Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PRERLE, Clerk of Steamer Clarion

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR,—I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,

ALONZA BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentry and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR AYER,—I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism. Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr J P. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev Dr Hawks, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga. Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR,—I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855

DR AYER,—I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDEL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for 1$

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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

J. Cornish, Wood Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H. St. Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
W. Cousins, Park Corner	P. Stephens, Orwell
E. Tombs, Rustico	R. S Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke, Mt. Stewart Bridge
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpec	J. O'Conner, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Bourke, Lot 18
J. Beer, Bedeque	J. J. Fraser, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. M'Lennan, Summerside	F. Arsenaux, Tignish
G. Wigganton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. Nesbitt, Malpeo	D. Boston, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J Meirhead, Richmond Village	R Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grhm's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Oct. 27, 1860.